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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

DR. THEODORE SNAZELLE, President

418 McDonald Dr., Clinton, MS 39056

MRS. MARVIN V. ANDERSEN, First Vice President

7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, DE 19803

J. S. ROMINE, Second Vice President

2065 Walnut Blvd., Walnut Creek, CA 94596

MS. MARILYNN HOWE, Secretary

11831 Juniette, Culver City, CA 90230

MRS. P. R. MOORE, JR., Treasurer

16 Maple Ave., Newport News, VA 23607

Executive Director — MISS LESLIE E. ANDERSON

Rt. 3, 2302 Byhalia Rd., Hernando, MS 38632

(Tel. 601-368-6337)

All correspondence regarding memberships, change of address, receipt of publications, supplies, ADS records, and other business matters should be addressed to the Executive Director.

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Chairman of Publications
Mr. David Karnstedt
1790 Richard Circle
West St. Paul, MN 55118
(Tel. 612-455-6177)

Editor, Daffodil Journal
Mrs. Richard Frank, Jr.
1018 Stonewall Dr.
Nashville, TN 37220
(Tel. 615-383-7058)

Articles and photographs (glossy finish for black and white, transparency for color) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

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SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

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THE COVER PHOTO

Fragrant Rose, introduced by Rathowen Daffodils and shown by Handy Hatfield, won both the Gold and the White Ribbons in Columbus. (Gripshover photo)

A COLOR-DRENCHED SEASON OF ELEGANT BLOOMS

MRS. HERMAN L. MCKENZIE, *Madison, Mississippi*

Color, brilliant and abundant, was the keynote of the 1987 daffodil season, from Dallas to Fort Wayne, from Fortuna to Dublin.

Maxine Rankin, reporting on the very early season show in Clinton, Mississippi, which drew entrants and spectators from five states, said it simply, "This was the best year ever for color."

"Color was exceptional," noted Shirley Anderson writing about the Princess Anne Show, "with vibrant pinks and brilliant oranges, as well as clear, pure whites." "Many pinks were unusually saturated with color" at the Indianapolis Show, according to Jean Clarke; and Shirley Sadler, reporting on the Zoo-based Cincinnati Show, noted the "outstanding colors in yellow/orange and yellow/red classes."

Or as Wells Knierim put it succinctly about the Cleveland Show at April's end, "Marvelous color!"



Elizabeth Ann



Rapture



Broomhill



Lara

Quality was there, but so, too, was quantity, this exceptionally fine 1987 daffodil season. No one who attended will ever forget the array of 3,163 blooms at the National Convention Show in Columbus, daffodils spread across that spacious, well-arranged ballroom. And for those who took part in the all-night staging session, there's the added memory of at least another thousand lovely flowers which didn't quite make it as entries. Not only was this the largest show ever, but it exceeded the previous high, Williamsburg in 1983, by more than 600 blooms!

Another record was set this season, that of 24,912 blooms exhibited this year, in nearly 13,000 exhibits, a tally almost three thousand more than the record number in 1986.

For once, we were spared that traditional gardener's lament of "you should have seen it last week." The timing of show dates was perfect. The second-largest show of the year, with 1,361 blooms, was the Maryland Daffodil Society Show opening in Baltimore just one day earlier than the Columbus Convention Show. Daffodils enough to boggle the mind, 4,500 quality blooms exhibited within a forty-eight hour period!

Other shows topping 1,000 in 1987 included a trio of Southern shows which hit their season peak correctly: Hernando, with 1,137, on March 21, and Memphis, with 1,069, and Atlanta, with 1,053, both on March 28. The third largest show of the season was Gloucester, on April 11, with 1,146. The seventh 1,000-plus show was the Delaware Valley's Northeast Regional at Longwood Gardens, a beautiful setting well-remembered by all who attended the 1985 convention.

WEATHER FORECAST: SNOW

Weather zapped the Louisville, Kentucky, show completely. "With heavy snow-and-frost-laden hearts," wrote Biddy Dean, "we have had to cancel our show. We've called all over the state and to exhibitors in Indiana and Tennessee, and there just aren't enough flowers to make a show." Kentuckians had seen daffodils in full bloom in 81-degree weather the last week in March in the western part of the state, only to have a freeze hit the first week in April. Snow and freezing temperature came up the Ohio River, leaving the rest of their aspiring flowers flat on their pretty faces. Lexington woke up to Daylight Savings Time and four inches of snow on Sunday morning.

Snow was a factor in several shows. From Princess Anne, Shirley Anderson reported, "We missed three judges who stayed in the mountains with the snow, but we still had many lovely blooms to see." It also snowed during the Tidewater Show; and from the last show of the season, New Hampshire's Susan Barker commented, "The fact that any blooms at all came to our show was incredible. The town of Dublin and the surrounding area had 18 inches of snow one week before our show, followed by no sun." But even the snow-drifted shows reported good blooms with great texture and substance, as well as color, although they were fewer in number. Speaking from the rain-and-high-wind plagued area of Southern

California, Betty Bonzey of Fortuna summed it up. "The quality of those blooms which were exhibited was much admired."

GOOD PUBLICITY ALWAYS HELPS

Special settings and a liberal dose of intelligent, enticing publicity often make a show memorable for a much larger than usual number of visitors. Surely one of the most exquisite shows of the year was the Northeast Regional at Longwood Gardens, the first flower show to be held on the Fern Floor, the major exhibit hall, since Mr. DuPont himself exhibited his favorite flowers there in the thirties.

The Texas Daffodil Society found that moving its show date to a weekend for the first time in many years increased attendance greatly, as did three radio interviews and frequent radio spot announcements. The Dallas Show celebrated the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Texas Daffodil Society.

The Mid-South Daffodil Society's Show in Memphis topped the 1000-bloom mark, Betty Millar noted, with the largest ever number of non-member entries, from four states. She gave much credit to excellent radio, newspaper, and television coverage.

The Washington Daffodil Society Show was high in quantity and quality of bloom, according to Pat Crenshaw, and drew much public interest. The date coincided with the Cherry Blossom Festival, and the *Washington Post* did an impressive feature article on daffodil growing in the Washington area the previous Sunday. Literally thousands of people attended this show, perhaps a hint of what to expect at next year's National Convention.

SECOND-GENERATION EXHIBITORS

Those pessimists who periodically lament the expected demise of the American Daffodil Society should be cheered just a bit by noticing second-and-third generation daffodil exhibitors, not just in the Junior category, but among the adults. Mrs. James Walther, show chairman in Dallas, is the granddaughter of Mrs. Herbert Marcus, Sr., one of the founders of the Texas Daffodil Society.

The Gold Ribbon winner in Greenwich was Richard Anthony, exhibiting Brian Duncan's seedling #520. Richard is the son of Charles and Amy Anthony, dedicated members of ADS.

Also in Dallas, Rodney Armstrong is quickly becoming an outstanding exhibitor. In this, just this third season of exhibiting, Rodney won the White Ribbon, Purple Ribbon, Red-White-and-Blue Ribbon, and Green Ribbon in Dallas, and the Miniature Gold, the Lavender, and the Throckmorton in Conway, showing his mother Frances' skill at selection of show blooms, and proving that those miniatures and reverse bicolors which thrive so well in her Virginia garden also do very well indeed in the less hospitable daffodil climate of Texas.

THE QUINN MEDAL

Judge Carey Quinn would have been pleased with the status of his award this season, as sixteen exhibitors successfully entered twenty-four flowers from at least five divisions, all scoring at least 90. In addition to a Gold Quinn Medal at the National show, six Silver Quinns were awarded, in addition to nine Quinn Ribbons to nine different exhibitors who had previously won a Quinn Medal.

From a spectacular and highly competitive field of eight excellent Quinn entries at the National Show, Handy Hatfield won the coveted Gold Quinn Medal. This mid-season Quinn featured twelve from Division 2, including Declare, Williamsburg, Gull, Ginger, Kelanne, Homestead, River Queen, trumpets such as Kindee and Silent Valley, four 3's, including Rivendell and Spindletop, as well as two elegant little 6's, Diane and the bloom of Elizabeth Ann which won the Matthew Fowlds Medal, plus the colorful striking Division 12 Bittern.

First-time Quinn winners included Mrs. D.Q. Rankin, Clinton; Mrs. Thomas Bentley, Conway; Anne Donnell Smith, Baltimore; Mrs. George Mott, Greenwich; Daniel Bellinger, Mansfield; and Charles Wheatley, Fort Wayne.

Mrs. Rankin's medal winner spanned eight division, with a focus on Division 2. Her well-grown older cultivars, such as Silver Chimes, Avalanche, Waterperry, White Wedgewood, John Evelyn, and Ceylon, were set off by the new Colblanc, Replete, and Phantom.

Mrs. Bentley's award-winning entry had thirteen from Division 2, and included seven divisions. It spotlighted the beautiful form and substance of such cultivars as Euphony, Seafoam, Golden Rapture, Ivy League, Tropic



Rameses (left) and Merlin (right) are reliable cultivars and seen regularly in shows.

Isle, Country Morn, Bracken Hill, and Tutankhamun.

In mid-season, Anne Donnell Smith's winner at Baltimore featured eleven Division 3's, including Centre Ville, Dalhuaine, Montego, Verve, Doubtful, Irish Coffee, Altruist, Advocat, and Woodland Star. Mrs. Mott's entry at Greenwich featured eleven from Division 2, flowers such as Strines, Birdalone, Broomhill, and Raspberry Ring, plus six elegant, colorful Division 3's—Delos, Jamestown, Tullybeg, Colley Gate, Achduart, and Merlin.

Two May winners of silver Quinn Medals, Daniel Bellinger in Mansfield and Charles Wheatley in Fort Wayne, featured Division 3 cultivars. Daniel exhibited Moon Rhythm, New Penny, Ferndown, Monksilver, Sea Dream, Estrella, Silken Sails, Irish Coffee, Merlin and Glenwherry. Charles selected Citronita, Spindletop, Achnasheen, Scarlet Thread, Johnnie Walker, Corofin, and Limerick, and also exhibited Silken Sails and Merlin.

Bob Spotts' Quinn Ribbon winner in Fortuna focused upon nine from Division 6: Surfside, Rufus, Roger, Rapture, Jeanette Gower, Backchat, Chaffinch, Durango, and Bushtit. Ted Snazelle's ribbon winner in Hernando had nineteen cultivars from Division 2, including such colorful blooms as Traveller, Javelin, Dewy Rose, Chromacolor, Hambledon, and Red Mission. David Cook's winner in Atlanta included brilliant blossoms of such flowers as Dunskey, Stourbridge, Highfield Beauty, Estremadura, Craigdun, Montego and Crater.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Frank's Quinn Ribbon winner in Memphis highlighted variety, staging flowers from nine different divisions. Fly Half, Brian Duncan's brilliant new 2 Y-R, was the conversation piece here, matched with Rameses, Hoopoe, Rio Rouge, Rob Roy and Pink Valley. Raymond Lewis set off fourteen large-cups with Irvington, Silver Convention, New Penny, Gin and Lime, Silver Bells, and Triller. In Washington, Mrs. John Bozievich's brilliant red-cups such as Rameses, Creag Dubh, Loch Loyal, Rubh Mor, and Loch Hope contrasted with the more sedate elegance of Pink Silk, Olathe, and Vapor Trail.

At Longwood Gardens, Mrs. Marvin Andersen's Quinn Ribbon winner included such beautiful cultivars as Bryanston, Celtic Song, Copperfield, Widgeon, Sportsman, Mexico City, Homestead, Drumboe, and Celtic Gold. Among Richard Ezell's selections for his 24 which won at Chambersburg were Ireland's Eye, Red Rim, Indian Maid, Sea Green, Loch Moore, Pol Dornie, Greenholm, and Quasar. In Indianapolis, Mrs. Goethe Link used four of her own seedlings and sixteen Division 2's, such as Churchtown, Killeen, Matara, Parody, and Twilight Zone.

THE WATROUS MEDAL

Last year there were only four Watrous winners in the entire American Daffodil Society's array of shows. In 1987, there were twice that many, superb collections all, entered in the National Show. Additionally, there were three winners of Silver Watrous Medals, for a collection of twelve

miniature daffodils representing at least three divisions. Also, six ADS members won a total of ten Watrous Ribbons, given to those who have previously won a Watrous Medal.

Mrs. Johannes Krahmer was the winner of the Gold Watrous Medal in the spirited competition at the National Show. Her dozen included Sennocke, Clare, Stafford, Pixie's Sister, Xit, Hawera, Yellow Xit, Paula Cottell, and *N. t. concolor*, *N. bulbocodium*, *N. rupicola*, and *N. jonquilla*.

Winners of the Watrous Medal this season included Tallulah Redding in Hernando, Delia Bankhead in Washington, and Drury Blair in Chambersburg.

Tallulah staged four unique species, *N. b. nivalis*, *N. willkomii*, *N. fernandesii*, and *N. t. pulchellus*, plus Picoblanco, Snipe, Rupert, Minnow, Jumblie, Hawera, and W. P. Milner.

For her Watrous entry, termed "Spectacular!" by the WDS Show chairman, Mrs. Ralph Jordan, Delia chose three John Blanchard seedlings still under number, all Division 7's, plus four other specie miniatures and Xit, Jumblie, Minnow, Sundial, and Yellow Xit.

Drury Blair, in Chambersburg, also used four species miniatures, and added Demure, Bobbysoxer, Stafford, Bebop, Sun Disc, Paula Cottell, and Pixie's Sister.

The Watrous Ribbon was awarded to Martha Anderson in three shows, to Nancy Wilson and Mrs. Goethe Link twice, and to Beverly Barbour, Frances Armstrong, and Raymond Lewis.

In her trio of Watrous Ribbon winners, Martha Anderson used thirty-one different miniature cultivars, showing the range of her own collection. Only Hawera, Kenellis, Xit, Chit Chat, and the rare *N. bulbocodium* *Atlas* appeared twice. Nancy Wilson used Yellow Xit and *N. cyclamineus* in her



Hawera (left) and Hummingbird (right) were indispensable this year for miniature growers.



Minnow (left) and *N. ripicola* (right) were included in many collections of miniatures.

winning Watrous entries both in Fortuna and in Walnut Creek, and in Fortuna had exceptionally lovely blooms of Gypsy Queen, Small Talk, Pequenita, and Mite. Mrs. Goethe Link used four specie miniatures in Scottsburg, five in Indianapolis, and Hummingbird and Snipe in both winners.

Hummingbird, which had a very good season the country over, appeared in both Beverly Barbour's Watrous Ribbon winner Atlanta, and in the entry staged by Frances Armstrong in Chapel Hill. Beverly's group also included Segovia, Flyaway, and four species, one of them an especially lovely *N. watieri*. Noteworthy in Frances' entry were Kibitzer, *N. cyclataz*, and a Mary Lou Gripshover miniature seedling. Raymond Lewis, at the Tidewater Show at Newport News, also selected four species miniatures for his Watrous winner. Crowd-pleasers in this award winner were Rosaline Murphy, Stella Turk, and Pequenita.

THE BRONZE RIBBON

The Bronze Ribbon is awarded only at regional shows, and is presented to the winning collection of twelve vases of three cultivars each. Four Bronze Ribbons were awarded in 1987.

Mrs. Harold Stanford, in Nashville, had an excellent blend of the old and the new: Bushtit, Arctic Gold, Woodvale, April Love, Ariel, Rainbow, Loch Hope, Suede, Peacock, Pol Dornie, Starmount and Yamhill.

Delia Bankhead's winner at the Mid-Atlantic Regional in Washington featured eleven of the newer cultivars: Gold Convention, Rhine Wine, Scoreline, Trelay, Conestoga, Quasar, Rameses, several basic exhibition stalwarts, such as Golden Amber, Golden Aura, and Strines, plus the

old-timer Daviot, holding its own in such fine company, proving that a well-grown daffodil can be a winner, no matter how old.

Kathy Andersen's spectacular Bronze winner at Longwood Gardens at the Northeast Regional show included Glenfarclas, Irish Rover, Rainbow, Guiding Light, Crenelet, Broomhill, Golden Sovereign, Fiji, Widgeon, Meldrum, Golden Amber, and Kazuko.

At the last regional show, the Midwest in Cleveland, Wells Knierim won the Bronze Ribbon with trumpets Carrickbeg, Bravoure, Rich Reward, large-cups Gracious Lady, Camelot, Festivity, Loch Lundie, Dailmanach, and Charter, small-cups Sabine Hay and Collectors Choice, and—oh, I love to report this—my all-time favorite garden flower, Division 7 Sweetness, registered in 1939, shining forth along with these newer, larger cultivars.

... ONLY AT THE NATIONAL

The keen competition at the Columbus National Convention Show didn't end with the Quinn and Watrous collections, but extended right down through the various awards given only at national shows. In a rare coup, every one of these annual awards was presented except the English Award.

For the third straight season, Roberta Watrous won the John and Betty Larus Award for a trio of miniature seedlings, shown by the originator. This year she won with S/W #7 (*Seville* × *N. watieri*), a 2 W-Y. One from this threesome also won the Miniature Rose.

The Grant E. Mitsch Trophy, for three blooms of a standard seedling, shown by the originator, went in 1987 to Bill Pannill for his #72/13 [Larry ×

KNIERIM



GRIPSHOVER



Ashmore (left) is showing up more and more in shows, and winning. Ice Wings (right) shown by Delia Bankhead in Columbus, won the Olive Lee Trophy.

(Milan × Snow Gem)], a 3 W-YR.

Delia Bankhead won the Olive W. Lee Trophy, for the best daffodil in Divisions 5-7, for Ice Wings, that 1958 Coleman 5 W-W which is becoming one of the hottest items on the show table. Handy Hatfield took the Matthew Fowlds Silver Ribbon for the exquisite Duncan introduction, Elizabeth Ann, a 6 W-GWP. Handy had previously won the Fowlds Medal, which is given to the best standard cyclamineus in the National Show.

Internationally minded trophies are given to five collections of five at a National Show. Only the English Trophy was not awarded this season. John Reed won both the New Zealand Award with three large-cups, Moiki, Gold Gem, and Belzone, and two 6's, Tracey and Donna Maria, and also the Northern Ireland Kells plate, with Lancelot, Vicksburg, White Star, Golden Jewel, and Sportsman.

Cathleen Riley won the Carncairn Cup with Irish Light, Cairngorm, Aosta, Golden Aura, and Silent Valley. The Australian Award went to Handy Hatfield, for a collection which included Barfly, Gowo, Twicer, Cyros, and Colorful.

Mrs. John Bozievich won the Larry Mains Trophy, for a collection of nine vases of three Division 3 cultivars. Her group included Potent, New Penny, Privateer, Icon, Blithe Spirit, Cul Beag, Dr. Hugh, Silken Sails, and Loch Roag.

Handy Hatfield's winning Harry Tuggle Award, for twelve vases of three, included Panache, Shadow, Tristram, Gull, Limpkin, Williamsburg, Yellow Tail, Fragrant Rose, Silk Stocking, Foundling, Rapture, and Elizabeth Ann.



GRIPSHOVER



GRIPSHOVER

(Left) Sid DuBose won the Rose Ribbon in Walnut Creek with #18-3. (Right) Bill Pannill's #72/13 won the Grant E. Mitsch Trophy at the National in Columbus.

THE GOLD AND THE WHITE

The Gold Ribbon is awarded to the best standard single stem in an ADS show; the White Ribbon is awarded to the best vase of three of one cultivar. Throughout the United States, in thirty-three shows from March 7 in Southern California to May 8 in New Hampshire, twenty-five thousand stems were in competition with each other, the majority of them eligible for the Gold Ribbon.

Ten different cultivars won top honors in more than one show across the nation. Two of them, the 6 Y-Y Rapture and the 2 W-W Broomhill, won three times. Rapture won a Gold Ribbon in the Cincinnati Show, and White Ribbons in Fortuna and Chambersburg. Broomhill won Golds in Conway and Onancock, and a White in Princess Anne. Both of these cultivars also figured prominently in numerous winning collections.

Two of this year's double winners were also on last year's select list. Gull, a 2 W-GWW, won the Gold in Washington, where it has been the #1 cultivar three of the last four seasons, and also in nearby Upperville. Ashmore, also a 2 W-W, which broke Gull's victory string in Washington last year, won Gold early in Descanso Gardens and White late, in the first-year Rockford, Illinois, Show.

Prologue, the only trumpet daffodil to reap top honors, won White ribbons in two early shows, at Clinton and in Chapel Hill. A Division 3, Merlin, took two Whites, in Baltimore and in Akron. A pair of cyclamineus hybrids, Beryl and Surfside, were double winners, the venerable Beryl taking Gold at Princess Anne, White at Newport News, and the striking new Surfside a Gold winner both at Chapel Hill and Nantucket. Dainty Miss, a 7 W-W, which appeared in many winning groups in 1987, won the Gold Ribbon in Fort Wayne and the White Ribbon in Dublin. Lara, a 2 W-O, won the Gold Ribbon both in Nashville and in Gloucester.

Seven ADS members won Gold and/or White Ribbons in more than one show. Mrs. Goethe Link won White ribbons in four shows, Fort Wayne, Mansfield, Scottsburg, and Indianapolis. Joan M. George won the White in Baltimore and both Gold and White at the Edgewater Show. Bob Spotts won the Gold Ribbon both in Fortuna and Walnut Creek and added the White at Fortuna.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Frank won the Gold in Hernando, the White in Memphis. Mrs. Jon Barbour won Whites both in Atlanta and in Nashville. The Gold in Chapel Hill and the White in Washington were both won by Mrs. A. Gordon Brooks. Wells Knierim won White Ribbons both in Cleveland and in Akron. Daniel Bellinger was awarded Gold Ribbons both in Mansfield and in Cincinnati.

Gold and White Ribbon winners for 1987, including sponsoring group, place, opening date, number of blooms, cultivar, and exhibitor, are: (G = Gold, W = White)

SHOW	CULTIVAR	EXHIBITOR
Fortuna Garden Club, Fortuna, California; 3/7; 611	Rim Ride 3 W-GYO Rapture 6 Y-Y W	Bob Spotts Bob Spotts
Central Mississippi Daffodil Society; Clinton; 3/14; 792	Sweet Prince 1 YW-WWY G Prologue 1 W-Y W	Mrs. Wayne Anderson Mary Margaret Manning
Texas State Show, Texas Daffodil Society; Dallas; 2/14; 582	Mockingbird 7 Y-W G Rich Reward 1 Y-W W	Mrs. Frank A. Schultz, Jr. Rodney Armstrong
Pacific Regional, Southern California Daffodil Society, Descanso Gardens; 3/14; 691	Ashmore 2 W-W G <i>N. tazetta</i> <i>ochroleucus</i> 10 W-Y W	Jack Romine Jay Pengra
Northern California Daffodil Society, Walnut Creek; 3/21; 504	Balalaika 2 Y-YYR G Silk Cut 2 W-GWW W	Bob Spotts Mary Lou Gripshover
Mississippi State, Garden Study Club, Hernando; 3/21; 1137	Rhinestone 1 W-Y G Resplendent 2 Y-R W	Mr. and Mrs. Richard Frank Mrs. Edward Entrekin
Southwest Regional, Arkansas Daffodil Society; Conway; 3/21; 984	Broomhill 2 W-W G Green Gold 2 Y-WWY W	Frances Goodenough Mr. and Mrs. R.C. Butler



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Phantom (left) and Prologue (right) are long-time favorites with exhibitors and the public.

Southeast Regional, Georgia Daffodil Society, Atlanta; 3/28; 1053	Pitta 2 W-P G Phantom 11 W-P W	David Cook Beverly Barbour
North Carolina State, Garden Council, Chapel Hill; 3/28; 552	Surfside 6 W-Y G Prologue 1 W-Y W	Mrs. A. Gordon Brooks Jean Belter
Tennessee State, Mid-South Daffodil Society, Memphis; 3/28; 1069	Gold Coin 2 Y-Y G Tristram 2 Y-Y W	Mrs. Glenn Miller Mr. and Mrs. Richard Frank
Garden Club of the Eastern Shore; Onancock, Virginia; 4/1; 146	Broomhill 2 W-W G Prefix 6 Y-Y W	John Holland Mrs. E.T. Cato
Somerset County Garden Club, Princess Anne, Md.; 4/4; 416	Beryl 6 Y-O G Broomhill 2 W-W W	Mrs. Thomas Larsen Mrs. N.T. Whittington
Southern Regional; Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society, Nashville; 4/4; 785	Lara 2 W-O G River Queen 2 W-W W	Mrs. Harold Stanford Mrs. Jon Barbour
Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society, Newport News; 4/4; 879	Loch Hope 2 Y-R G Beryl 6 Y-O W	Sandra Solomon Mary R. Lindley
Daffodil Growers South, Scottsburg, Indiana 4/10; 660	Ormeau 2 Y-Y G Ocean Breeze 6 W-W W	Donald Sauvain Mrs. Goethe Link

KNIERIM



GRIPSHOVER

River Queen (left) won teh White Ribbon in Nashville for Beverly Barbour. Silk Cut (right) won that ribbon in Walnut Creek for Mary Lou Gripshover.

Garden Club of Gloucester, Virginia; 4/11; 1146	Lara 2 W-O G Pannill sdlg. #41-2 (Easter Moon x Cataract)	William Pannhill William Pannhill
Mid-Atlantic Regional; Washington Daffodil Society, Washington, D.C.; 4/11; 919	Gull 2 W-GWW G Corofin 3 W-YYR W	Adrienne Whyte Mrs. A. Gordon Brooks
London Town Publik House and Garden, Edgewater, Maryland; 4/11; 532	Rose Royale 2 W-P G Falstaff 2 Y-R W	Joan M. George Joan M. George
Indiana Daffodil Society, Indianapolis; 4/14; 781	Twicer 2 Y-YOO G Ocean Breeze 6 W-W W	Ruth Pardue Mrs. Goethe Link
Upperville Garden Club, Upperville, Virginia; 4/15; 427	Gull 2 W-GWW G Silver Surf 2 W-W W	Joe Stettinius Mrs. Lockwood Frizzell
Northeast Regional; Delaware Valley Daffodil Society, Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, Penn.; 4/17; 1023	Golden Amber 2 Y-R G Amber Castle 2 Y-WPP W	Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen
Ohio State, Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society, Cincinnati; 4/18; 807	Rapture 6 Y-Y G Highland Wedding 2 W-WWP W	Daniel Bellinger Mrs. Hubert Bourne
Maryland Daffodil Society, Baltimore; 4/22; 1,361	Cool Crystal 3 W-GWW G Merlin 3 W-YYR W	Mr. and Mrs. M.S. Krause, Jr. Joan M. George
National Show, Central Ohio Daffodil Society, Columbus; 4/23; 3,163	Fragrant Rose 2 W-GPP G Fragrant Rose 2 W-GPP W	Handy Hatfield Handy Hatfield
Nantucket Garden Club, Nantucket, Massachusetts, 4/26; 153	Surfside 6 W-Y G	Grace Noyes
Midwest Regional, Western Reserve Daffodil Society, Cleveland, Ohio; 4/29; 511	Palmyra 3 W-YRR G Dailmanach 2 W-P W	Naomi Liggett Wells Knierim
Northeast Regional; Chambersburg Garden Club, Chambersburg, Penn.; 4/28; 585	Achduart 3 Y-R G Rapture 6 Y-Y W	Pauline Dickenson Richard Ezell
New England Regional; Greenwich Daffodil Society, Greenwich, Conn.; 4/30; 822	Duncan #D 520 G Tuesday's Child 5 W-Y W	Richard Anthony Mrs. John T. Haskell

Council of Rockford Gardeners, Rockford, Illinois; 5/1; 443	Hambleton 2 Y-WWO G Ashmore 2 W-W W	Dave Karnstedt Charles Wheatley
Northeast Ohio Daffodil Society, Akron; 5/2; 440	Homestead 2 W-W G Merlin 3 W-YYR W	Mrs. Russell Hafely Wells Knierim
Kingwood Daffodil Society, Mansfield, Ohio; 5/2; 305	Golden Ranger 2 Y-Y G Jingle Bells 5 W-Y W	Daniel Bellinger Leone Low
Northern Indiana Daffodil Society, Fort Wayne; 5/3; 295	Dainty Miss 7 W-GWW G Galactic 2 W-YYW W	Maria Bellinger Mrs. Goethe Link
Northern New England Daffodil Show, Dublin, New Hampshire; 5/8; 840	Romance 2 W-P G Dainty Miss 7 W-GWW W	Cathleen Riley Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Wells

THE PURPLE RIBBON

Any collection of five cultivars which is not eligible for another American Daffodil Society award may be given the Purple Ribbon. Mostly, it goes to the best collection from a division. Twenty-eight Purple Ribbons were awarded to twenty-three competitors this season.

Five exhibitors won this award twice. Mrs. Jon Barbour's winners, in Atlanta and at Nashville, were large-cups and then small-cups, all brilliantly colored, such as Loch Owskeich and Ben Hee in the first collection, Montego, Capisco, and Sabine Hay in the second.

Donald King won the Purple with all 6's at the Tidewater Show, Charity May, Durango, Itzim, Andalusia and El Camino. One week later, at the Gloucester Show, his Purple was awarded to a group of Division 3's, including Park Springs, Tuckahoe, and Colleygate.

Mrs. N.T. Whittington won with 6's, including Dipper, Jenny, and The Alliance, at the Princess Anne Show; one week later, she took the same honor at the Edgewater Show with five 7's.

Daniel Bellinger had the only poet collection to win a Purple Ribbon, winning at Mansfield with Quetzal, Cantabile, Lady Serena, Dulcimer, and Sonata. He had a brilliantly colored large-cup winner at Cincinnati.

Mrs. John T. Haskell had a charming, graceful quintet of Division 5's for a Purple winner in Dublin, Petrel, Tuesday's Child, Jingle Bells, Ringing Bells, and Honey Guide. She also won with a small-cup entry of great color and substance in Greenwich.

Bill Roese won the Purple Ribbon at Descanso Gardens with his own seedlings; Rodney Armstrong in Dallas with reverse bicolors; Barrie Kridler and Barry Nichols in Cleveland; and Lilian Hafely in Akron with Division 7's; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Butler in Conway with a beautiful pink collection, including Fair Prospect, Candy, Chromacolor, Pink Valley, and Credo; and Bill Pannill at the National Show in Columbus with five of his own named white cultivars.

Others on the Purple roster this season were Judy Faggard in Clinton, Robert Spotts in Walnut Creek, Mrs. Edward Entrikin in Hernando, Mrs. H.E. Stanford at the Memphis Show, Mrs. David Corson at Onancock, Donald Suavain in Scottsburg, Frances Armstrong at the Washington Show, Mrs. Goethe Link in Indianapolis, Raymond Lewis at the Upperville Show, Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen at Longwood Gardens, Joan M. George in Baltimore, and Richard Ezell at the Chambersburg Show.

THE RED-WHITE-AND-BLUE RIBBON

The American Daffodil Society's Red-White-and-Blue Ribbon is awarded to collections of five cultivars from American hybridizers. This spring included twenty-seven winning entries staged by twenty-two different exhibitors.

Sid Dubose won both in Fortuna and in Walnut Creek with his own seedlings, featuring large-cups in the first, white perianths with pink cups in the second. Mrs. Goethe Link, another double winner, triumphed in Fort Wayne with five of her own seedlings, in Indianapolis with four from Mitsch plus Pops Legacy.

Leslie Anderson won the Red-White-and-Blue both in Clinton and Hernando with colorful new Mitsch and Pannill cultivars. Mrs. E.T. Cato's two winning collections, in Princess Anne and in Edgewater, were a blend of several originators.

Bill Pannill also won this award twice in 1987, in Gloucester and at the National Show in Columbus, using his seedlings and such outstanding cultivars of his own as Apostle, Golden Chord, New Penny, and River Queen.

If you're not a hybridizer, the Grant Mitsch flowers are a staple in this category. Those who won with five cultivars all from the Mitsch garden were David Cook in Atlanta, Mrs. Thomas Bentley in Memphis, Mrs. Edward Williams in Nantucket, and Cathleen Riley in Greenwich.

Other winners of the Red-White-and-Blue for 1987 included Rodney Armstrong, Dallas; Robert Spotts, Descanso Gardens; Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Butler, Conway; Mrs. A. Gordon Brooks, Chapel Hill; Mrs. Harold Stanford, Nashville; Adierne Whyte, Washington; Raymond Lewis, Upperville; Mrs. Johannes Krahmer, Longwood Gardens; Ruth Junk, Cincinnati; Mrs. J. Raymond Moore, Baltimore; Marie Hartman, Chambersburg; Lilian Hafely, Akron; and Dan Bellinger, Mansfield.

THE MAROON RIBBON

The Maroon Ribbon goes to the winning collection of five reverse bicolor daffodils. Daydream, the granddaddy of this collection class, appeared in nine of the seventeen winning entries in 1987. Bethany, the other usual stalwart, appeared in only one. Its progeny were there, however, as both of the exhibitors who won with their own hybrids relied

upon it. Ted Snazelle, in Clinton, won with five of his own seedlings, including four of his Bethany x Honeybrid crosses, and John Tarver, at the Gloucester Show, took the Maroon with Daydream plus four of his own numbered seedlings, all using Bill Pannill's Bethany seedlings as parents.

Forty-five different standard cultivars were used in the seventeen winning collections, indicating the expanded scope of the reverse bicolor category.

An example of what is not only possible but will soon approach the norm was Wells Knierim's Cleveland Maroon winner, cutting across four divisions, with large-cups Bethany and Green Gold, trumpet Rich Reward, small-cup Citron, and jonquil New Day. With such introductions as cyclamineus Wheatear, soon we will marvel no more at Maroon winners from five divisions than we do a Purple Ribbon going to five reverse-bicolor small-cups, once thought beyond imagination.

Cathleen Riley's Maroon winner at the National Show in Columbus was marvelous, blending Chiloquin, Daydream, Rio Dell, Green Gold, and Misty Meadow. Robert Spotts' winner in Descanso, and Jan Moyers' Maroon collection in Walnut Creek were spectacular, using such cultivars as Big John, Lemon Snow, Plaza, and Grand Prospect. Beverly Barbour won twice, in Atlanta and in Nashville, using nine different cultivars. Mrs. Thomas Dunn, in Memphis, and Lillian Hafely, in Akron, were among those who relied chiefly on Division 7 flowers to win this award. Mrs. William R. Mackinney's mid-season winner, featuring Parody, Grand Prospect, Sweet Prince, Scholar, and Intrigue, was elegant in the show at Longwood Gardens.

Other seasonal winners of the Maroon Ribbon included Mrs. Wayne Anderson in Hernando, Mrs. A. Gordon Brooks at the Washington Show, Raymond Lewis at Upperville, Anne Donnell Smith in Baltimore, Alma Bender at Chambersburg, and Mrs. John T. Haskell in Greenwich.

THE GREEN RIBBON

Sixteen exhibitors won the Green Ribbon, which calls for twelve flowers from three divisions.

Only Bob Spotts won twice in this category, taking the Green Ribbon in the season's first show at Fortuna with such colorful cultivars as Akala, Highfield Beauty, Highlite, Red Ember, Gypsy, and Rim Ride. In Walnut Creek, his Green winner featured such flowers as Lavender Lass, Rain Dance, Golden Halo, Interval, Verve, and Pale Beauty.

Marilynn Howe's Green winner in Descanso Gardens and Frances Armstrong's winner in Washington were examples of the diversity possible in this category. Marilynn staged Hoopoe, Intrigue, Cazique, Icon, Dimity, Crenelet, Pink Easter, and others cutting across five divisions; Frances achieved the same effect with Prosperity and Monticello and Akkad, Resplendent and Canisp, Lapwing, Rapture, and Curlew.

Mrs. Wynant Dean's Green winner in Indianapolis ranged from Cheerfulness (vintage 1923), Camelot, and Sir Ivor, to Chickerell and Colby Gate and Sportsman, with Lemonade and Purbeck and Saucy along the way. Ted Snazelle's award winner in Clinton began with such very old favorites as St. Keverne, added small ones like Chickadee and the Little Gentleman, and ended with the new and elegant, such as Bryanston and Golden Vale. Mrs. Goethe Link's collection in Scottsburg spanned the distance from Dipper and Itzim and Joyous and Sweetness, to Parody and Matara and Ivory Gate.

Nancy Gill's Green Ribbon collection at the National Show was impressive for its color, including Lavender Lass, Cotinga, Fragrant Rose, Glenfarclas, Green Ice, and Arndilly. Other unique collections were those of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Frank in Hernando, who included Cyros, Cape Cool, Velveteen, Dunlambert, Rapture, Travertine and Tiritomba; Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Butler's grouping in Conway, with White Plume, Green Quest, Seafoam, Executive, Lorenzo, and High Point; and Melinda Geddes' late-season winner in Nantucket, with Pink Perfume, Jaguar, Beauvoir, Lark Whistle, and High Note.

Other Maroon winners for 1987 included Rodney Armstrong, in Dallas, Mrs. A. Gordon Brooks in Chapel Hill, Mrs. Thomas Bentley at the Memphis Show, Mrs. William Lee Wiley at Longwood Gardens, Mrs. J. Raymond Moore in Baltimore, and Sandra Solomon at the Tidewater Show at Newport News.

THE THROCKMORTON RIBBON

The Throckmorton Ribbon can be won with anything good. Requiring only that the entries represent 15 different classifications, it's the place not only for the newest—so new and different you're afraid some judges won't know how to react—but also for the superb specimens of your favorites and ours—from the very old but still very good cultivars.

It's a great place for Bill Pannill, in Gloucester, to spread out an array of his gorgeous introductions, such as Androcles, Apostle, Valley Forge, Rim Ride, New Penny, Delta Queen, Century, Lara, and Strawberry Ice, plus Fire Alarm, Golden Chord, and just a sprinkling of numbered seedlings, to wet our appetites for future years.

Mrs. John Bozievich won this award twice, using only Lorikeet in both collections. Her winner at the Naional Show in Columbus featured cultivars from four divisons, such as Gay Kybo, Golden Pond, Dr. Hugh, Irish Light, Shortcake, Cyros, and Rhine Wine. Her earlier winner, at the Washington Show, included Vapor Trail, Verdant, Creag Dubh, Bryanston, New Penny, and Phalarope.

Mrs. John T. Haskell's Throckmorton winner at Longwood Gardens was superb, including Newport, Killearnan, Bittern, Loch Loyal, Rubh Mor, Grebe, Gull, Mot Mot, Colley Gate, Ice Wings, Lapwing, and Lavalier. Leslie Anderson chose, for the Hernando winner, Apostle and



GRIPSHOVER

Sweetness (left) and Tonga (right) are oldtimers who keep showing up.

Akkad and Pink Delight, Hilford, Guinevere and Drumnbreeze, Bogside, Maverick, Gossamer and Kitten.

Diversity was exhibited by David Cook in Atlanta, with five divisions, and flowers such as Golden Rapture, Sportsman, Crater, Gypsy, Circlet, Daiquiri, and Lavalier, and by Mrs. N.T. Whittington, Jr., whose Princess Anne winner cut across six divisions, and focused upon all-time favorites such as Irish Luck, Golden Aura, Falstaff, Broomhill, Harmony Bells, Jenny, Dove Wings, Pretty Miss, and Phantom.

Color was the keynote for the entries of Mrs. Harold Stanford, in Memphis, who used such old favorites as Aurelia and Susan Pearson alongside Golden Joy, Lara, and Surfside, with Rainbow and Loch Hope to bridge the time gap; and for Rodney Armstrong's large-cup focus at Conway, which included Arbar, Arctic Char, Rameses, Limeade, Capitol Hill, Pastel Gem, and Sunapee.

Mrs. Walter Vonnegut, selecting Kingscourt, Churchman, Butter-scotch, Festivity, Preamble, Falstaff, and Cassata for her Throckmorton, showed that old favorites can be good enough if they're good indeed. Donald Sauvain, in Indianapolis, showed the range possible in this collection, with Kingscourt and Silver Convention, My Love and Yamhill, Montego and Sweetness.

THE MINIATURE GOLD AND WHITE RIBBONS

The setting and show reporter may differ, but the theme is always the same. This year it comes from Mrs. Verne Trueblood and the Scottsburg show, "Miniatures always surprise the visitors and create much interest." And this is true whether it is an old, well-established, and highly

competitive show such as the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society Show in Nashville, where Sue Zapp noted that "Miniature classes attracted many exhibitors and created great interest," or at the first-year show in Rockford, where Jo-Ann Mercer put "miniatures in general" high on the list of crowd-pleasers.

Mrs. Goethe Link was the top exhibitor of miniatures, winning the Miniature White and Gold Ribbons both in Scottsburg and Indianapolis, and the Miniature Gold in Columbus. Drury Blair won the Miniature Gold in Upperville and also Chambersburg, the Miniature White in Washington. Mrs. George Parsons took the Miniature Gold in Onancock, and both the Miniature Gold and Miniature White in Princess Anne. Other double winners were Steve Vinisky on the West Coast, with a Miniature Gold in Descanso and a Miniature White at Walnut Creek, Raymond Lewis, winning the Miniature White in Upperville, and the Miniature Gold at the Tidewater Show, and Dan Bellinger, whose awards for this season included a Miniature White in Fort Wayne, a Miniature Gold at Mansfield.

Hawera was the top miniature cultivar this year, winning top awards at nine shows, and testifying to its prolific growth by the fact that eight of the awards were for the Miniature White Ribbon. Sun Disc moved into second place with five wins, four of them in May. Stafford, which won the Miniature Gold for Helen Link at Columbus, is exhibiting the same sort of renaissance that Ice Wings has achieved among the smaller standard cultivars.

Miniature winners across the country were: (1-Miniature Gold; 3-Miniature White):

HAWERA 5 Y-Y

Mrs. William A. Smith, Dallas 3
Steve Vinisky, Descanso 1
Steve Vinisky, Walnut Creek 3
Maxine Rankin, Hernando 3
Thomas Dunn, Conway 3
Mrs. Thomas Bentley, Memphis 3
Raymond Lewis, Upperville 3
Naomi Liggett, Cleveland 3
Richard Ezell, Chambersburg 3

SUN DISC 7 Y-Y

Dave Karnstedt, Rockford 1
Mrs. Otho Boone, Akron 1
Dan Bellinger, Mansfield 1
Russell Bruno, Fort Wayne 1
Mrs. Richard Turner, Dublin 3

APRIL TEARS 5 Y-Y

Steve Vinisky, Walnut Creek 1
Mrs. Walter Thompson, Atlanta 3
Martha Simpkins, Edgewater 3
Dan Bellinger, Fort Wayne 3

SEGOVIA 3 W-Y

Jack Romine, Descanso 3
Mrs. Alex Talor, Nashville 1
Mrs. John F. Gehret, Longwood Garden 3
Mrs. Wellington Wells, Dublin 1

YELLOW XIT 3 W-Y

Frank Yazenski, Gloucester 1, 3
Drury Blair, Washington 3
Drury Blair, Upperville 1

XIT 3 W-W

Mrs. Goethe Link, Scottsburg 3
Delia Bankhead, Washington 1
Nancy Gill, Cincinnati 1

JUMBLIE 6 Y-O

Mrs. George Parsons, Onancock 1
Mrs. David Corson, Onancock 3
Mrs. George Parsons, Princess Anne 1

STAFFORD 7 Y-O

Mrs. J. Raymond Moore, Longwood
Gardens 1
Quentin Erlandson, Baltimore 1
Mrs. Goethe Link, Columbus 1

***N. b. conspicuus* 10 Y-Y**

Mrs. George Parsons, Princess Anne 3
Mr. and Mrs. M.S. Krause, Jr., Baltimore 3
Mrs. Josephine Pecek, Akron 3



Jumble



Sun Disc

PEQUENITA 7 Y-Y

Nancy Wilson, Fortuna 1
Raymond Lewis, Newport News 1

MITE 6 Y-Y

Nancy Wilson, Fortuna 3
Mrs. P.R. Moore, Jr., Newport News 3

N. t. Albus 10 W-W

Myra Bivins, Dallas 1
Mrs. Thomas Dunn, Memphis 1

MINNOW 8 W-Y

Mrs. Wayne Anderson, Hernando 1
Mrs. Richard Ellwood, Edgewater 1

CLARE 7 Y-Y

Naomi Liggett, Cleveland 3
Dave Karnstedt, Rockford 3

N. canaliculatus 10 W-Y

Mrs. Goethe Link, Scottsburg 1
Mrs. Goethe Link, Indianapolis 1

PIXIE'S SISTER 7 Y-Y

Mrs. Edward Entrekin, Nashville 3
Goldia Vernai, Cincinnati 3

Other miniature cultivars, species, and/or seedlings which won a Miniature Gold or White ribbon were:

Hummingbird 6 Y-Y, Leslie Anderson, Clinton 1, 3
N. cyclamineus 10 Y-Y, Rodney Armstrong, Conway 1
Flyaway 6 Y-Y, Beverly Barbour 1
Cyclataz 8 Y-O, Frances Armstrong, Chapel Hill 1
Snipe 6 W-W, Frances Armstrong, Chapel Hill 3
N. rupicola 10 Y-Y, Mrs. Goethe Link, Indianapolis 3
Junior Miss 6 W-W, Bill Pannill, Columbus 3
Tete-a-Tete 6 Y-O, Nathaniel Michelson, Nantucket 1
N. fernandesii 10 Y-Y, Drury Blair, Chambersburg 1
Fairy Chimes 5 Y-Y, Mrs. William Taylor, Greenwich 1
Paula Cottell 3 W-WWY, Aurelia Volz, Greenwich 3

THE LAVENDER RIBBON

The ADS Lavender Ribbon is awarded to a collection of five different miniature cultivars, species and/or seedlings. This year this ribbon was awarded in twenty-nine shows.

Lucy Christian's collection of Flomay, April Tears, Stafford, Hawera, and Sun Disc won the Lavender Ribbon at the National Convention Show in Columbus.

Four ADS members won the Lavender Ribbon in two shows. Rodney

Armstrong won both in Dallas and in Conway, using Tete-a-Tete and Cyclataz in both groups. Mrs. Wayne Anderson, who had an exceptionally good year for miniatures in her garden, won in Hernando with Quince, *N. fernandesii*, *N. willkommii*, Minnow and Jumblie, and in Nashville with Pixie's Sister, Fairy Chimes, Baby Star, Hawera, and Chit Chat.

Anne Donnell Smith won in Edgewater and again in Baltimore, where her selections included Paula Cottell, Sun Disc, Segovia, Jumblie, and Stafford. Stafford isn't the only miniature making an exhibitor's comeback; time was, Paula Cottell in a collection collected only wry glances, as perhaps out-sized. Now that it's listed at \$15 and scarce at that price, once again it's in fashion.

Mrs. James Liggett won twice in Lavender competition this year, using ten different miniatures. Her group in Indianapolis was made up of Jumblie, Snipe, Stella Turk, Xit, and Yellow Xit. In Cleveland she successfully staged Hawera, April Tears, Bebop, Rikki, and Baby Moon, one of the Division 5/Division 7 combinations which were so prevalent, prolific, and prize-winning this show season.

Species were greatly used in Lavender entries this season, which witnessed fewer seedlings than usual. Maybe the relaxed ban on registering miniatures but still being able to exhibit them will encourage a reversal of this trend.

Quince and Jumblie were used in eight of the Lavender winners; Minnow in seven; Hawera and Segovia in six; Mite, Xit, Yellow Xit, and Hummingbird in five.

Typical of the trend toward species was Bob Spotts' winner at Fortuna, comprised of *N. b. tenuifolius*, *N. rupicola*, *N. t. albus*, *N. cyclamineus*, and *N. b. obesus*. Harold Koopowitz, the winner at the Descanso Garden Show, used *N. b. obesus*, *N. jonquilla*, *N. t. albus*, *N. b. conspicuus*, plus his own #82-84, a 7 Y-Y cross between *N. jonquilla* and Falstaff, which also won the Miniature Rose Ribbon.

John Tarver, in Gloucester, also used species, *N. bulbocodium*, *N. t. albus*, and *N. canaliculatus*, along with Minnow and Sun Dial. Mrs. Richard Ellwood, in the late-season Greenwich Show, staged two 7's, Chit Chat and Sun Disc, teamed with *N. b. filifolius*, *N. b. obesus*, and *N. b. conspicuus*.

Jack Romine, in Walnut Creek, exhibited his own miniature seedlings, three of them, with Segovia and *N. rupicola*.

Miniatures Chairman Joy Mackinney won the Lavender Ribbon at the Longwood Gardens Show with an exquisite collection which included five of this year's show favorites: Xit, Yellow Xit, Hummingbird, Minnow, and Quince.

Other Lavender Ribbon winners this season were Leslie Anderson in Clinton with five from Division 6, Mrs. R. L. Armstrong in Chapel Hill, Mrs. Thomas Dunn at the Mid-South Show in Memphis, Mrs. David Corson at Onancock, Mrs. George F. Parsons in Princess Anne, Mrs. Lester F. Belter at the Tidewater Show at Newport News, Elise Cheeseborough in

Washington, Raymond Lewis in Upperville, Nancy Gill in Cincinnati, Mrs. Edward C. Williams on Nantucket, Pauline Dickenson at Chambersburg, Dave Karnstedt at the new Rockford Show, Mrs. Goethe Link in Fort Wayne, and Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Wells in Dublin.

THE SILVER RIBBON

The Silver Ribbon is awarded in American Daffodil Society shows to the exhibitor who wins the greatest number of blue ribbons.

No Silver Ribbon was probably more appreciated than Bill Pannill's for a mere 11 ribbons at the National Convention Show in Columbus. "Mere"? Maybe, but also impressive, to win the most blues in that high-quality, hotly competitive daffodil gathering. Bill also won at the large Gloucester Show, with 13.

Only two other ADS members won two Silver Ribbons. Bob Spotts took top honors at Fortuna with 15, at Walnut Creek with 17. Martha Anderson won twice, with 16 in Hernando, 15 in Memphis.

Beverly Barbour's 45 blues won the Silver Ribbon at the Atlanta Regional Show. Kathy Andersen garnered 31 at another regional, at Longwood Gardens. Jo-Ann B. Mercer took 27 blues at the first-year Rockford Show, and if an award were made for garnering the most new members for ADS in a short time, Jo-Ann would receive that one, also.

Daniel Bellinger had 23 blue ribbons at the Mansfield Show, Sally Stanford in Nashville and Lillian Hafely in Akron each won 22, and Sandra Solomon earned 20 at Newport News.

Other Silver Ribbon winners this season included Maxine Rankin, Clinton; Mrs. C.R. Bivin, Dallas; Jay Pengra, Descanso Gardens; Gerald Horton, Conway; George Doak and Jean Belter at Chapel Hill; Mrs. David Corson, Onancock; Mrs. N.T. Whittington, Princess Anne; Mrs. Goethe Link, Scottsburg; Mrs. George Burton, Washington; Mrs. N.T. Whittington, Edgewater; Mrs. Averill Harriman, Upperville; Goldia Vernia, Cincinnati; Anne Donnell Smith, Baltimore; Mrs. Edward C. Williams, Nantucket; Barry Nichols and Barrie Kridler, Cleveland; Pauline Dickenson, Chambersburg; Mrs. John T. Haskell, Greenwich; and Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Wells, Dublin.

THE JUNIOR AWARD

Nine-year-old Maria Bellinger of Toledo, Ohio, was the undisputed Junior champion of the 1987 ADS show season. Maria won the Gold Ribbon at the Fort Wayne Show with Dainty Miss, the Junior Award at the National show in Columbus, with a lovely bloom of Rival, and the Junior Award in three other shows. In Cincinnati, her winning flower was Beryl, in Mansfield she triumphed with Indian Maid, and at Fort Wayne she took the Junior Award with River Queen.

In the early-season West Coast shows, Angela Hoertkorn won the

Junior Award in fortuna with Thalia, and at the Descanso Gardens Show, Gina Pengra won with Erlicheer.

Kevin McKenzie, in his last season as a Junior exhibitor, won the award in Clinton with Avalanche. He won his first ADS blue ribbon with Inca Gold at a Mid-South show, at age 6, and his awards over the years have included the White Ribbon at the 1980 Memphis Convention and a Watrous Silver Medal in 1984, at age fifteen. He's attended five conventions and says his two favorite daffodils are still Erlicheer and Jetfire.

Martha Marie McElroy continues her long winning tradition. Her bloom of Yellow Tail won the Junior Award at Memphis. Allison Scott won in Hernando with Balvenie, and the youngest winner was Brooke Ager with Arctic Gold in Atlanta.

Jenny Cheeseborough won this award at the Chapel Hill Show with her namesake, and Jason Richards, the only double winner in the Junior category last season, won with Clonmore at the Scottsburg Show. Merry Knight's Salome was the last Junior winner of the year, at the Dublin, New Hampshire, Show.

The organizers of the Nantucket Show have always done a superb job of promoting Junior interest. Hunter Michelson won the Junior Award this season with Avalanche. Nathaniel Michelson, age 8, who was participating in the show through the Nantucket School Daffodil Bulb Program, won the Miniature Gold Ribbon with Tete-a-Tete, and a special Nantucket Horticultural Award for the daffodil with the best color.

THE ARTISTIC CLASSES

The artistic classes are sometimes omitted, sometimes treated as stepchildren, and sometimes utilized well to introduce new gardeners to the wonderful, specialized world of growing daffodils. Twenty-five of this year's ADS shows included flower arrangements, none so overwhelmingly as the Fortuna Garden Club's Show, where there were ninety-five!

At the Onancock Show, Virginia Fletcher noted that the artistic section was outstanding, and helped visually to balance the smaller-than-usual horticulture section resulting from very cold weather. Onancock staged 34 arrangements.

Walnut Creek with 42, Upperville with 43, and Gloucester with 40, made extensive use of arrangements. At the new Rockford, Illinois, Show there were 31, all featuring daffodils. At the early-season Clinton Show, with 30 arrangements, ADS president Ted Snazelle offers extra blooms from his garden for the arrangers from two local garden clubs, and feels that the artistic section creates much interest among those who do not grow many daffodils but are quite creative.

Other ADS shows with flower arrangement sections numbering more than thirty were Chambersburg, Hernando, Atlanta, Washington, and Baltimore. At the WDS Show, held in the Botanic Garden Conservatory

on the Mall, Joy Peters' design, "Flower Drum Song," stole all the hearts, according to Mrs. Ralph Jordan.

THE ROSE RIBBON

The Rose Ribbon is awarded to the best standard seedling daffodil which scores 90 points or more. Interest increases in this award every year, especially on the West Coast, where it is not unusual to have entire classes of standard cultivars dominated by the seedlings. Ted Snazelle, Meg Yerger, and Helen Link were double winners in the Rose Ribbon category in 1987.

In the London Town Publik House and Garden Show in Edgewater, Maryland, Meg Yerger's Rose Ribbon winner was a 9 W-O, #75-0-3 (*Praecox Grandiflora* × *Lights Out*). Earlier in the season, at the Princess Anne Show, Meg won the Rose Ribbon with #76K-2 (*poeticus* × *Milan*), a 9 W-OYR.

Ted Snazelle's major breeding project continues to be that of reverse bicolors which will survive the hot and humid Mississippi summers. His winner in Clinton was #74/9/2, a 2 Y-Y (*Nazareth* × *Honeybird*), and the Hernando winner, with the same parentage, was #74/2/10.

In Indianapolis, Helen Link won the Rose Ribbon with #6377 (*Green Quest* × *Daydream*), a 2 Y-Y, and at the late-season Fort Wayne Show, her Rose Ribbon blossom was #1574 (*Sweet Music* × *Pewee*), a 3 W-GY.

Three different hybridizers won the Rose Ribbons in the three West Coast shows. In Fortuna, Bob Spotts' award winner was #G35-13, a 2 W-W [*Easter Moon* × (*Broughshane* × *Coho*)]. At the Descanso Gardens Show, the prize went to William Roesel's #200-12, a 2 YW-Y (*Golden Aura* × *Daydream*). At the Walnut Creek Show, where chairman Jack Romine made note of the fact that Northern California Daffodil Society hybridizers were represented in every division except split coronas in the standard daffodil classes, the Rose Ribbon went to Sid DuBose's #H18-3 (*Verran* o.p.), a 2 W-YP, which was described as having a fine flat white perianth, a distinctive light yellow cup, and a wire rim of pink.

George Dees won the Rose Ribbon at the Chapel Hill Show with #A-3081, a 3 W-OYR. Mrs. Harold Stanford, long a Gold Ribbon winner, took the Rose in Nashville with a 2 Y-W (*Binkie* o.p.). Donald Sauvain was the Rose winner in Scottsburg with #79-2, a 1 Y-Y. At Longwood Gardens, Brent Heath entered the Rose Ribbon winners' circle with his distinctive 11 W-W seedling, #3-4-80 (*Palmares* × *N. t. albus*). A beautiful *poeticus* seedling won for Dr. Bill Bender in Chambersburg, #81/95 (*Milan* × *Cantabile*), which he has classified as a 9 W-GYR.

Bill Gould's beautiful seedling which won the Rose Ribbon at the Washington Show, a 2 W-P (69-6-1-1 × *Euphony*), "was a show-stopper," according to Delia Bankhead. Maybe we will see many more of the seedlings from Bill's breeding program, in which he is working for pink cups.

John Tarver's #77-G-5 (*Bethany* × a Pannill seedling), a 2 Y-W, was the

Rose Ribbon winner at the Tidewater Show in Newport News, and also appeared in John's Maroon Ribbon collection at the Gloucester show a week later, where Bill Pannill won the Rose Ribbon with #74-41-A.

Some of the stiffest competition for John Reed's #81-68-1 (Bethany × Wheatear), a 6 Y-GYP, came from his other flowers in the same cyclamineus collection ready to be staged at the National Show, and sparked a heated 2 a.m. debate among casual observers "cruising" the staging room checking out the competition. It was a gorgeous bloom, and showed once again how many flowers which would have drawn rave notices were just run-of-the-mill lovely at this spectacular show.

THE MINIATURE ROSE RIBBON

Nine exhibitors won ten Miniature Rose Ribbons during 1987. Brent Heath took his lovely, colorful little #4/4/79/12 (*N. jonquilla* × Ambergate), a 7 Y-O, to both Gloucester and to the Longwood Gardens Shows, and came away with two Rose Ribbons. I hope this one's about ready for introduction, and wish Brent would feel a compelling need to field-test it in Mississippi.

At the National Show, Mrs. George Watrous won the Miniature Rose with #S/W-7 (Seville × *N. watieri*), a 2 W-Y which also was part of the John Larus winner for Roberta. Its sibling won the Miniature Rose Ribbon in the 1986 Washington Show.

Nancy Wilson's lovely little *N. rupicola* o.p., a 10 Y-Y, which she has number #A81-12, won this award at the Walnut Creek Show. The show chairman noted that it was "exceptionally smooth."

Two other West Coast winners were both 7 Y-Y's, and I'd love to grow them, too. Bob Spotts' #82-1-2 (Baby Star o.p.) won in Fortuna, and Harold Koopowitz' #82-84 (*N. jonquilla* × Falstaff) was the victor at the Descanso Gardens Show. Thanks to PBS' *The Victory Garden*, I now know all about how Descanso Gardens look, but I wonder how visitors can find the show, with all that horticultural bounty at every vista.

In the early-season Chapel Hill competition, Bill and Laura Lee Ticknor's tiny 6 Y-Y, #T-20 (*N. cyclamineus* × Bagatelle), took Miniature Rose honors. At the Tidewater Show, another 6 Y-Y won the same award for John Tarver, who staged #82-M-4 (Small Talk × *N. cyclamineus*). In Scottsburg, the winner was Mrs. Goethe Link's #H-1177 (Tiny Tot × Divine), a 1 Y-Y.

At the Edgewater Show, Mrs. Merton Yerger won a Miniature Rose Ribbon with an open-pollinated poeticus seedling, #75-J-6, a 9 W-GGO.

Because of the recent lifting of restrictions on registering one's own miniatures and yet retaining the right to enter them in ADS shows, perhaps some of these lengthy numbers, covering more space on the page than a flattened bloom, can give way to names, and blue ribbons for the rest of us, the proper succession from the array of Miniature Rose Ribbons these tiny seedlings have already earned.

FLOWERS THAT WERE FAVORITES

Every year it becomes more and more difficult to categorize the types and even particular cultivars which captivate the public. One is tempted to say, "All well-grown daffodils are beautiful!" and leave it at that. One hundred and one different named cultivars were singled out by a least one show chairman as a crowd favorite at that particular event.

I really must re-do my daffodil budget and buy a bulb a Gull, even though 2 W-W's don't have that great a survival rate in my climate. Gull took Gold for three of fours years in the Washington, D.C., Show; created much interest in Upperville, where it won Best in Show; was termed sensational in Cincinnati; and was the #1 favorite of show visitors in the late-season Fort Wayne Show.

Other 2 W-W's win hearts: Ashmore, with its lovely green eye, at Descanso Gardens; Dallas in Dublin; Empress of Ireland, with excellent flowers, in Cincinnati; Broomhill in Conway and Onancock; River Queen in Nashville; Ocean Breeze in Scottsburg; Fort Wayne's other trio of favorites, Starmount and Dainty Miss and Galactic; and especially Tag Bourne's Memorial Trophy collection in Cincinnati—White Ermine, Majestic Star, Seafarer, Rashee, and Silent Valley. Homestead, a top winner in the Gold Ribbon category last year, continues to delight in such widely-spread areas as Descanso Gardens' early-season California Show and the late-season Akron Show. Another white favorite this year was Crenelet; its bloom at the Chambersburg show held up well, had good size, form and substance.

"White" is sometimes defined as the absence of color. The presence of color dominates the crowd-favorite lists at many, many daffodil shows.

Pink-cupped daffodils as a group were in high favor in 1987. At Fortuna, the chairman praised "the many pink varieties." Craig Walther, reporting for Dallas' 30th anniversary show, said, "Pinks, especially Accent, Allafrill, and Allurement, amazed the public who expect only yellow/white daffodils." At the highly-competitive Washington Daffodil Society Show, the large-cupped yellow-pinks in Marie Bozievich's Bronze entry drew attention, especially Lorikeet and Momento. Momento was also a favorite in Akron.

Rainbow was a top choice both in Cincinnati and in Dublin. Also in Cincinnati, Tag Bourne's collection which won the Balch Memorial Trophy included great favorites Saucy, Melbury, and Normanton.

Other pink favorites were Pink Wing at Descanso Gardens, Chromocolor and Trophic Isle at Conway, Phantom in Atlanta, Windsong in Nashville, Quasar at the Washington Show, Salome in Baltimore, Precocious in Mansfield, and at Akron the incredibly elegant Pink Silk.

The brilliant colors of the orange-cupped and red-cupped daffodils also made an impact on show visitors, beginning at Fortuna, where Bob Spotts' bloom of Rim Ride was rated #1. Atlanta's favorites were Killeen, Estremadura, and Tahati, which also drew rave notices in Akron and Rockford, causing comment over both size and color. Kimmeridge and

Perimeter in Chapel Hill, Lara in Nashville, and Loch Hope at the Newport News Tidewater Show were favorites. Mrs. Ralph Jordan, reporting on the Washington Show, pointed out that "The red and orange cups drew much attention, especially Conestoga, Resplendent, and Rameses." A five-inch bloom of Amor caught the public eye in Cincinnati, where Loch Lundie also fared well. Other red/orange crowd-pleasers were Palmyra in Cleveland, Painted Desert at Fort Wayne, and in Chambersburg Pauline Dickinson's Achduart "which held its color well."

The early-season shows were delighted with the reverse bicolors. At the Clinton Show, the favorite was Sweet Prince, "seen here for the first time." Shearwater was tops in Descanso, Green Gold in Conway, Gin and Lime at Chapel Hill, and at Dallas, "All the reverse bicolors were outstanding."

Split-coronas are beginning to attract devotees. Indianapolis' one cultivar worthy of special mention on the show report was from Division 11, Canasta, which showed a very large, vivid green eye. In Dublin, Tripartite was one of three choices.

Old favorites held sway in a couple of shows. Mt. Hood was a beauty at the Rockford Show, Honeybird and St. Keverne and Festivity were among the favorites in Chapel Hill, and at Scottsburg, Mrs. Verne Trueblood noted that "It was good to see Ormeau win the Gold Ribbon."

Fragrance was a factor in a quartet of shows. At the Dallas Show, "All the scented cultivars, especially Erlicheer," drew special notice. Erlicheer was highly-rated, as was Grand Monarque, for its fragrance at Edgewater, and Oryx for the same reason in Akron. At Princess Anne, Shirley Anderson praised the fragrance of Hiawassee, noting that this 8 W-W was registered by Maryland's own Edwin Powell.

One final informal category which pleased show-goers was the smaller species hybrid group. In Princess Anne, it was Andalusia, with striking color, and Harmony Bells, "better than ever, and so prolific." Dublin's top choice was the triandrus hybrid Tuesday's Child. At Akron, it was Oryx, in Rockford, Fairy Cup, and at Conway, "A Quail with 5 blooms on one stem." At the Chambersburg Show, the first entry to be singled out for special mention was Richard Ezell's vase of three Rapture blooms, "outstanding for freshness, beautifully formed, and very well staged."

Probably the most single striking exhibit wasn't even in competition. From the Descanso Gardens Show, Marilynn Howe concluded, "Gene Bauer's container of Phalarope, Mitsch's 6 Y-Y 1982 introduction, with 30 flowers all at peak bloom, was smashing!"

THE BOTTOM LINE

I am definitely classified as "computer illiterate." In a faculty workshop (required), my cohorts finally asked me to refrain from punching ANYTHING, after I'd repeatedly wiped out their best efforts with my affinity for the ESCAPE button. And for most of the year, I'm quite content to remain frozen at my present level of mechanical ineptness.

Then comes daffodil season, and I wonder?? Wouldn't it be nice, for instance, about 1 a.m. of a show morning, to punch one button and discover not only the classification of an errant bloom, but also the proper class in your local show? Wouldn't it be even nicer, later that same morning, having carefully transported your floppy discs along with your spray bottle and camel's hair brush to the show, merely to punch a button and aid a confused novice attempting to enter his first Unsurpassables and Dick Wellbands and Francisco Drakes?

As for the show reporter—endless answers, easily. My mathematician husband, who kindly tallies and triple-checks the total blooms, just pointed out, "It's not really how many entries that matters, but how many different exhibitors took part." Also, I would like very much to verify, without days spent hand-tallying of four or five years of show reports, whether my firm conviction that many, many more different cultivars are being exhibited each year is indeed based on fact.

Surely among our 1,600 members, give or take a dozen, must be someone to whom programming a computer is as simple as balancing a checkbook, someone who could come up with a system that would help us tap into all those computers standing idle on Saturday mornings in spring, and could help us simplify a newcomer's first venture into the captivating, frustrating world of daffodil exhibiting.

Not to mention helping the show reporter spot trends the easy way.

ADDENDUM TO 1986 SHOW REPORT

Absentmindedly, I neglected to include one Rose Ribbon and one Miniature Rose Ribbon winner in last season's show report article, and I'd like to include these in this year's *Journal*, since press coverage is a vital part of the RHS's requirements for registration.

In 1986, in the Somerset County Garden Club Show at Princess Anne, Maryland, Mrs. Merton S. Yerger won the Miniature Rose Ribbon with #75 H 2-1, a 9 W-YYR (*N. p. hellenicus* × Lights Out), and the Rose Ribbon with seedling #75 E 2, a 9 W-GYR (Mega o.p.)

Soon, perhaps, these will have names and not just numbers, and those of us who can grow the late-season poets will have exciting new additions to our gardens.

COMING EVENTS

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| * April 12-13, 1988 | RHS Main Competition |
| * April 16-17, 1988 | Daffodil Society, Solihull |
| April 22-14, 1988 | ADS Convention, Washington, D.C. |
| * April 28-30, 1988 | Harrogate Spring Show |
| September 6-21 | National Garden Festival, Glasgow |
| March 1989 | "Tasvention," Tasmania, Australia |
| March 1990 | ADS Convention, San Francisco, California |
| | ADS Convention, Callaway Gardens, Georgia |

* From *Daffodil Society Newsletter*, Summer 1987

NEW ADS AWARDS

MRS. HUBERT BOURNE, *Awards Chairman*

At the April 1987 Board Meeting in Columbus, the following new awards were adopted:

ADS CHALLENGE CUP—twelve cultivars, one stem each, raised by the exhibitor. Each bloom to be staged in a separate container and entered with identification concealed.

MURRAY EVANS AWARD—six cultivars, one stem each, raised by the exhibitor. Each bloom to be staged in a separate container and entered with concealed identification.

LINK AWARD—three cultivars, one stem each, raised by the exhibitor. Each bloom to be staged in a separate container and entered with concealed identification.

The above classes will be open to all daffodil hybridizers worldwide who are members of the American Daffodil Society. These awards will be available only at National Shows and are to be included in all national show schedules.

Blooms may be grown in any manner deemed to be appropriate in order to have blooms available for these classes only. Blooms entered in these classes shall be shown by the originator only. Each stem must score 90 per cent or better. Blooms from the above classes shall not be eligible for other ADS awards.

Neither the name of a cultivar nor that of the breeder should have any bearing on deciding award winners, therefore, the blooms will be entered with the identification concealed prior to judging. Blooms shall be labeled by each exhibitor after judging is complete.

An exhibitor may make one entry in each class.

These classes are to be judged by three ADS accredited judges.

Trophies and/or medals will be available at the National Convention in Washington, DC, in 1988.

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

For the real narcissophile, there is always something at every season of the year to whet the appetite of one smitten with "yellow fever." This summer has proven to be no exception. Here it is in early July, and my row of Camelot, 2 Y-Y, still has foliage standing tall and only now beginning to die down. Camelot is an old J. Lionel Richardson cultivar which was registered in 1962; it is a proven grower here in the Deep South and still produces show quality flowers. Furthermore, Camelot is the pollen parent for the near perfect (for me) Tristram 2 Y-Y which was introduced by Mrs.

J. Lionel Richardson in 1976. This may not seem too unusual for many of you in other parts of the daffodil world; however, here in Central Mississippi, daffodil foliage in July is unusual as everything else died down much earlier. Why is the foliage of Camelot still up? Perhaps it is the weather. Of course, the weather is hot and humid as it is here every July; however, this summer has been quite wet to date. Perhaps the excess moisture has kept Camelot growing. Nonetheless, it must not be moisture alone as everything else has long since died down. The performance of old Camelot in Central Mississippi, a fringe area for growing good exhibition daffodils, raises an interesting question about the health of new cultivars. When I buy new cultivars today, I have to ask myself, "What is the pedigree of the new cultivar? Will this new thing come back next year?" The answer that I hope for is, "Sure it will be back next season." However, that is often not the case. So, I have experienced many disappointments with new cultivars over my years of daffodil growing. Since moving to the Deep South seven years ago, the frequency of disappointment with new cultivars has increased. Perhaps now is the time to raise the issue of testing new cultivars before introducing them. I would like to suggest that it is now time to consider establishing a voluntary testing program of growing candidates for introduction in several contrasting geographical areas so that some determination about their health can be made. Thus, the catalogues could make a statement about how well a cultivar grows in different geographical areas. This would provide the potential buyer some assurance as to the health of the new cultivar under his/her growing conditions. The reason I say voluntary, instead of mandatory, is that commercial hybridizer/growers typically have only a few bulbs of an expensive novelty cultivar at the time of introduction. Thus, the mandatory requirement of testing before introduction might be considered to be unfair to the hybridizer/growers. Nonetheless, I would like to see a voluntary program established for the testing of the health of new cultivars in different geographical settings from Southern California to the East Coast and from Minnesota to the Deep South. Perhaps the time for testing of new cultivars has come. At least it offers the prospect of lively debate.

During my time as a member of the American Daffodil Society, I have been in both the position of leader and follower. There is responsibility and privilege with either position. It is the responsibility of the follower to offer criticism to those who lead if they feel so inclined; however, with the privilege of speaking out also comes the responsibility of being a constructive critic, not simply a critic. To simply say that one is opposed to a given action by another who leads is to avoid the responsibility, when making a criticism, to offer some alternative for those who lead to consider. If the leader fails to accept constructive criticism, he/she is as remiss in fulfilling his/her responsibility as is one who criticizes but offers no constructive alternative. The burden of leadership is to be criticized; however, I can assure you that I would rather be the recipient of constructive criticism than simply to be criticized with no constructive alternative being offered.

TED SNAZELLE

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

During the annual convention of the American Daffodil Society, the society may award the Gold and Silver Medals. The Gold Medal is to be awarded to an individual for "recognition of creative work of a pre-eminent nature in the understanding and advancement of daffodils." Additionally, the society may award the Silver Medal to an individual for "recognition of outstanding service" to the society.

Nominees for the Gold Medal need not be members of the American Daffodil Society nor citizens of the United States. Nominations for both the Gold and Silver Medals are to be submitted to the President of ADS who serves as Chairman (without vote) of the Honors Committee. Accompanying the nomination should be a statement of two hundred words or less supporting the nomination.

For a nominee to be selected for either medal, the nominee must receive a unanimous vote of the voting members of the Honors Committee. The voting members of the Honors Committee are the three immediate past presidents. Medals may be withheld at the discretion of the Honors Committee.

Nominations for either medal must be received by January 1, 1988. If a nomination for a medal is accepted by the Honors Committee, the medal will be awarded at the 1988 convention in Washington, D.C.

Please give serious thought to recognizing individuals who are deserving of the most significant awards ADS has to offer.

Ted Snazelle

SHOW DATES NEEDED

1988 Daffodil Show information should be sent to the Awards Chairman by October 1 for inclusion in the December issue of the *Journal*. The information needed includes: name of sponsoring organization, date of show, type of show, city in which it is to be held, location of show, and name and address of person to be contacted for information. This information is to be sent to Mrs. Hubert Bourne, 1052 Shadyhill Drive, Columbus, OH 43221.

State or Regional Shows need prior approval from your RVP. The signed form must accompany the notice to the Awards Chairman. RVP's needing a supply of these forms may obtain them from the Awards Chairman.

If a show chairman needs it, the latest revision of "Procedures for Obtaining Awards from the American Daffodil Society, Inc." may be secured from me.

MRS. HUBERT BOURNE, Awards Chairman

PLEASE ADD...

To your list of Regional Directors Mrs. Orville Nichols, 11119 College Rd., Olive Branch, MS 38654, whose term expires in 1988. Mrs. Harold Stanford's term is over in 1989. These corrections apply to the Southern Region.

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

The ADS would like to thank Mrs. Carol Sisson Regehr for a donation to the library, "The Welch Daffodil". This a delightful small book on how the daffodil came to Wales, written in 1912 by W. Davis and dedicated to the Right Honorable David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of England at that time.

And an added note of appreciation to Mrs. Ann Gillerlains of New Canaan, Connecticut, who through the years since the forwarding address for the ADS expired, has taken the time to send all the mail for George Lee as Executive Director of the ADS to first Bill Ticknor and now to me. And this is still quite a bit of mail; how long does it take us to get all the corrections made? But publications in libraries and old catalogues are still available, and Mrs. Gillerlain's kindness does mean we can answer letters, and quite often get new members for the Society.

Donations of Journals and books have been received from the estate of Mrs. F. C. Christian, Mrs. William R. Taylor, Old Lyme, Connecticut, and Mrs. Ted Schwachhofer, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

We have copies of *RHS Daffodils* from 1972 to 1979 that have been donated should anyone want copies of these to complete their sets.

LESLIE ANDERSON

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

In keeping with the final comments from our fantastic show reporter about the increase in the variety of cultivars that are winning at our shows, did you notice the number of cultivars that are winning in both Northern Ireland and the States? Broomhill, Golden Amber, Merlin, Resplendent, and Sportsman, among others. There is no way to tell if each area had similar weather at showtime, or if we have traveled back and forth enough to find all the good, reliable ones, or if it is the superior taste of all the daffodil growers! Possibly it is "all of the above." Of course, it is fun to visit about the daffodil world and see new and exciting flowers, especially if one is able to purchase them later. It is also gratifying to see the old favorites—those reliable, dependable culitvars—at someone else's show and winning. Perhaps it proves what good judgment we have!

In the final analysis, the quantity of quality show flowers should be traced back not just to travel or to the better introductions available, but to the curiosity of the intrepid gardener and catalogue reader, the person who carefully reads all the catalogues, and with courage and a devil-may-care attitude buys what no one else in the area has. Will it grow well for me? Will it bloom at showtime or will I enjoy watching it on the breakfast table? Will it show well against that one which won last year? Do I have a show stopper? A Gold Ribbon? Do I have the patience to wait until next spring?

DAFFODIL PRIMER

IT'S PLANTING TIME

HELEN LINK, Brooklyn, Indiana

Fall is the time to plant the new daffodil bulbs or to replant those dug during the summer. If possible, it is better to plant in soil which has not been used previously for bulbs, especially if any basal rot has been noted when bulbs were last dug.

Soil should be well prepared. It is better to prepare soil well ahead of planting time keeping in mind the following important things: site, amount of sunshine, drainage, type of soil, and space available for growth and multiplication.

Choose a site which will receive adequate sunshine for good growth. Daffodils do not bloom well after the first year if they are grown in shade. A desirable site should receive at least a half day of sunshine to produce blooms and adequately ripen foliage after blooming. Bloom for the following year is formed within the bulb during the ripening process. This is the reason for not removing foliage until it is yellow.

Daffodil bulbs do not like to have their roots stand in water for any length of time; therefore, good drainage is essential. A hillside location is ideal, but if not available, raised beds will help furnish adequate drainage if site is low or has a tendency to hold water. If the soil is clay, peat moss and sand can be added to make texture more porous, if too sandy added peat will help hold the moisture.

For best effect bulbs ought to be planted in clumps of five or six bulbs of a cultivar and spaced about six inches apart. If planted too close together, they will require more frequent dividing. Plant bulbs about six to eight inches deep depending on size of bulbs and soil texture. Bulbs planted eight inches deep will not multiply as fast as those planted nearer soil surface. Don't plant a two dollar bulb in a five cent hole.

A teaspoon of fertilizer low in nitrogen may be incorporated in soil



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underneath bulbs, then place bulbs on a handful of sand for good root formation. Be sure to water bulbs after planting.

In cold climates mulch will protect bulbs during severe winters. It also protects blooms from dirt during the blooming season. Mulch should consist of any clean, light weight material, such as pine needles, in order that the foliage can grow through when spring arrives. It also helps to keep down the weeds.

Happy planting!

WINTER COVERING OF DAFFODILS IN VERY COLD CLIMATES

JULUIS WADEKAMPER, *Faribault, Minnesota*

Minnesota is in the north central part of the country. The weather is not tempered by warm ocean streams but by cold Artic Winds. Our winters are so cold that water pipes must be laid 25 inches below ground. This can be hard on daffodil bulbs. I have had two specific experiences with daffodils freezing out in Minnesota when they were not covered for the winter.

When we moved from Elk River to Faribault in 1984 we did not cover our daffodils from Division 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11. Divisions 1 through 4 and some of Division 5 were covered with marsh hay. These all survived perfectly well. Every bulb of those that were not covered was killed by the winter cold.

Last fall I planted 1000 bulbs of 'Playboy'. They were all covered but severe winds in November blew the covering off part of the bed. The



covering was replaced only to be blown off again. This time it was not possible to replace the covering due to the fact that it had blown away and the weather early on was very, very cold.

Where the covering remained on the plants, they grew and bloomed perfectly. In the area where the covering blew off, all the bulbs winter killed.

The area encompassed by the dark line in the photo indicates where the winter covering blew off. The daffodils in the foreground remained covered.

There are of course exceptions. In microclimates by buildings or in city areas covering may not be necessary.

In open areas or field conditions, it is risky not to cover daffodils in the northern states.

A six inch covering of hay, straw or leaves will keep the soil temperature at or above 20° F, no matter how low the temperature drops.

These experiences have demonstrated to me that it is a very wise idea to cover your daffodils in winter in cold areas.

MULCHING FOR FLUCTUATING TEMPERATURES

MARTHA ANDERSON, Hernando, Mississippi

When you live in an area of extreme temperature changes mulching is a necessary evil. Summer may vary from 60 degrees to over 100 degrees, and mulching helps keep the soil cooler and prevents extreme evaporation. Rain is unpredictable. For example, this year from mid-June to the second week in July we had rain almost every other day, then for the next three weeks we only had one-half inch, and continuous temperatures above 90 degrees. Under my mulch the ground is still moist and pliable.

Our winters are of the same order. In one week we may have a range of temperature from 15 degrees to 60 degrees. For example in March of 1987, we had three spells of 20 degree weather after not one single day of freezing in February. Daffodil foliage was full grown, and we had lovely blooms. Each freeze laid the foliage and blooms flat on the ground. I feel mulch saved my bulbs.

In 1984 we had a very mild wet fall, and it was impossible to get a good mulch over part of the garden. December was warmer than usual and daffodil foliage was about two inches high the first of January. We had heavy rains, then a freeze, down to below zero this time. A sheet of ice formed and stayed for almost a week. Where bulbs were not mulched we lost more than half, probably our worst experience with bulb loss.

Another great reason for mulching is weed and grass control. Wild verbena is almost indestructible, but a heavy mulch does help. Fescue and rye grass are great winter pasture, but the seed are easily airborne and the grasses are fast becoming a real nuisance in the yard and garden. Mulching helps keep this down.

Pine needles are our favorite mulch but pine are not native to our area, so there is the problem of supply. Leslie and I have planted pine all over the yards, and we do have one established thicket planted years ago, but the time has not come when we don't have to use our second choice, oat straw. We raise oats and wheat on the farm, and after combining, bale the hay for sale. This gives us an excellent supply of straw. There are always problems with oats sprouting in early fall. A good dose of Round-up in December, if it is warm enough, works well on controlling this. If not you may have to do weeding in January and February. From time to time we have put a double sheet of newspaper over the bed before spreading the straw, this helps greatly with the control of sprouting, and the paper disintegrates nicely as the daffodil foliage comes.

MULCHES FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

MARILYNN J. HOWE, Culver City, California

Gardeners in Southern California mulch for weed control, conservation of moisture, and prevention of crusting of the soil surface. Weed control is a major problem for gardeners in Southern California. Because our climate is mild we have a twelve-month growing season for weeds. It is important to use a mulch which is *weed free*.

Wood chips, available from tree trimmers, can be purchased in bulk and is also relatively in-expensive. However, the material must be nitrified at a rate of 4.8 oz. of nitrogen per 100 square feet of chips. These chips prevent nitrogen drag, do not harbor pests, keep moisture in, and inhibits weed development. They also are attractive in the garden.

Another mulch is pine needles. This material is readily available in many gardens. It is moderately acid which helps to counteract many alkaline soil conditions found in Southern California.

Walnut shells also make a good mulch and are available from fatming operations.

Pomace, which is spent seeds and skins of apples and grapes, a by-product of cider and winery operations, may be available. Studies have

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shown that grape pomace is slow to decompose. It releases small quantities of nitrogen into the soil over a long period of time and it is good for modifying clay soils. Its one disadvantage is the odor for a few weeks after application.

If you have a rock garden setting pea gravel, no more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in size, may be used. However, be careful if it is walked on because the gravel can grind itself into the soil and give an ugly looking soil texture.

Leaf mulches should be avoided as they can harbor pests and encourage fungus diseases. Orchid bark, which looks good when first applied, changes color and is unattractive in a garden setting, and it is expensive.

In conclusion use a mulch which is known to be weed free, does not harbor pests such as earwigs, snails or slugs, or contribute to plant diseases. An organic mulch which is maintained over the years will give a fine garden soil to work in.

HERE AND THERE

Last May the weekly newsletter of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation wrote about the Wayne Anderson family, with emphasis on ADS member Martha. She not only grows and shows daffodils, but keeps a greenhouse and flower and vegetable gardens going. Information Director, Ed Blake says "It is generally a known fact that if a plant can be propagated from seed, this DeSoto County farmwife can do it, and pass it back to the soil in prime condition."

From Pendleton, Oregon, comes word of the death of Sadie R. Engdahl last March. Mrs. Engdahl had served as a Daffodil Judge. To her family we extend our sympathy.

The San Jose, California, *Mercury News* reports that the daffodil patch of which Wordsworth wrote "ten thousand saw I at a glance" will have to be replanted. The National Trust which cares for the planting plans to replace thousands of these bulbs which have been eaten by sheep and picked by tourists.

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MRS. FRANK C. CHRISTIAN

Lucy Christian, director of ADS Round Robins, died on May 9, 1987, at Westminster-Canterbury in Richmond, Virginia. "Her last daffodil of the season had opened that morning," wrote long-time ADS friend and neighbor Sue Robinson.

Lucy served as a director for the Middle Atlantic Region in 1980-82. Part of the venerable Southeastern Regional Robin for more than two decades, Lucy was proud that it had "never strayed nor been lost." She worked diligently to locate errant Robins and dealt forthrightly with perennial "Robin-stoppers."

Lucy brought to daffodils the same enthusiasm she expended as a Red Cross worker in bomb-ravaged London in WWII, as a physical education instructor, and as a first grade teacher.

Delia Bankhead, meeting her first on the 1979 Northern Ireland trip, remembered Lucy's willingness to go anywhere to see daffodils. At the 1973 Williamsburg Convention, her first and mine, Lucy shared her long-time fantasy: to climb the mountains of Spain searching for wild daffodils.

Lucy was an accredited judge and a keen exhibitor, with an enormous knowledge of miniatures. To the 1986 convention in Memphis she brought six tiny blooms and won seven ribbons, including the Miniature White. Her greatest exhibiting goal, which forever eluded her, was the Watrous Medal.

Lucy met change with acceptance and ingenuity. When she and her husband Frank, who preceeded her in death March 29, moved from Urbanna to Richmond, she swapped Daffodil Mart all her standard bulbs for more of her beloved miniatures. With them she filled two 4' x 8' beds outside her apartment. Lucy was soon chairman of the Residents' Ground Committee.

She faced illness with staunch dignity. Through the early spring of 1987, Lucy's consuming goal was that her miniatures be exhibited in Columbus. A relay of kind hands, beginning with Joe Stettinius and ending with Nancy Wilson, made this possible. When Bernice Ford, her roommate at a dozen conventions, called to tell her she had won the Lavender Ribbon, Lucy sighed, "I'm still Avis, not Hertz."

Lucy never climbed her mountains in Spain and she never won a Watrous Medal, but her life was enriched by the striving. As the poet Robert Browning said, "Ah, but a man's reach should exceed his grasp, Or What's a heaven for?" Browning said it. Lucy Christian lived it.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC. BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Columbus, Ohio, April 23, 1987

(Abridged from the report of the Secretary)

A regular meeting was held at the Hyatt on Capitol Square with 55 directors and eight guests present. Dr. Theodore E. Snazelle, President presided; Ms. Marilynn J. Howe, Secretary, recorded.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

PRESIDENT: President Snazelle stated that the Society is in good shape and we are looking forward to a good year. However, there is some degree of concern in the budget as we are showing less and less money in out net worth which is causing a cash flow problem. The society is financially sound but there is less and less available for discretionary use.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT: Mrs. Andersen stated she will give her report during the budget review.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT: Mr. Romine had no report at this time.

SECRETARY: Ms. Howe asked that the minutes of the Memphis meeting be approved as mailed. Mrs. Moore seconded. Motion carried.

TREASURER: Mrs. Moore reported a net income for 1986 of \$3,946.11 which includes dues of \$13,545.50; life memberships paid in 1986 of \$1,800.00; contributions of \$162.00; memorial gifts of \$1,030.00; profit on the sale of books, supplies, etc., \$2,097.82; advertising of \$765.00; slide rentals and refresher fees of \$961.95; interest received of \$6,386.48; Memphis convention surplus of \$916.46; Herbert A. Fischer Bequest \$5,000.00; Registrations \$90.00 and miscellaneous income of \$50.00. Expenses for 1986 were \$14,147.70 for printing of the Journal, \$1,645.74 for printing of the roster, \$10,108.47 for the Executive Directors office, \$247.49 for Officers, \$899.15 for R.V.P.'s, \$246.82 for Committees, \$338.00 Trophy Insurance and Bond, \$130.65 for Educational and Research Fund, Dues to the NCSGC of \$15.00, Convention Advance of \$1,000.00, and miscellaneous expenses of \$70.08. The Balance Sheet shows Assets of \$72,330.25 and Liabilities of \$70,499.52.

AUDITOR REPORT: Mrs. Moore read Mrs. King's report. It stated that she had reviewed the financial statements and found them to be in order. Mr. Beach moved to accept the Treasurer's Report. Mrs. Madsen, seconded. Motion carried.

REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT: Reports were received from New England, Northeast, Southeast, Midwest, Southern, Southwest and Pacific.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Miss Anderson reported that she has ordered new supplies of binders and A.D.S. membership pins. She would like to see the membership increase by several hundred members but we continue to remain constant. She stated that she has enjoyed receiving correspondence from members especially our overseas members.

REPORTS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES: (Condensed from full reports on file with the secretary.)

AWARDS: Mrs. Bourne reported that she had approved 38 shows for 1987 and all nine regions are having regional shows. A new show was approved in the Central Region at Rockford, Illinois. The Red-White-Blue Ribbons were sent to Omagh and Ballymena, Northern Ireland, and Sheffield and Banffshire, Scotland. She recommended sending the Red-White-Blue Ribbon to the Tasvention in 1988. She also stated that the trophies have been appraised at a value of \$26,200.00. The insurance rates have risen and we are required to re-appraise them every five years.

BREEDING AND SELECTION: Dr. Bender stated that he had received a letter from the Chairman of the Endangered Species Committee of the American Horticultural Society asking that our members grow species from nursery stocks and not from wild collected sources. No action was taken.

CLASSIFICATION: Mrs. Thompson reported that she had not received any complaints about classification from the membership.

DATA BANK: Dr. Throckmorton stated that there were no problems with the Data Bank. He said the Data Bank is now being printed by a laser printer on regular sheets of paper that will fit into a three ring binder. He passed around a copy of a 1987 *Daffodils to Show and Grow* which will be auctioned off. He presented copies of this limited edition of four to Ruth Pardue and Bob Jerrell for all their help in maintaining the Data Bank.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL: Mrs. Frank's report stated that she has published three issues of the *Journal* since taking over last year. She has tried to balance articles for the novice and experienced grower. She said that Helen Link will take over from Francis Armstrong as writer of the "Beginners Corner". She thanked Mrs. Armstrong for her years of dedicated service. She also asked for continued support and contributions of articles for the *Journal*.

LIBRARY: Mrs. Owen stated that only eight requests were received this year for books. We were swamped last year after printing our list in the *Journal*. Interest has been on miniature publications.

MEMBERSHIP: Mrs. Armstrong said that membership has increased from 1598 last year to 1675 this year. However it is still down from all time high of 1701 in February of 1985. She thanked everyone who helped to turn the membership around. She also announced her resignation as membership chairman.

MINIATURES: Mrs. Mackinney said that 65 members attended the Miniature breakfast in Memphis last year. Four articles about miniatures have appeared in the *Journal* since last year. There were no new additions or deletions to the miniature list in 1986.

PHOTOGRAPHY: Mrs. Shryoc's report stated that the A.D.S. has 20 sets of slides with 13 different titles. She had 36 rentals from April 1, 1986, to April 1, 1987. Income was \$299.68 and Expenses of \$149.17. She thanked Elise Mitsch Havens for a donation of 135 slides, and Well Knierim for 186 slides which included title and program ending slides, and Willis Wheeler for 45 slides which include bulb planting and pests.

PUBLICATIONS: Mr. Karnstedt stated he is trying to get advertisers to use photographs in their advertisements. His committee composed of Charles Wheatley and Francis Armstrong has produced a prototype of a membership brochure. He requested the board to provide adequate funding. His objective for 1988 will be to continue upgrading of the advertising in the *Journal*.

PUBLIC RELATIONS: Mr. Wheatley said he feels the membership brochure is an excellent idea. He asked the board to support the popularity poll and return their ballots to him. He feels the results will be very helpful for new members. He felt that there is not any one thing as a group that we can do to promote the A.D.S. People can do their own thing in many different directions. As an example, he has been working with a Garden Club in Rockford, Illinois, and they have planned a Daffodil Show for the 1987 season.

REGISTRATION: Mrs. Anderson reported that for 1986 nine hybriderzers sent in 38 registrations. The complete 1986 report was published in the December 1986 *Journal*. The 1987 report is well on its way with 30 registrations so far. Income received was \$87.50 and expenses were \$11.85.

RESEARCH, HEALTH AND CULTURE: Mr. Wadekamper reviewed with the Board the Nutritional Studies Program which is the only project going at this time. Bulbs will be dug this year by the participants and sent to Washington State University for tissue analysis. Dr. Wesenberg will then coordinate and write up the results, which will be published in the *Journal*. Total funds budgeted for this project was \$3,000.00, of which \$1,263.46 has been spent.

ROUND ROBINS: No report was received from the chairman due to her serious illness.

SCHOOLS AND JUDGES: Mrs. Liggett stated that as of April 1987 there are 28 Accredited Judges Retired, 236 Accredited Judges, and 28 Student Judges. Seven refreshers were held this past year with 105 judges refreshing. Income from April 1986 to April 1987 was \$482.95 and expenses were \$30.28.

SHOW REPORTER: Mrs. McKenzie said her report will appear in the September, 1987 *Journal*.

TEST GARDEN AND WISTER AWARD: (From Mrs. Whitlock's report received after the board meeting.) There are nineteen A.D.S. Test Gardens. Hendrix College has been the most active garden. It had received a \$15,000.00 donation for the construction of a daffodil garden on campus. The Garden was dedicated in conjunction with the Annual Arkansas

Daffodil Show on March 21, 1987. Requests for newer varieties have been made by Mississippi State College and Brookside Garden in Maryland. The newest test garden is in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Our daffodil plantings across the country serve many purposes. Those located at universities have aided or inspired research. Those in smaller colleges and technical schools have been used as teaching tools for future horticulturists. Those located at Botanical Gardens and in public parks demonstrate to the public the many diverse shapes and colors in the daffodil family. A.D.S. members who wish to make donations of bulbs (tax deductible) to any of these gardens are urged to contact Mrs. Whitlock. Wister Award: Mrs. Whitlock has requested that the Nomination for Accent be withheld until she has received all of the reports from the testers; only seventeen have been received at this time. At the present time there are 30 growers from the nine A.D.S. regions who are testing Festivity and Foxfire.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Standing Rule (number to be assigned.) A Permanent Finance Committee composed of the Treasurer, Executive Director, Immediate past President, and two members of the Society (appointed by the President) shall be formed. The Treasurer may serve as chairman. The duties of the Finance Committee shall be:

- a. Oversee the Society's investments.
- b. Make recommendations for producing new revenue for the Society.

Mrs. Armstrong seconded. Motion to accept carried.

2. The Executive Committee recommends the publishing of the membership brochure which was prepared by Dave Karnstedt, Charles Wheatley, and Francis Armstrong. A mockup will be available for final board approval at the fall board meeting.

Mr. Romine moved to accept the proposal and Miss Bankhead, seconded. Motion carried.

3. The Executive Committee recommends sending the edited copy of Mrs. Regehr's proposal for the USSR/Latvia trip to the Stanley Smith Horticultural Trust.

Mr. Jerrell seconded. Mrs. Regehr explained the proposal for the board. Ms. Bankhead moved to table the proposal until Saturday April 25. Mrs. Krahmer seconded. Motion carried.

4. Standing Rule (number to be assigned.) Profit from any boutique held in connection with an A.D.S. convention will become the property of the host group.

Mrs. Armstrong seconded. Motion carried.

President Snazelle announced the following Executive Committee Actions:

1. Approved Mrs. Donald S. King as Auditor.
2. Approved Mrs. George S. Mott, III, Connecticut, to replace Mrs. Robert Mrak who has moved to Pittsburgh as a New England Director (term expires in 1988). Approved Mrs. Peter W. Nash, Massachusetts, as a New England Director (term expires 1989) to replace Mrs. Charles Anthony (deceased).
3. Approved the Delaware Daffodil Society to hold a cultivar show in 1987.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

NEW CLASS FOR NATIONAL SHOW: Mrs. Bourne requested that this item be moved to Saturday April 25, 1987.

INTERMEDIATE DAFFODILS: The committee met formally at 3:30 P.M. on April 23, 1987. Mrs. Mackinney, chairman stated that there is a considerable divergence of opinion amongst the committee members on just what constitutes an intermediate daffodil. We have not formulated a systematic solution to the intermediate problem. Committee members are Pat Bates, Brent Heath, Charlene Owen, Robert Spotts, Tom Throckmorton, Nancy Wilson, Joy Mackinney, Chairman.

STANDING RULES: Miss Howe stated that standing rules for the Society go back to 1954. She thanked Mrs. Cox for supplying information and records about the early years of the Society. Questions answered today were about rules for the National Show.

SPECIAL RULES FOR NATIONAL SHOWS

1. Whether or not a judge exhibits in a National Show is the prerogative of the individual show chairman. (Indianapolis 9/27/80)
2. The chairman of each National ADS Show should have a copy of the "Procedure for

Obtaining Awards from [the] American Daffodil Society, Inc." and the supplement pertaining to National Shows. (Indianapolis 9/27/80)

3. When National Shows are held in a place where there are few members who might show, and/or when the show is particularly early for many members to take flowers, a variance from the ADS Awards Chairman might be obtained for eliminating certain classes normally required. (This has been done when the show was held in Oregon.) (Indianapolis 9/27/80)

4. Student Judges may judge in National Shows if they are used in addition to three Accredited Judges. However, they shall not judge on a panel judging the awards and trophies only available for National Shows, the Quinn, Watrous, Larus and Mitch awards and trophies. The ADS Procedure states that there must be a panel of three Accredited Judges for all classes with ADS Medals or Trophies. (Indianapolis 9/27/80)

5. Foreign growers may judge in a National Show with two ADS Accredited Judges, i.e., one foreign grower and two ADS Accredited Judges per panel. They shall NOT judge the Quinn or Watrous. (Indianapolis 9/27/80)

6. Judges MUST be invited to judge a National Show well in advance of the show date, not the day before, or the morning of, the show date. It is recognized that sometimes one or possibly two judges may not show up and have to be replaced as quickly and unobtrusively as possible. (Indianapolis 9/27/80)

7. [Resolved] that it be the expressed policy of the A.D.S. that professional daffodil growers who are members of the Society are welcomed and are encouraged to exhibit in our National Shows. (Memphis 4/6/86)

Ms. Howe also answered Mr. Sauvain's question regarding the selection of candidates for "Best in Show". The following rule was passed in Birmingham on 10/14/67 which states [Resolved] that any judge may present any one bloom from eligible classes which he has judged for consideration as Best Bloom in Show.

1990 A.D.S. CONVENTION INVITATION: Mrs. Ager invited the Society to hold their 1990 convention at Callaway Gardens, Pine Mountain, Georgia, on March 29-31. Mr. Roese moved to accept. Mrs. McKenzie, seconded. Motion carried.

NEW BUSINESS

Mrs. Andersen moved acceptance of the budget as presented with the deficit to be taken from the Research and Education Fund. Mrs. Moore, seconded. Mr. Stettinius expressed concern that the budgeted income is projected to be down by 10% while expenses are increasing by 33% Mrs. Moore explained that the Executive Director needed to replace many items this year. Everything she has to replace is costing twice as much as before. Motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:10 P.M.

Marilynn J. Howe, Secretary

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING, April 24, 1987

The 32nd Annual Membership meeting was held at the Hyatt on Capitol Square. Dr. Theodore H. Snazelle, President presided; Ms. Marilynn J. Howe, Secretary recorded. The required quorum of members were present.

REPORT OF THE OFFICERS

President Snazelle gave a special thanks to the members of the Central Ohio Daffodil Society for hosting this years annual convention and show. He also thanked the many members who have helped in making his job much easier. He stated that the Society is in good shape financially and our membership has increased over last year. Dr. Snazelle gave a special thanks to Mrs. Richard H. Frank, Jr., for continuing the tradition of a high quality *Journal*. President Snazelle called on the First Vice-President Mrs. Marvin Andersen. She thanked the hosting society for all there hospitality. She reported expected income of \$31,000 and projected expenses of \$40,000.00 for 1987. The Second Vice-President, Jack Romine, reported that membership is 20 short of our all time high. He reminded us that all members of the Society are members of the membership committee. The Treasurer, Mrs. P.R. Moore, reported income of \$32,795.21 and expenses of \$28,849.10 for 1986. She also stated that the

Society received a \$5,000.00 bequest from the estate of Herbert A. Fischer. The Society had assets of \$72,330.25. The Secretary, Marilynn Howe, asked that the minutes of the Annual Meeting held in Memphis, Tennessee, be approved as published in the Journal. Mr. P.R. Moore, seconded. Motion carried. The Executive Director stated the Society was in good order. She also welcomed Matthew and Nel Zandbergen to the convention.

MEDAL AWARDS

The citation for the Silver Medal for outstanding and distinguished service was awarded to William H. Roese of California.

The citation for the Gold Medal for creative work of a preminent nature in the understanding and advancement of daffodils was awarded to Roberta C. Watrous of Washington D.C.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Mrs. William Lee Wiley of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Nominating Committee presented the slate of officers. (See page 219, June 1987 Journal.) Serving with Mrs. Wiley on the nominating committee were Mrs. Cathleen D. Riley, Connecticut, Mrs. W.D. Owen, Texas, Mrs. Raymond Roof, Kentucky, and Mrs. William H. Roese, California. No additional nominations were received from the floor. Mr. Roese of California moved that the nominations be accepted. Dr. Throckmorton of Iowa, seconded. The nominees were unanimously elected.

President Snazelle presented to the retirees from the Board a Certificate of Appreciation. There was no other business and the meeting was adjourned at 9:20 P.M.

Marilynn J. Howe, Secretary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING, April 25, 1987

A regular meeting of the new board was temporarily convened at Kingwood Center. The required quorum of directors were present. Dr. Theodore E. Snazelle, President presided. Ms. Marilynn J. Howe, Secretary recorded.

Dr. Snazelle gave the report of the nominating committee for the offices of Secretary and Treasurer to be appointed for a one year term. Secretary, Marilynn J. Howe, California, Treasurer Mrs. P.R. Moore, Jr., Virginia. Mrs. Krahmer moved acceptance of the nominees. The nominees were elected. President Snazelle presented his appointments for the Committee Chairman. (See page 220, June Journal.)

Miss Grier moved that the Society replace Mrs. Roberta C. Watrous Silver Medal for outstanding service to the Society which had been stolen. Mrs. Anderson, seconded. Motion carried.

The meeting recessed at 1:45 P.M.

The meeting reconvened at 5:00 P.M. at the Hyatt on Capitol Square with 52 Directors and three guests present.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

LATIVIA TRIP: Mrs. Moore moved to remove from the table the proposal for the Latvia Trip. Mrs. Owen, seconded. The Board voted to accept the proposals as written. The complete proposal is on file with the Secretary.

NEW BUSINESS

FALL BOARD MEETING: Miss Bankhead moved that the fall meeting be reinstated on a permanent basis. Mrs. Frank seconded. Motion carried. Mrs. Macneale offered to host a board meeting in Cincinnati on September 12. Mrs. Shryoc moved to accept Mrs. Macneale's offer. Mrs. Frank, seconded. Motion carried.

NEW CLASS FOR NATIONAL SHOWS: Mrs. Bourne presented the findings of her committee. Members of her committee are William Roese, and Mesdames: Marvin Andersen, Paul Gripshover and Delia Bankhead. (see p. 33) It was also moved that a Best

Bloom Award in Hybridizers Section be given, as this section will not be eligible for any other A.D.S. award. This will not only give more weight to the section for hybridizers, but will also encourage amateur hybridizers and small scale professionals to exhibit in our national shows. Motion carried.

MINIATURE DAFFODILS: The following recommendation from the Miniature Committee was presented for the Boards consideration. [Resolve] that the rules governing admission of a Miniature Daffodil ("Miniature Candidate") to the ADS Approved List be amended as follows:

1. Miniature Candidate: Any named or numbered "small" daffodil may be considered a "Miniature Candidate".
2. The status, "Miniature Candidate", can exist indefinitely.
3. Such candidates can be shown in A.D.S. shows by the originator and others and are eligible for A.D.S. awards in the miniature section.
4. Increase the required number of recommendations for admission to the A.D.S. Approved List from three to five.
5. As an integral part of the recommendation, each recommender must complete a simple, comprehensive form outlining performance characteristics as the candidate grows under their conditions. A photograph of the foliage and flower of the Miniature Candidate must be submitted with the application for approval to miniature status.
6. Eliminate the "commercial availability" rule.

Mr. Karnstedt moved acceptance of the proposal. Miss Bankhead, seconded. Motion carried as ammended.

INTERMEDIATE STUDY COMMITTEE: Mr. Spotts moved acceptance of the following proposal. [Resolve] that the Pacific Region will donate a Trophy to be called the POLLY ANDERSON TROPHY to be given for seven different intermediate daffodils each scoring more than 90 points and selected from any divisions. The trophy would be offered at the National Show. The POLLY ANDERSON RIBBON may be awarded at Regional Shows. He further proposed that the above awards be instituted no later than the 1989 Daffodil blooming season. Mrs. Grier, seconded. The board was concerned that it still needs a definition of an intermediate daffodil. Mrs. Link moved to table the motion to the fall meeting. Motion to table carried. President Snazelle appointed Mrs. Bourne to the Intermediate committee Mr. Wheatley moved that the Intermediate Committee have a report ready for the fall 1987 board meeting. Mrs. Richard Roof, seconded. Motion carried.

SALARY FOR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Mrs. Moore moved to give the Executive Director a raise of \$400.00 and the clerical, \$200.00. Mrs. Shryoc, seconded. Motion carried. There being no other business the meeting was adjourned at 6:45 P.M.

Marilynn J. Howe, Secretary

NORTHERN IRELAND SHOW REPORT

SANDY McCABE, Ballymena, Northern Ireland

The early season forecast by many enthusiasts in January failed to materialise. An extremely cold, dry February delayed growth to such extent that the early shows were badly affected.

This was particularly noticeable at Bangor on 11th April when the Championship of Ireland and associated classes should have been the highlight of the season. Only Carncairn and I were able to stage 12 single blooms from at least three divisions in the Championship. For the record, I was successful with Newcastle, Gin & Lime, White Star, Galahad, Comal,

Dailmanach, Battle Cry, Chief Inspector, Birdalone, Resplendent, Rivedell and Golden Jewel. The overall effect would have been improved by the inclusion of a red and white flower but I had none available.

Galahad was adjudged best flower in Show and naturally best Division I. Of the others, Newcastle, Comal and Golden Jewel were the pick.

In Carncairn's entry, Kate Reade had the consolation of winning best Div. II—Royal Wedding, Best unregistered seedling and Best Division III with 5/4/79 (3 W-Y) (Golden Aura × Aircastle) and Best Division 4 with another seedling 44/75 (Fiji O.P.)

In the Royal Mail Trophy (six varieties—three blooms of each, Irish raised) I again pipped Carncairn with an entry consisting of Newcastle, Galahad, Chief Inspector, Golden Aura, Irish Mist and Lilac Charm which was included to comply with the directive calling for three Divisions. Another bloom of this delectable 6 W-GPP flower was successful in winning for me the W.J. Toal Award which is awarded to the best flower from Divisions 5-9.

Carncairn showed Royal Wedding, Leslie Hill, Red Cottage and three seedlings in their Royal Mail entry with Royal Wedding being their best vase.

Brian Duncan won the American raised class with five cyclamineus flowers and also won the Div. 6 seedling class with D1098, 6 Y-Y.

The Amateur Senior Classes were poorly contested with only Gilbert Andrews offering any real opposition to Willie Davidson who won the 12-Bloom class with a well-coloured group containing Resplendent, Loch Hope, Rio Bravo, Balvanie, and April Love which was a candidate for Best bloom and was best flower in the Section.

KNIERIM



Royal Wedding, a 1982 Carncairn introduction, and Premiere, a 1973 Rathowen introduction, appeared at most of the Northern Ireland shows.

Entries were scarce in the Intermediate and Novice Classes with the only blooms of note being Golden Jewel shown by Mrs. Maisie Jones and an unnamed 1 W-Y (believed to be Preamble) shown by Mrs. J. Edgar-Bangor which were chosen as best blooms in the Intermediate and Novice Sections respectively.

Ballymena Spring Show came next on our schedule being held on 15th April. Here Kate Reade gained her revenge by exhibiting an extremely colourful entry consisting of 5/4/79, 2/2/80, Royal Wedding, 44/75, 2/34/66, Apricot Sundae, 3/8679, 4/479, Eskylane, 1/2/80, Golden Aura and Fair Prospect. Kate's best flowers in the group were 2/2/80 (20-R), (Best Unregistered Seedling and a really hot colour), Apricot Sundae (Best Div. 4), and Royal Wedding.

In my second placed entry, I had the consolation of winning best in show with Silken Sails and best Div. I with Galahad. Brian Duncan came third with an entry which had obviously been forced open. Some of his blooms had been in bud the night before the show. However his Premiere was adjudged best Div. II and Treasury (1 Y-Y) also impressed. I had never seen this flower before and it appears to be of good strong texture. It has deep yellow colour and was a candidate for best trumpet.

In the Open Seedling Classes there was nothing to really enthuse over apart from Carncairn's 3/19/78—a poeticus which won best exhibit any other division.

The foreign raised class was won by me with Cool Crystal, Silken Sails, Comal, Daydream, and Bit O' Gold, and Brian Duncan's all cyclamineus entry of Durango, Perky, Treena, Jet Fire, and Itzim was second.

The principal class in the Amateur Senior for the Guy L. Wilson



Trophy attracted two entries with J.P. McCausland gaining the verdict over Sam Bankhead. J.P., in his twelve, showed Park Springs (Reverse best bloom in show and best bloom in the section). J.P. was at pains to point out that this example of a lovely flower was NOT the same bloom which he exhibited successfully at three or four shows in the 1986 season!!! Other flowers of note in his entry were April Love and Broomhill. The pick of Sam's second placed group were Ringleader, Newcastle and Silent Valley.

The Amateur Senior Collection and Single Bloom Classes were keenly contested by J.P., Sam, and me but the flowers were nothing exceptional and showed signs of the difficult season.

The Amateur Intermediate Classes were a complete disaster with only eight blooms being exhibited. Best bloom in the section to an unknown 2 W.P flower shown by S. Forth.

The number and standard of entries in the Intermediate and Novice Sections was extremely disappointing. Now that most of our recent converts to Daffodil-mania have graduated to the senior ranks, one wonders where the next batch are coming from. So to all resident members of the N.I.D.G. and with apologies to a well known politician "Get on your bikes"—spread the Gospel according to St. Narcissus. Endeavour to involve your children, grandchildren, neighbours, friends, acquaintances and their children.

Easter Saturday 18th April saw a clash of dates with Coleraine, Gilnahirk, and Enniskillen all being held on the same day. With Sam Bankhead I had the privilege of judging at Coleraine. Derek Turbitt had a field day but this was just reward for the hard-working secretary of the



Viking (left) and Vulcan (right) are tried and true winners.

Coleraine Society who has infected quite a few members with yellow fever. They will now have to be taught to travel to other shows in the Province and not confine their labours and their talents to their own Society.

Their show was again timed to coincide with an Open Day at the Guy L. Wilson Gardens and this was an added attraction. Derek Turbitt won practically all the Silverware but was pipped for Best Bloom in Show by Leslie Donnell who produced an immaculate Ben Hee. This same exhibitor also showed two seedlings in the 2 Y-R class which were placed first and second. These two particular flowers were included in a batch of mixed seedlings from an unknown commercial grower. If they are typical blooms of their variety, someone has slipped up as much worse flowers have been registered.

A further attraction at Coleraine was a small trade display by Carncairn which evoked much favourable comment and interest.

Enniskillen Show on the same date attracted entries from Dublin, Killinchy and Omagh. Rathowen won the 12-Bloom Class with good specimens of Badbury Rings, Sportsman and Lennymore. Other flowers noted by our correspondent were Silent Valley shown by Michael Ward, and Tudor Grove shown by I. Erskine. Information gleaned on the grapevine reveals that Mr. Erskine will be a force to be reckoned with in the years ahead.

Sam Dukelow showed amateur hybridists how it should be done by winning the Div. I seedling class with 81/16/A (Empress of Ireland x White Star) which is described as having excellent form and great substance. Ballydorn won Div. II and Div. III Seedling classes with 82/2 Y-R/W5 (Vulcan x Mexico City) and an attractive Div. 3 seedling coded 3 W-GWO respectively. No number or breeding for this latter flower was noted by our reporter.

Ian Erskine showed a superb Dr. Hugh to gain best in show award and other flowers noted were Broomhill, Strines, Premiere, Newcastle, Golden Sovereign and Woodland Prince. I understand that the Amateur sections, Senior, Intermediate and Novice, were all well supported so perhaps my despondency after Ballymena is not really justified.

No report has, as yet, been received from Gilnahirk but I hear that John O'Reilly's Golden Joy won best in show.

The weather during the week prior to Hillsborough Show on 25th April was ideal, being warm, calm and dull. Flowers responded well with the result that the show benches were filled with an array of blooms in peak condition. This year Hillsborough hosted the Amateur Championship of Ireland and I understand that Sir Frank Harrison and Michael Ward were forced to deliberate for a lengthy period before awarding the trophy to J.P. McCausland, with Gilbert Andrews and John O'Reilly filling the minor placings by what our reporter describes as the narrowest of margins. Two other competitors in this class, F. Anderson and W. Davidson, were highly commended so it appears as if it was an exciting contest.

Flowers of note were Amber Castle, Interval, Broomhill, Purbeck (J.P.

McCausland) Golden Amber, Debbie Rose, Tudor Love (G. Andrews) Broomhill, Premiere, Verdant (J. O'Reilly) and the latter also included a Duncan seedling X74/1 (Dr. Hugh x Irish Rover) which was adjudged best unregistered seedling in the show.

Best bloom was awarded to Vulcan shown by J. Bowness whom we are glad to see exhibiting again and he also showed Best Div. I with Viking. Other best in show awards in their respective divisions went to Merlin, Unique and Hawera.

The Hillsborough Society are trying to encourage the younger generation in daffodil culture. To this end they purchase a collection of bulbs which are distributed among local schools. Flowers are grown by the pupils and staged in a confined section. The winner is presented with a collection of bulbs to enable him or her to compete in the Novice section in future years. This seems to me an excellent idea which other societies might like to copy.

Several days of really hot weather with a burning sun followed, and those of us who had attended the R.H.S. Show in London feared the worst when we returned home. Many scorched blooms were evident. A howling gale on Thursday, 30th April, practically flattened all remaining flowers. Despite this, Omagh Show on 2nd May was very well supported and many excellent flowers were displayed.

B.S. Duncan won the 12-Bloom class with an entry which was literally head and shoulders above the rest. His entry comprised Chinchilla, D. 989, Smokey Bear, Patabundy, Val D'Incles, State Express, Rivendell, Nether Barr, D.1024, D.1030 and Goldfinger. D.989 (3 Y-YYR) was a beautiful flower which won best Div. 3 and best unregistered seedling.



Golden Amber, Ballydorn's 2 Y-R, and Resplendent, Mitsch's 2 Y-R, won in many shows.

Neither Barr (2 W-GYR), Val D'Incles (3 W-GWW) and Smokey Bear (40-R) were also in prime condition.

Carncairn's second placed entry included Royal Wedding which was awarded Best Div. II in show and a seedling 1/19/92 (2 W-GWY) which was impressive. They easily won the American raised class from Michael Ward and Rathowen.

The seedling classes were filled with a host of flowers from professional and amateur alike. Brian Duncan cleaned up with D.840 (1 Y-Y) best trumpet in show, D.968 (Strand Palace) (4 W-P), best double and reserve best bloom. D.1068 (2 W-GPP) and D.1081 (4 W-Y) also were worthy specimens.

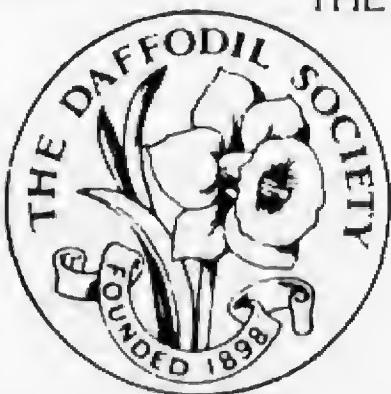
Best bloom in the Show was awarded to my Cantabile which pleased me but for my money the award should have gone to D.989.

Sam Dukelow and J.P. McCausland fought a keen battle in the Amateur Senior with Sam gaining the awards for most points.

The other sections were also well supported with Maurice Kerr emerging victorious over Albert Allen with R.H. Allen in third place in the Intermediate, and a new exhibitor, George Jordan, sweeping all before him in the Novice. Best blooms in these sections were R.H. Allen's Churchfield and G. Jordan's Unique respectively.

My thanks to M. Kerr and R.H. Allen for their assistance in compiling this report.

THE DAFFODIL SOCIETY



was established in Britain in 1898 to cater for the needs of all daffodil enthusiasts and now has members in all the countries where daffodils are grown seriously.

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OBTAINING THE BEST FROM YOUR SOIL

MAX HAMILTON, Hamilton, New Zealand

(from the Newsletter of the National Daffodil Society, in New Zealand, April 1987)

Soil types vary quite considerably, but daffodils will grow satisfactorily in most soils. However, if a grower wants to get the best out of his daffodil patch then he or she must endeavor to provide as close as is possible the ideal nutrients in the soil. To get an accurate record of the soil and its fertility, it is best to have a soil test done at a recognized soil testing laboratory. Home testing kits are not very accurate, and one would most probably foul things up trying to correct any supposed imbalance. A case of too much is far worse than too little.

If you do have a test done, you will obtain the pH level of your soil. This is very important for good growing—at about pH 6.3, you get the maximum availability from most of the nutrients in the soil. If the pH is below 6.0 then availability of the major nutrients is reduced. You will obtain a better response from your daffodils where the pH is around 6.5 and the nutrient levels are low but in balance, than you would with high levels of nutrient out of balance. So you must aim to achieve the correct pH with the correct levels and balance of nutrients.

Where do you go to get a soil test? Consult the Yellow Pages of the Phone Book or state agricultural extension service. There is only one major problem with soil test results. The nutrient status of the soil will be supplied but being able to interpret these figures is not easy. Knowing how to remedy the problems and obtain a nutrient balance also requires a level of skill.

To demonstrate how important it is to have nutrients supplied in the correct balance, a table is given below. It shows the effect of omitting the major nutrient elements from a fertilizer used to produce potatoes.

EFFECT OF MINERAL DEFICIENCIES ON THE WEIGHT OF POTATO TUBERS

Average weight per tuber (gm)

Complete nutrient supplied	60.1
Nitrogen omitted	26.8
Phosphorus omitted	30.8
Calcium omitted	2.4
Magnesium omitted	15.6
Potassium omitted	16.9

If one has to raise the pH, the best product to use is Dolomite as it is more finely ground than agricultural lime. It also provides magnesium.

Hydrated lime will raise the pH level quickly but is more expensive. Agricultural lime will do a good job in the long run but because of its larger particle size its action is slow. If possible therefore it should be applied well before planting.

Basic Slag was an excellent product. It is near impossible to get in the North Island. Freight costs from Europe have reduced the supply. It provided almost as much Phosphorus as some superphosphates, about the same calcium as lime plus a dozen other elements in minute quantities and because it was very finely ground it was quickly available to plants.

ACTION OF THE MAJOR NUTRIENT ELEMENTS

PHOSPHORUS: is relatively immobile in the soil. It rarely moves more than 4-5 cm from the granule that was applied. It is required by the plant for all stages of growth. It is very important for root development and cell multiplication in the plant and is redirected for use in seed production.

POTASSIUM: Very important for many functions in the plant such as the production of sugar and starches, the transportation of water in the plant and the regulation of the water level in the cell sap. It balances nitrogen and phosphorus and is a factor in the development of chlorophyll. The colour of flowers and fruits is attributed to it. New ground requires less than continuously cropped ground.



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Red Ember (O'More)—Best Bloom, National New Zealand Show, Invercargill, 1983

MAGNESIUM: Is essential for carbohydrate metabolism and cell respiration. It also plays in the plant's synthesis of oils and fats. If not available in sufficient quantities in the plant the formation of chlorophyll cannot take place.

CALCIUM: Is needed for the growing points in roots and foliage. It neutralizes acids within the plant and assists in the distribution of carbohydrates.

NITROGEN: Although an important constituent of most fertilizers one must be cautioned against using it with daffodils in anything but the lightest of applications—and that generally in the form of green manure. Nitrogen is required by plants for leaf and stem growth. In fresh ground worked up from lawn or pasture there is usually adequate nitrogen available from the decomposition of the plant material in the turf. In a continuously cultivated patch the use of well matured compost, dug in deep, or of bone flour will provide sufficient nitrogen for daffodils. Green manure (oats or mustard) should be dug in deeply while soil temperatures are adequate for bacterial action. Keep any such material away from the bulbs. Too much nitrogen produces weak foliage with soft bulbs susceptible to basal rot.

One should always bear in mind when considering the application and supply of fertilizer to your bulbs, that all these nutrients can only be taken up in solutions by the plant. To obtain that solution we must have an adequate supply of moisture in the soil either by way of rain or by irrigation. During the growing season there should be at least one inch of rain each week. If less, irrigation will be necessary. Your soil type of course will be a determining factor. Light, free draining soils need more water. On such soils you will get better growth and better flowers in a wet season.

Once I have had the soil tested, I apply a fertilizer mix designed to give the bulbs a balance diet. I then have the ground rotary hoed to at least nine inches. I feel that by topdressing the area before cultivation, the fertilizer, especially the phosphorus is well mixed through the soil; The plant should then be able to make early growth without having to go in search of the nutrients necessary.

TO CHANGE THE REGISTRATION OF A DAFFODIL CULTIVAR

SALLY KINGTON, International Narcissus Registrar

The Royal Horticultural Society, as International Registration Authority for the genus *Narcissus*, wishes to hear of any discrepancies that have been found between the facts recorded in the Register about any daffodil cultivar and the experience of those who have grown the plants.

Breeders, registrants, or other growers who have evidence that a

flower has been given an incomplete colour code, for example, or attributed to the wrong division, are invited to obtain a form of application to alter the registration.

The Society's Narcissus Classification Advisory Committee will consider applications for change; their recommendations will be reported back to applicants; agreed changes will be published in the next annual list of newly registered names.

Application forms are available from:

The International Narcissus Registrar
The Royal Horticultural Society
Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PE

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KAVB
Postbus 175, 2180 Hillegom, Parklaan 5, Holland

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Mrs. K. B. Anderson
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The National Narcissus Registrar (New Zealand)
Mr. Max Hamilton
Boyd Road, RD1 Hamilton, New Zealand

The President
The Australian Daffodil Society
Mr. F. R. Coles
29 Glenburnie Road, Mitcham, Victoria 3132, Australia

POETS—SANCTUARY IN AUSTRALIA

MEG YERGER, *Princess Anne, Maryland*

Shipments of daffodils, including poeticus, from England were made to growers in Australia as early as 1897. Alister Clark, C.A. Nethercots, George Titheridge, and Leonard Buckland, and Scott Morrison were among those who grew and sold them. In this way many of the Engleheart poeticus cultivars found a haven during a period when eelworm, war, disease, and changes in fashion decimated the stocks of poeticus in England. It is to Australia, then, that we may go to search for long-lost poets.

Scott Morrison had a career with the Post Master General's Department, so for him, daffodil growing was a side-line. His son, Travers Morrison, came into the possession of his father's stocks as a commercial grower and sold them from Heathcote Bulb Nursery in Wandin, Victoria. His catalogues of 1959 and 1964 list several of the Engleheart poets such as

Ace of Diamonds, Caedmon, Caesar, Cassandra, Dante, Epic, Horace, Matthew Arnold, Nightingale, Red Rim, Rhapsody, Sonata, and Timon.

At the Box Hill Daffodil Show in Victoria in 1984 we met a former Morrison customer, Rodney Emmerson of Leongatha, Victoria, who had entered a poeticus in the show. The un-named cultivar has upon opening a chartreuse eye-zone, yellow mid-zone, and orange outer zone which changes quickly to a truly green eye-zone, bright yellow mid-zone, and orange outer zone with hint of red rim. Sepals are broader than petals. The corona is an almost flat disc. The flower is an early bloomer and fragrant. Rod is extremely occupied with his farm so to get away to enter the Box Hill Show was a major venture. Box Hill is almost a suburb of Melbourne, while Leongatha is at least an eighty mile trip in a southeasterly direction down a principal highway through Dandenong, Lang-Lang, and Korumburra on the way to Wilson's Promontory National Park. We were delighted to have a good talk about the poeticus since he is as single-minded on the subject of poeticus as we are and grows no daffodils other than poets. He has grown them since he was three years old with most of them having been bought from Heathcote Nursery between 1957 and 1961. He was so generous as to ship a packet of his bulbs to be included with an order from Ken and Beth Hughes of Longeray Daffodil Farm in Lancefield. They were shipped February 2, 1985, by Airmail First Class and are resting in the Engleheart section of a Maryland garden acclimating themselves.

One was so anxious to show its face to long-lost Engleheart cousins in the Maryland garden it came into bloom just fifteen months after leaving its Australian Sanctuary. This is Rhapsody, 9 W-GGO (Engleheart 1923). The whole flower is 60 mm. in diameter; height is 37 cm.; corona is a flat disc with a band instead of a rim on the outer zone. It has good overlap since sepals and petals are both broad with sepals slightly broader and with a mucronate tip; there is a faint scent. RHS colors of corona are: eye-zone Green Group 143 C; mid-zone Yellow-Green Group 150 C; outer zone is orange-red 33 A. The real thriller is the sparkling white perianth which looks as if it has a sprinkle of stardust rather like the white glitter used on Christmas Decorations.

Rhapsody was included in the RHS Classified lists in normal size print until the 1969 Edition when small print was used indicating it might be going to be dropped from the Register.

Memorial Contributions

Charles and Amy Anthony	Father Athanasius
Mrs. F. C. Christian	Mrs. William J. Perry
	Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Armstrong
	Mrs. W. Kent Ford

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418 McDonald Dr., Clinton, MS 39056

MRS. MARVIN V. ANDERSEN, First Vice President

7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, DE 19803

J. S. ROMINE, Second Vice President

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MRS. P. R. MOORE, JR., Treasurer

16 Maple Ave., Newport News, VA 23607

Executive Director — MISS LESLIE E. ANDERSON

Rt. 3, 2302 Byhalia Rd., Hernando, MS 38632

(Tel. 601-368-6337)

All correspondence regarding memberships, change of address, receipt of publications, supplies, ADS records, and other business matters should be addressed to the Executive Director.

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Chairman of Publications

Mr. David Karnstedt
1790 Richard Circle
West St. Paul, MN 55118
(Tel. 612-455-6177)

Editor, Daffodil Journal

Mrs. Richard Frank, Jr.
1018 Stonewall Dr.
Nashville, TN 37220
(Tel. 615-383-7058)

Articles and photographs (glossy finish for black and white, transparency for color) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS JANUARY 5, 1988

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THE COVER PHOTO

Festivity, a 2 W-Y, was introduced by Grant Mitsch in 1954. (Photo by Mitsch)

THE ENGLISH SEASON 1987

GEORGE TARRY, Cheshire, England

The shortest flowering season ever! There was no common pattern to our winter as almost all the cold weather arrived from Eastern Europe for varying periods so that the Southeast suffered more frost and snow than usual while conditions were much kinder in many parts of the west. By the end of March most exhibitors expressed satisfaction with the state of development of their growth provided an average quota of sunshine followed, but little did any of us know of what was in store.

The first major show was at the RHS in London on 7th April with the usual support from the regular exhibitors making an acceptable display. Some very good flowers taking the major awards with no great depth of quality elsewhere. Clive Postles staged two well-balanced collections of

top quality to win the twelve by the raiser and the Devonshire Trophy, with a seedling 1 W-W, 1-24-76, taking the award for Reserve Best Bloom. He also won a number of single bloom classes with another specimen of 1-24-76 as Best Division 1, Heslington, 3 W-R, as Best Bloom in Show and Best Division 3, and Gay Kybo Best Double.

Ron Scamp was the most consistant competitor in the single blooms and fully merited his most points. From his many fine blooms I was particularly impressed by Colliford, 2 W-W, which had the form and quality to challenge the best in a very strong section. Ron comes from Cornwall, the extreme southwest and warmest part of our island, and with his travelling companions Dan du Plessis and Reg Sleeman, made a major contribution to the display of quality flowers.

It is not too often that the RHS Narcissus and Tulip Committee have the opportunity to comment on leading exhibition cultivars, but on this occasion they were called upon to give belated recognition to Jet Fire, 6 Y-O. This has been a regular winner at early-season shows for nearly 20 years and Malcolm Bradbury was able to present the ten high quality blooms which fully deserved the Award of Merit for Exhibition purposes.

The next event was the Daffodil Society Show at Solihull on 18th April and when the Secretary was notified by intending exhibitors at the beginning of the week the forecast was for a good average show. Then the sun appeared at its strongest, temperatures soared to levels we rarely have experienced in mid-summer, and many growers found that their plans were completely disrupted. On the eve of the show the temperature exceeded 80° F for much of the day and blooms which were approaching



Jet Fire

TARRY



Gay Kybo

KNIERIM



Demand

JAHRT



(Left) Winner of the American Bred Ribbon includes Prosperity, Butterscotch, Peripheral Pink, Audubon, and Nile was shown by Don Barnes at the Society's show, Solihull.

peak condition in the previous cool conditions succumbed suddenly to the rapid change. Others which were little more than well-developed buds a day or two earlier made rapid progress and were collected to fill the gaps. It was inevitable that some of the entries for the large collections were cancelled, but the show management generously accepted revised entries based on the flowers which were available and this produced one of the best shows in recent years. As blooms were maturing and fading so rapidly, exhibitors were kept busy making last minute examinations to confirm that their exhibits would be in prime condition for the judges and the consequent level of activity was really hectic.

The Board Memorial, the prestige class high on every members' list of priorities, attracted five exceptional exhibits with Clive Postles showing again the high standard of his cultivation with a winning set of Burntollet, Stanway and Demand, the last named showing at last why it has such a fine reputation in its native New Zealand. The closest challenge came from Jan Dalton who included in his set an exceptionally fine trio of Rainbow which was awarded Best Vase of Three in Show with one bloom taking Best Bloom. This section also included further classes for three blooms of one cultivar and Secretary Don Barnes was an easy winner of the Special Award for most prizes.

In the Open Cup classes, Clive Postles regained the Bourne Cup for twelve cultivars by the raiser with flowers of the highest standard with 2-58-76, an improved Loch Assynt, taking the award for Best Seedling under number in the show.



TARRY

TARRY

Heslington and Postles' seedling 3 4-33-82.

The classes for six cultivars of one colour are always a focus of interest as they attract such a wide range of cultivars and keen competition. There were seven good entries in the Williams Cup, or all-yellows, and also the new Ernest Darlow Memorial for all-whites in commerce. Derek Williams won the former with old favorites St. Keverne, Kingscourt, and Strines, while Don Barnes took the new award with more recent introductions including Regal Bliss. From the remainder of the section, the outstanding exhibit was from Dick Smales in the Arkwright Cup for bi-color trumpets, never an easy set to complete.

In the Amateur Section, Derek Bircumshaw retained the Wootton Cup with one of the best collections in the show with a very fine Loch Assynt making a strong but unsuccessful bid for Best Bloom and Ballyrobert, Cool Crystal, Grand Prospect and Torridon also in good form.

The Norfolk Cup, with its price limit of £ 1 a bulb, is an important competition for the newer exhibitor with a limited number of bulbs and is a most valuable guide to the novice to the cultivars essential for show work. Dick Smales took the trophy with such favorites as Newcastle, Hotspur, Shining Light, Rainbow, and Golden Aura confirming their reliability. The Webb Trophy, for three vases of three, has the same price limit and this was well won by Jan Dalton with another very fine vase of Rainbow, a vase of Viking, which responds so well to his system of culture, and Unique.

The final section of the show for the newer grower was seriously congested in every class with many high quality blooms going unrewarded



Pink Pageant and Colliford.



The Engleheart includes Stanway and 11 seedlings under number.

when they could have been used to better effect in some of the open classes.

The summer weather, with long hours of bright sunshine and high temperatures day after day, continued until the end of April with flowers opening and fading so fast that it was quite impossible to forecast exactly what would be available more than a day or two ahead. The North of England Show at Harrogate on 23rd April was the largest to date with some exceptionally good flowers along with others which had obviously developed too quickly or were unable to last the full three days of the show in the prevailing conditions. In recent years this show has been dominated by the Norwich growers, and once again they arrived with a large consignment of blooms in peak condition to take the largest quota of the major awards. Paul Payne regained the Northern Championship with an outstanding twelve which included divisional champions Borrobol and Gay Kibo and highly-coloured Loch Loyal and Loch Lundie. His traveling companion, Geoff Bell, was second in the championship and although he had no champions in his set he had several in other classes including the Reserve Champion Broadland together with Ballyrobert, Pennine Way, White Star, Golden Aura, and Torridon. The Grand Champion (Best Bloom) went to a magnificent specimen of Gin and Lime, 1 Y-W, staged by Paul Payne, with further awards going to John Williams' Purbeck, Mrs. Robinson's Achduart, Mrs. Cain's Charity May, and David Carvey's Cantabile.

A new trophy was offered for five blooms from breeders outside Europe and this attracted seven entries with a wide range of cultivars showing a good variation of colour and form. The winning set came from Geoff Bell who staged Daydream, Akala, Bethany, Comal, and Trelay, a quintet of old timers grown to the highest possible standard.

The classes for the newer growers were congested as at the previous week's show with more than 20 entries in each of the single bloom classes and eight to eleven exhibits in the vases of three blooms. The special awards in this section went to C. Bone for a superb vase of Daydream and a fine bloom of Rainbow.

With the continuation of sub-tropical conditions we all wondered just how many flowers had survived in good condition for judging time at 10 am on Tuesday 28th April for the Late Competition at the RHS Hall. At the appointed hour the biggest shock was to find only one entry in the Engleheart Cup for twelve by the raiser, a state of affairs that had been unknown over the 70 years of this class. Clive Postles had managed to retain twelve in reasonable condition, although only one, Stanway, 3 Y-R, had a yellow perianth, and colour balance that would have brought minimal consideration from the judges in a more normal season. From the eleven white perianths, 4-33-82, a 3 W-W, was chosen as Best Bloom in Show. The other two entrants, Brian Duncan and Noel Burr, had arrived with an adequate quota of blooms the day before and had seen them collapse one by one in exceptional conditions, Brian starting off with 28 and losing almost all of them.

TARRY



TARRY



Achduart and Torridon.

TARRY



TARRY



Gine and Lime and Broadland.

The single bloom exhibits were well down in numbers and most of the quality blooms came from East Anglia and the South East where they had had the worst of the winter cold and were later than most in the arrival of the exceptional temperatures. Eddie Jarman has been a consistant supporter for many, many years and was rewarded with his most successful effort ever: no fewer than 12 first prizes.

In the Amateur Classes, the Bowles Cup brought a reminder of the shows of 20 years ago when the leading growers made this their main objective and their exhibits were a show within a show. Paul Payne's winning fifteen vases of three was the highlight of the season, every bloom in each vase of the very highest quality, grown and staged to perfection. To select from such an array must reveal personal taste to some degree and I found King's Stag, Cool Crystal, Rockall, and Loch More most impressive.

The second trophy, the Richardson Cup, went to Geoff Bell, an award which was most deserved for an exhibitor who has had to compete with Paul Payne at all levels for so many years.

In view of the conditions, it was essential that notes and slides were taken in great haste to record the situation as the judges saw it as accurately as possible. Throughout the day the sun streamed into the hall to subject the blooms to maximum stress and cause further casualties by the minute. Asked for a comment, a senior exhibitor, who has attended RHS shows for many, many years, summed it up briefly: "As a major show it was a disaster." No doubt growers in warmer climates have developed ways of coping with these conditions but we hope that it will not be necessary to adapt to such skills in England.



Dr. Hugh and Borrobol.

DAFFODILS IN SCOTLAND

JIM DAVIDSON, Banff, Scotland

(from the Daffodil Society Newsletter, Summer 1987)

As with other shows the weather affected our event—as always. Up till mid April the season promised to be even later than 1986's record late spring. But then from 17th April onwards we were propelled into summer with flowers putting on two months growth in two weeks. Even my normally cool draughty place behind the garage was too warm to keep blooms in show condition for the required time. However, the heatwave was evidently not so severe as in England for the number of entries, even without "foreign" competitors, was maintained.

Although the standard of entry was high and improved over previous years the staging techniques shown by Dick Smales, Wendy Akers, and Tony James last year was lacking. Demonstrations by our judge, Don Barnes, after judging of course, showed that we have the quality of bloom but they need some dressing and presentation.

The Championship of Scotland, for the Grampian Television Trophy, attracted five entries and was, by a narrow margin, won by Jim Davidson whose best bloom was Ben Alagin. The Northern Ireland Class was swamped by some gigantic blooms of Ballylough staged by Robin Curry.

The classes calling for three blooms in a vase were well supported and made a very attractive display. The best exhibit in this section was a fine vase of Shining Light staged by Robin Curry. A good vase of Soledad, from Andy Leith, was not quite balanced enough to take the award but it did include a really super bloom that was picked out as Best Bloom Division 2 in the whole show.



Cantabile

In addition to getting all the paper work sorted out our Show Secretary, Muriel Farquharson, set up a fine vase of Cool Crystal which was the best exhibit of American origin and one flower took the award for the best bloom raised in America against some stiff competition from specimens in the major trophy classes.

Mike Roy had a wide range of well grown blooms scattered throughout the show. He had five of the Divisional Best Blooms, Kimmeridge, Unique, Dove Wings, Cantabile and Tete a Tete, and took the Trophy for most points in the Show. His Cantabile was eventually selected as Best Bloom in Show.

The Novice section was well filled with blooms and the show was rounded off with a fine display of tulips and some magnificent floral arrangements.

Footnote—Am I progressing? Last year I didn't stage a two headed Sweetness thinking it was an oddity and evidently missed out on a winner. This year a two headed Altruist promised glory, it was fools gold. How could a two headed Dove Wings fare? If anyone has made a list of such sure fire winners then I'd appreciate a copy.

DUCKS AND DAFFODILS

JO ANN B. MERCER, *Rockford, Illinois*

Who would ever dream that a letter to James Wells from a daffodil novice, requesting hardiness information and possible purchase of a few bulbs of species and miniatures, would culminate in the first ADS Show ever held in northern Illinois and the surrounding area? 'Tis said that fools rush in where angels fear to tread; I jumped in with both feet. With a phone call from Charles Wheatley, offering to bring 100 entries and provide some bulbs for the people who entered blooms, followed by offers of bulbs from Mrs. Link and Dave Karnstedt, I simply couldn't resist the challenge.

Enthusiastic support from the board and members of the Council of Rockford Gardeners, the Rockford Park District, Leslie Anderson, Tag Bourne, Mrs. Shryoc, and others enabled the Northern Illinois Daffodil Society to give birth to our first show in a short, but very packed, three months' time. Even the weather tried to cooperate. Though we did have the earliest spring in many years, which necessitated long refrigeration of nearly all our blooms, we at least were spared a foot of snow, which isn't outside the realm of probability here. Illinois indeed has harsh winters as a rule, and we never cease to be grateful for sun and warmth.

Excitement built day by day, and our ADS membership grew apace. Memberships grew from one to four in these short three months. We offered slide programs and information to the general public, as well as our members of the council, and talked daffodils from daybreak to well past dusk, it seems, using every free media we could think of. TV and radio talk shows, newspaper articles, electronic bank signs, billboards, posters, buttons, etc., all helped the Central Region to learn that we are here. Mayor John McNamara even declared May 1, 1987, to be Rockford Daffodil Day.

Thanks to the generosity of the Rockford Park District, we mailed a copy of our schedule to everyone we felt might be interested in learning about daffodils and how to show them. Writing the schedule was by far the

biggest job, for I had never even seen one. In the past, whenever I attended a flower show, I made a beeline to the horticulture exhibits after hitting the sale table, and more often than not, never even looked at the design section. Talk about the blind leading the blind. Borrowed show schedules from a National Council judge, samples and bits and pieces from Tag Bourne, the ADS Handbook, and the National Council of Garden Clubs Handbook and Supplements made for some heavy reading for a person who had never done a flower arrangement, much less entered one in a show. I wrote, tore up and rewrote while Linda Johnson, who did our schedule layout, design, and art, did her bit of magic to make my scribbles look super. Also, as fast as I learned, I talked so that my helpers could learn. This show was all on-the-job training. All of us were new at this. I now have a healthy respect for the Schedule Chairman of any flower show. I hereby promise to always read the schedule.

A late evening phone call to Kit Carlsen, who was so kind to write a letter of encouragement from Lawrence, Kansas, taught us how to hold our blooms. Many of them were over two weeks in the refrigerator before we showed them on May 1. As an experiment, some were re-refrigerated after the show and held up nearly two weeks longer. (The rest went to nursing homes after the show.) A really interesting thing came out of this. One of our members had a florist friend who held her blooms for her in his cooler. He was dismayed to see us misting and covering the blooms with plastic. Much to our delight, he is now treating his daffs our way since our flowers held up better than his! Another tip: if using an old manual defrost refrigerator, try putting a piece of styrofoam in the drip tray under the



TOBAS

Westview Elementary School's mural for Ducks and Daffodils

freezer part. It keeps the very top area from being too cold, which can freeze the uppermost blooms.

As part our staging, we hung 54 individual works of art plus a marvelous mural done as a group project by Westview Elementary School. Led by their art teacher, Mrs. John Holub, these children were part of a schoolwide, two-week art project on Ducks and Daffodils. It added depth and interest to our show, and we enjoyed the mural very much. I understand thay had a great time doing it. Their work certainly reflects this joy. Dave Karnstedt is working on getting us some bulbs to reward them. (One of the problems with a new group is that we just don't have anything to share at first.)

We held our show on the east bank of the Rock River in Sinnissippi Gardens at the Sea Scouts Building. The building is small, but the setting is lovely. I understand studies are underway to determine how to make this building better suited for activities such as ours. (I've got some ideas on that, for sure.) We had a lovely day for the show, sunshine and 70 degrees, and the ducks stayed outside, just as I promised! Charles arrived bright and early with test tubes, blocks, entry cards, and blooms. Dave followed shortly behind, and so did the rest of our 23 horticulture exhibitors and 22 designers. Final count was 39 exhibitors, 307 horticultural entries, 31 designs, 443 blooms. It was one busy place from 6:30 in the morning until past 11 when we had to close entries even though there were more blooms that just could not be entered due to time limitations. Biggest lesson learned: never, but never, wait until show day to do entry cards, even if you don't expect a lot of entrants.

Dave Karnstedt, ADS judge from Minnesota, and two of our local National Council judges, Vivian Heffran and Jane Marlowe, did a masterful job of judging our blooms; as did our Design judges who drove in from Woodstock, Illinois, area. These were Pat Blaul, Norma Reddeman, and one of our newest ADS members, Gloria Mather. She joined on the spot after seeing our lovely blooms.

Almost needless to say, Dave and Charles won all the ADS awards, except one. The Silver Ribbon given for the most blue ribbons was won by yours truly, with 27 blue ribbons. That was quite a shock, considering I was entering my first show, as well as chairing my first one. Beginner's luck!

We offered several awards in addition to the ADS ribbons. The Inez Hayden Crystal Bowl was won by Bill Knopik for the best bloom by a novice exhibitor, with Yellow Cheerfulness. Nancy Pilipuf won the Mercer Award given for the best bloom by a non-ADS member with Old Pheasant's Eye—an ADS membership. The Good Earth Junior Award went to Chris Jensen with Texas. It will be bulbs, to enable him to enter more next year. Dave Karnstedt won the Wheatley "Narcissus" Silver Spoon for Hambleton, the Gold Ribbon winner. The Design Awards were as follows: Edythe Bailey Creativity Award, Larue Graybill; Potpourri Best Novice Design, Nancy Anderson; Hoe Hummers Best Design in Show, Nancy Pilipuf.

Our Popularity Poll top vote getters were Mt. Hood, Tahiti, Spun Honey, Fairy Cup, and Pencrebar, with double and miniature daffodils getting much attention.

One of the highlights of the show was our live WREX TV-13 Weather coverage in the midst of our daffodil show. We had all been working since dawn, and our faces were all aglow when Dave said on TV that our show was "the biggest and best first show he had ever seen—fantastic!"

Two weeks after the show, the Rockford Park District was still getting daily calls about the show, so I guess we got the word out. Well, with eyes wide open, well almost, we're making plans for the Second Annual "Ducks and Daffodils" the last weekend in April, 1988. Mrs. Link has graciously consented to hold Judges School I for us at that time. We invite you all to come, enter your best blooms, and take judges' training with us. Even if you don't want to take the test to become a judge, the information will be of great interest to you as an exhibitor. This is your chance to learn from a master, so make your plans now to attend. We will be offering Courses II and III in the following 2 years—"if the Good Lord's willing and the creek don't rise." James, thanks for getting me into so much trouble—and fun! Only thing is, I STILL don't know much about species and miniatures. Help, someone? Anyone?

DAVID S. BELL

It is with deep regret that we announce the passing of David Bell.

Dave has left the daffodil fraternity a legacy of his many fine creations, indeed superb creations, of the hybridist's art.

Too numerous to mention them all, he will be remembered by his earlier cultivars such as David Bell 1 Y-Y, Masquerade 2 W-R, Anacapri 3 W-OR and later beauties, Cabanova 2 Y-P, the best of its type in the world, Temple gold 1 Y-Y, a perfect Ajax yellow trumpet, lovely Dear Love 11 W-P, the best yet seen, the doubles Evocation 4 W-WP, Matakana 4 W-WP, Rheingold 4 Y-Y, the deepest self yellow yet seen, and Double Desire 4 Y-YP, the first of its kind in the world.

Possibly his work with his line of yellow-pink cultivars will be the one for which he will be most remembered. To quote the words of Clive Postles on the John Lea seedlings, "The best are yet to come."

David's passing will leave a huge gap in the Daffodil world, but we are all indebted to him for the wonderful collection of his daffodils he has left to us.

(from the New Zealand Daffodil Annual, 1987)

1988 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

MRS. HUBERT BOURNE, Awards Chairman

The following is an incomplete list of show dates. If you desire your show to be listed in the March Journal, please send the information to the Awards Chairman, 1052 Shady Hill Drive, Columbus, OH 43221, by January 5, 1988.

- March 5-6—Fortuna, California. Southern California Daffodil Society/Club at the Fortuna Monday Club House, Sixth and Main Streets. Information: Mrs. Christine Kemp, P. O. Box 212, Fortuna, CA 95540.
- March 12-13—La Canada, California. Southern California Daffodil Society/Descansco Garden Guild at the Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Drive. Information: Mrs. A. Eugene Cameron, 410 S. Paseo Estrella, Anaheim Hills, CA 92807.
- March 12-13—Clinton, Mississippi. Central Mississippi Daffodil Society at the B. C. Rogers Student Center, Mississippi College. Information: Dr. Ted Snazelle, 418 McDonald Drive, Clinton, MS 39056.
- March 12-13—Dallas, Texas. Southwest Regional. Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Civic Garden Center, Fair Park. Information: Mrs. Frank A. Schultz, Jr., 4644 Park Lane, Dallas, TX 75220.
- March 19-20—Conway, Arkansas. State Show. Arkansas Daffodil Society at Hendrix College, Hulen Hall. Information: Mr. & Mrs. Gerald Horton, 100 Smalling Road, North Little Rock, AR 72118.
- March 19-20—Walnut Creek, California. Northern California Daffodil Society at the Heather Farm Garden Center, 1540 Marchbanks Drive. Information: Mr. Steve Vinisky, 1134 Bellingham Court, San Jose, CA 95121.
- March 19-20—Hernando, Mississippi. State Show. Garden Study Club of Hernando at the National Guard Armory, McCracken Road. Information: Mrs. Sandra Childers, 250 East Northern Street, Hernando, MS 38632.
- March 26-27—Memphis, Tennessee. Southern Regional. The Mid-South Daffodil Society and The Merry Weeders Garden Club at Goldsmith's Civic Garden Center, 750 Cherry Road. Information: Mrs. Jean Sutton, 6117 Belle Forest, Memphis, TN 38115.
- April 2-3—Chapel Hill, North Carolina. North Carolina Daffodil Society and the North Carolina Botanical Garden at the Totten Center, North Carolina Botanical Garden. Information: Dr. Elise Olsen Cheesborough, 109 Carolina Forest, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.
- April 2-3—Nashville, Tennessee. State Show. Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Botanic Hall, Cheekwood Botanical Gardens, Forrest Park Drive. Information: Mrs. Sue Zapp, 6011 Foxland Drive, Brentwood, TN 37027.

- April 2-3—Newport News, Virginia. Mid-Atlantic Regional. Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society at the Student Center, Christopher Newport College, 50 Shoe Lane. Information: Mr. M. Stanley Krause, Jr., 310 Riverside Drive, Newport News, VA 23606.
- April 5-6—Louisville, Kentucky. State Show. The Kentucky Daffodil Society at the Oxmoor Center, 7900 Shelbyville Road. Information: Mrs. Wynant Dean, 1629 Cowling Avenue, Louisville, KY 40205.
- April 9-10—Gloucester, Virginia. Garden Club of Gloucester at the Gloucester Intermediate School, Route #17. Information: Mrs. W. John Matheson, Route 3 - Box 1234, Gloucester, VA 23601.
- April 9-10—Princess Anne, Maryland. Somerset County Garden Club at the Peninsula Bank of Princess Anne. Information: Mrs. Roy McKissock, 33 North Beckford Avenue, Princess Anne, MD 21853.
- April 14—Indianapolis, Indiana. State Show. Indiana Daffodil Society at the Meridian St. Methodist Church, 5500 N. Meridian Street. Information: Mrs. Walter G. Vonnegut, 8141 North Illinois Street, Indianapolis, IN 46260.
- April 16-17—Columbus, Ohio. Midwest Regional. The Central Ohio Daffodil Society at Franklin Park Conservatory, 1777 East Broad Street. Information: Ms. Phyllis Hess, 3670 East Powell Road, Westerville, OH 43081.
- April 16-17—Dayton, Ohio. Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society at the Wegerzyn Garden Center, 1301 East Seibenthaler Avenue. Information: Mr. Harold McConnell, 4075 Danern Drive, Dayton, OH 45430.
- April 16-17—Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. Delaware Valley Daffodil Society at Longwood Gardens. Information: Mrs. Marvin Andersen, 7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, DE 19803.
- April 19—Chillicothe, Ohio. The Adena Daffodil Society at the Veteran's Administration Medical Center, Building 9, Recreation Hall. Information: Ms. Mary Rutledge, 704 Ashley Drive, Chillicothe, OH 45601.
- April 20-21—Baltimore, Maryland. Maryland Daffodil Society at the Brown Memorial Woodbrook Presbyterian Church, 6200 North Charles at Woodbrook Lane. Information: Ms. Joan M. George, 614 West Timonium Road, Lutherville, MD 21093.
- April 22-23—Tyson's Corner, Virginia. National Show. Washington Daffodil Society at the Sheraton Premiere Hotel. Information: Ms. Delia Bankhead, 489 Arnon Meadow Road, Great Falls, VA 22066.
- April 23-24—Mansfield, Ohio. Kingwood Daffodil Society at the Exhibit Hall, Kingwood Center, 900 Park Avenue West. Information: Mr. Charles Applegate, Route 2, Box 163, Perrysville, OH 44864.
- April 25-26—Nantucket, Massachusetts. The Nantucket Daffodil Society at the "Meeting House", Harbor House. Information: Mrs. Herbert L. Gutterson, Box 106 - Siasconset, Nantucket, MA 02564.

- April 27—Middletown, New Jersey. New Jersey Daffodil Society at the Christ Church Episcopal, Kings Highway. Information: Mrs. Richard Ellwood, Auldwood Lane, Rumson, NJ 07760 and Mrs. Bassett S. Winnmill, P. O. Box 362, Rumson, NJ 07760.
- April 29-30—Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Northeast Regional. Chambersburg Garden Club at the First Lutheran Church, 43 West Washington Street. Information: Mrs. Owen W. Hartman, 105 Farmington Road, Chambersburg, PA 17201.
- April 30-May 1—Rockford, Illinois. Central Regional. Council of Rockford Gardeners and the Northern Illinois Daffodil Society at the Sinnissippi Gardens, Sea Scout Building, 1700 North 2nd Street. Information: Mrs. H. L. Mercer, 2019 Clinton Street, Rockford, IL 61103.
- April 30-May 1—Glencoe, Illinois. Midwest Daffodil Society at the Botanic Garden of the Chicago Horticultural Society, Lake Cook Road. Information: Ms. Jane Meyer, 3403 Brookmeade Dr., Rolling Meadows, IL 60008.
- May 6-7—Dublin, New Hampshire. The Northern New England Daffodil Society at the Dublin Town Hall. Information: Mrs. Philip H. Faulkner, 24 School Street, Keene, NH 03431.

DAFFODIL PRIMER PREPARATION FOR THE SHOW

HELEN K. LINK, *Brooklyn, Indiana*

Before preparing specimens for the show the exhibitor should first read the schedule. Pay particular attention to the rules. Planning ahead is almost as important as exhibiting in the show. There is never enough time for entries on the day of the show.

The exhibitor should note the time for entering the show, and also when entries will close. It usually takes more time to enter specimens than most new exhibitors realize; therefore, it is wise to allow sufficient time to travel to the show, unpack the car, carry in the specimens, find a place to work, collect the needed containers and entry tags, and then begin the task of staging the blooms.

Over many years of observation, I have noted the new exhibitor usually brings the blooms in a bucket if travel distance is not too far, then he/she sorts through the contents of the bucket to find a certain flower which was beautiful yesterday. More time is consumed making out entry tags, grooming and staging, and in a relatively short time the exhibitor hears a voice saying, "Entries will close in five minutes". It is sad to see a bucket of beautiful blooms which missed the show table because of the

time element.

To avoid confusion on show day plan ahead. Go into the garden one or two days before the show date. Take along a container partially filled with warm tap water, three or four inches is sufficient. As the blooms are cut with a sharp knife place them in the water immediately. To help prevent transmission of virus, I use two knives for cutting, both are placed in a jar of rubbing alcohol, one soaks while the other is being used only one time before soaking again. Cut only blooms which are freshly opened or partially opened so that the condition of perianth segments and cup can be determined. When blooms are cut in soft bud one can not be certain they will be of show quality, free from nicks and mitten thumbs. It is distressing to note the next day that many of the blooms cut in bud are not good enough for show entries.

The day before the show entry tags, if obtained ahead of time, can be made out with as much information as possible, leaving class number and scape names to be filled in when entries are staged. Collections should be planned the day or night before the show. Be sure to have a few spare scapes as substitutes. Accidents can happen on the way to the show.

Transportation of the specimens to the show is relatively easy if the show is not too distant and the exhibitor can travel by car. An easy way to transport specimens is to use a styrofoam block as a base and test tubes as holders for the blooms. Tubes about half filled with water are forced into the block and specimens wedged securely in the tubes. Be careful that blooms do not touch each other. Names should be placed on the specimens with waterproof ink or tags. Names can be written on back of stem.

For exhibitors traveling a distance or by air a flat, under-the-bed storage box can be used. Obtain flat bed protection pads from the drug store. Roll the pads lengthwise and place rolls end to end in the box lengthwise making several rows. Then place the stems of the scapes between the rolls with the blooms resting on the rolls. The stems are placed between the rolls with the blooms resting with a roll on each side. Several scapes can be placed in a row working from each end of the box. Entry tags can be placed in box.

When arriving at the show, recut stems with a razor blade and place specimens in water. Be sure to take containers with you for this purpose.

The new exhibitor should practice staging scapes at home so that it will be easier and quicker at show time. Grooming and staging the show entries are important parts of exhibiting. Much of the grooming can be done at home the day or night before the show. Each bloom should be scrutinized carefully. Look for nicks in the perianth segments, mitten thumbs, cuts, bruises, pollen shed in the cup, and dirt.

Little can be done about nature's formation of the perianth segments and the cup. We can't change the shape of the perianth; however, we can remedy a lop-sided cup. Place a wedge of cotton in the cup and leave it all night. Place the cotton around the anthers and stigma to avoid damaging them. Sometimes nature forms flat, twisted areas in the cup on some scapes from division 3. This is a gene fault and no amount of grooming will

correct the fault because cup is too short and flat. Cut the scapes with stems as long as possible. For good balance the stem should be in proportion to the flower/s.

The sheath (paper-like covering which covers the bud) should never be removed. Sometimes it may be split and hang downward, but do not remove it. It is a part of the flower. If any part of a scape is missing the judges will consider it a fault. Would we take a dog with only three legs to the dog show?

Pollen can easily be removed with a dry Q-tip or toothpick covered with cotton. Sometimes it can be blown out; using a wet Q-tip may stain the cup if pollen is fresh and oily. Dirt and rain spots can easily be removed by lightly rubbing area with a wet Q-tip or camels hair brush. Be careful not to bruise the area.

Perianth segments which are twisted or unevenly reflexed can usually be improved by placing cotton over the forefinger of the left hand, placing the segment over the cotton and stroking it with a camels hair brush. Rough texture can usually be smoothed out by stroking.

Staging is not given any points on the judging scale, but the judges are sure to notice blooms which "look them in the eye". Raising and lowering of the pose of a scape can be done easily by placing the scape above or below a bright light depending upon whether the pose is too high or too low.

For staging single bloom scapes, hold the scape in the left hand, place a piece or two of yew or boxwood at the area where the stem goes into the container. Then place the whole in the container. More wedging may be needed to secure the scape. For stems which are too short pull the stem as high as possible in the container and still have it in water. The wedging material should be as small an amount as possible. Twisted stems are faults and sometimes can be straighted by twisting stem in the opposite direction. Be careful not to twist off the flower head.

For staging a vase of three stems form a triangle with the blooms so that they all look forward. Try to have a sepal or petal in line with the stems for good axis balance.

When the entries are ready to place on the show table, be sure the correct label is attached, names should be legible and easily read, but not so large as to detract from the specimens. For collections card pins may be used to carry the cultivar names.

Be sure the entries are placed in the correct classes. Judges are not required to judge entries which are placed in the wrong classes. If time permits they may move a misplaced entry to its proper class if that class has not been judged, but if it has, they are not required to rejudge. A fine specimen may lose an award if misplaced.

If your entry does not win a blue ribbon, do not be discouraged, try again. There will be another year. Above all, remember life does not depend on a blue ribbon. Entering the show should be a pleasant, learning experience.

THE 1987 POPULARITY POLL

CHARLES WHEATLEY, *Mongo, Indiana*

I would like to thank those people who voted in this poll and made it possible. I had hoped more people would have participated and I do hope that many more members will vote in next year's poll. In reviewing the results, I do feel comfortable with the cultivars that appear on this poll. I hope that the way the results are being presented will appeal to the majority of ADS members.

There were 79 members who voted for 771 different cultivars. Only 100 are listed in the poll. I did take the time to classify the 771 cultivars that received votes and I made a comparison based upon general RHS classifications. The most popular were 2 W-P's with 11 per cent of the votes. Second place went to 2 Y-R's with 8 per cent and third place went to 2 W-W's with 7 per cent. A year ago last June a report was published, "In The Last Ten Years". This report contained only those cultivars that had won three or more times. If you were to make a comparison of all of the cultivars that won by general RHS classifications, the results are quite different. Fifteen per cent of the time, 2 W-W's won, 2 Y-R's won 10 per cent of the time, 2 Y-Y's won 9 per cent of the time, and 2 W-P's won only 5 per cent of the time. The conclusion that might be drawn from this comparison is that 2 W-P's are the most popular, but 2 W-W's will win three times more often on the show table. It should be noted that I am referring to general classifications and not to specific cultivars to arrive at these conclusions.

In my opinion there are some changes in the poll itself that will be made that might make participation in this poll more popular with all ADS members. The ballot should have stated to vote for your 25 favorite daffodils that you observed this year. The ballot should have stated that it was not necessary to tear out and send in the ballot that appeared in the *Journal*, although the issue would have remained in tact since the Convention Registration was the other half of that page. Printing or typewriting on any piece of paper would have been quite acceptable. Listing the cultivars in alphabetical order is not necessary, just helpful. The purpose of this poll is to determine the 100 cultivars most liked by the ADS members, not just to supply a list of varieties useful to beginning growers.

1987 POPULARITY POLL

Rank Votes

1	24	Festivity	Mitsch	1954	2 W-Y
2	22	Foundling	Carncairn	1969	6 W-P
3	20	Accent	Mitsch	1960	2 W-P
4	20	Broomhill	Board	1965	2 W-W

5	20	Stratosphere	Mitsch	1968	7 Y-O
6	19	Daydream	Mitsch	1960	2 Y-W
7	17	Golden Aura	Richardson	1964	2 Y-Y
8	16	Jetfire	Mitsch	1966	6 Y-R
9	16	*Tete-A-Tete	Gray	1949	6 Y-O
10	15	Arctic Gold	Richardson	1951	1 Y-Y
11	15	Gull	Mitsch	1979	2 W-GWW
12	13	Ashmore	Blanchard	1974	2 W-W
13	13	Chiloquin	Mitsch	1968	1 Y-W
14	13	Loch Hope	Lea	1970	2 Y-R
15	13	Quail	Mitsch	1974	7 Y-Y
16	13	Tahiti	Richardson	1956	4 Y-R
17	12	Fragrant Rose	Duncan	1978	2 W-GPP
18	11	Achduart	Lea	1972	3 Y-R
19	11	Aircastle	Mitsch	1958	3 W-Y
20	11	Rapture	Mitsch	1976	6 Y-Y
21	10	Charity May	Coleman	1948	6 Y-Y
22	10	Dainty Miss	Mitsch	1966	7 W-GWW
23	10	Homestead	Pannill	1972	2 W-W
24	10	Merlin	Richardson	1956	3 W-YYR
25	10	Panache	Wilson	1962	1 W-W
26	10	Rainbow	Richardson	1961	2 W-WWP
27	10	Resplendent	Mitsch	1977	2 Y-R
28	9	Cantatrice	Wilson	1936	1 W-W
29	9	Ceylon	Richardson	1943	2 Y-O
30	9	Cheerfulness	Van Der Schoot	1923	4 W-Y
31	9	Dove Wings	Coleman	1949	6 W-Y
32	9	Ice Follies	Konynenburg	1953	2 W-W
33	9	Prologue	Mitsch	1962	1 W-Y
34	9	Shining Light	Board	1965	2 Y-ORR
35	8	Arish Mell	Blanchard	1961	5 W-W
36	8	Canisp	Lea	1960	2 W-W
37	8	Cool Crystal	Mitsch	1966	3 W-GWW
38	8	Falstaff	Richardson	1960	2 Y-R
39	8	Geranium	Vander Schoot	1930	8 W-O
40	8	Jenny	Coleman	1943	6 W-W
41	8	Phantom	Mitsch	1975	11 W-P
42	8	Purbeck	Blanchard	1971	3 W-YYO
43	8	Pure Joy	Mitsch	1971	2 W-Y
44	7	Angel	Wilson	1960	3 W-GWW
45	7	Bell Song	Mitsch	1971	7 W-P
46	7	Beryl	Williams	1907	6 Y-O
47	7	Bushtit	Mitsch	1960	6 Y-Y
48	7	Dailmanach	Lea	1972	2 W-P
49	7	Dickcissel	Mitsch	1963	7 Y-W
50	7	Erlicheer		1951	4 W-W

51	7	Gold Convention	Lea	1978	1 Y-Y
52	7	Misty Glen	Board	1976	2 W-GWW
53	7	Peeping Tom	Williams	1948	6 Y-Y
54	7	Pipit	Mitsch	1963	7 Y-W
55	7	Precedent	Mitsch	1960	2 W-YPP
56	7	Torridon	Lea	1964	2 Y-R
57	7	Vulcan	Richardson	1956	2 Y-O
58	6	Akepa	Mitsch	1979	5 W-P
59	6	Binkie	Wolfhagen	1938	2 Y-W
60	6	Cantabile	Wilson	1932	9 W-GRR
61	6	Daviot	Brodie	1950	2 W-OOY
62	6	Golden Joy	Bloomer	1973	2 Y-Y
63	6	Golden Vale	Board	1976	1 Y-GYY
64	6	Highfield Beauty	Mott	1964	8 Y-GYO
65	6	Intrigue	Pannill	1970	7 Y-W
66	6	Loch Lundie	Lea	1980	2 Y-R
67	6	Olathe	Mitsch	1968	3 W-GYO
68	6	Old Satin	Mitsch	1967	2 W-Y
69	6	Salome	Richardson	1958	2 W-PPY
70	6	Silent Valley	Bloomer	1964	1 W-GWW
71	6	Silver Chimes	Martin	1916	8 W-W
72	6	Sweetness	Favell	1939	7 Y-Y
73	6	Trena	Verry	1971	6 W-Y
74	6	Willet	Mitsch	1966	6 Y-Y
75	6	*Xit	Gray	1948	3 W-W
76	5	Actaea	Lubbe	1927	9 W-GYR

KNIERIM



KNIERIM

Beryl, the oldest on the Poll, and Pops Legacy, the youngest.

77	5	*April Tears	Gray	1939	5 Y-Y
78	5	Audubon	Mitsch	1965	3 W-YYP
79	5	Cassata	Gerritsen	1963	11 W-W
80	5	Chemawa	Mitsch	1962	2 Y-OOY
81	5	Churchman	Ballydorn	1968	2 W-GWW
82	5	Doctor Hugh	Duncan	1975	3 W-GOO
83	5	Gin and Lime	Charncairn	1973	1 Y-GWW
84	5	Honeybird	Mitsch	1965	1 Y-W
85	5	Indian Maid	Pannill	1972	7 O-R
86	5	Kingscourt	Richardson	1938	1 Y-Y
87	5	Ocean Breeze	Mitsch	1979	6 W-W
88	5	Ormeau	Dunlop	1949	2 Y-Y
89	5	<i>P. Recurvus</i>			10 W-YYR
90	5	Pops Legacy	Bender	1985	1 W-Y
91	5	Pretty Miss	Morrill	1973	7 W-Y
92	5	Quetzal	Mitsch	1965	9 W-GYR
93	5	Rockall	Richardson	1955	3 W-R
94	5	Rushlight	Wilson	1957	2 Y-W
95	5	Top Notch	Mitsch	1970	2 Y-Y
96	5	Trevithian	Williams	1927	7 Y-Y
97	5	Tuesday's Child	Blanchard	1964	5 W-Y
98	4	Acropolis	Richardson	1955	4 W-R
99	4	Amber Castle	Richardson	1976	2 Y-WWP
100	4	Ariel	Richardson	1960	3 W-OOY

* ADS Approved List of Miniatures

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

The ADS Fall Boarding Meeting was held September 12, 1987, in Cincinnati; it was really a very busy event. Peggy Macneale and the members of SWODS were wonderful hosts. Despite the busy occasion, I still found time to see my first ever professional baseball game. Thank you SWODS!

It is time to think about going to the ADS Annual Convention which is to be held in Washington, D.C., April 22-24, 1988. As always the ADS Convention is the biggest daffodil event of the year.

As I began to look toward the end of my tenure as ADS president, I am appreciative of the opportunity I've had; however, I am sobered as to how much work comes with the position of president. Nonetheless, I am glad to have had the privilege and responsibility of being the ADS president.

It is now bulb planting time here in Central Mississippi. October has been beautiful, but dry, to date. In fact, I had to water a bed that I am

planting in order to get the soil soft enough to be tilled!

As many of you read these words, you will have already experienced your first snow or will be anticipating the same. Snow is a rarity here in Central Mississippi; however, our one 'snow' this year came about as an inch of snow and ice in April of all times!

In closing, I hope that you and your families enjoy a wonderful Holiday Season and a prosperous New Year.

TED SNAZELLE

REQUEST FOR INTERMEDIATE INFORMATION

The Intermediate Daffodil Study Committee is working on defining an Intermediate Class and determining if an Intermediate List is appropriate for inclusion in ADS Show schedules. It would be appreciated if any member having an opinion on this matter or willing to support our committee write to us, and give input. We would also request that any society that includes intermediates in their show schedule send us a copy of the schedule. If a list of accepted varieties is provided to exhibitors we would appreciate receiving a copy of that list. We would like to receive a list of all entries that have been entered in the Intermediate Classes in your shows. This information will help us to come to a decision regarding intermediates and will give us data to create a proposal for the ADS Board regarding Intermediate Daffodils and how they should be considered by ADS.

Please send your information and suggestions as soon as possible to:
Intermediate Daffodil Study Committee
571 Woodmont Ave.
Berkeley, CA 94708

NANCY WILSON,
Intermediate Daffodil Chm.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION

(Act of August 12, 1970; Section 3685, Title 39, United States Code)

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Leslie E. Anderson, Executive Director

JUDGING SCHOOLS & REFRESHERS

The following Schools and Refreshers have been approved for spring 1988. Accredited Judges needing a refresher may attend any school for credit.

Course II—March 5, 1988, Dallas Civic Garden Center. Chairman: Mrs. James Kerr, 7022 Northwood Road, Dallas, Texas 75225.

Course I—April 5, 1988, Chartwell Country Club, Severna Park, Maryland. Chairman: Mrs. N. Thomas Whittington, Jr., P. O. Box 70, Marion, Maryland 21838. Co-Chairman: Mrs. Howard Weeks, 1515 Fountain Head Road, Hagerstown, Maryland 21740.

Course I—May 1, 1988, Rockford Park District Administration Bldg., Rockford, Illinois. Chairman: Mrs. Melvin Freund, 2426 Devonshire Drive, Rockford, Illinois 61107.

Refresher—March 20, 1988, Atlanta Botanical Garden, Atlanta, Georgia. Chairman: Jaydee Ager, 115 Chris Drive, Hawkinsville, Georgia 31036.

Refresher—April 23, 1988, Washington, D. C. Chairman: Donald King. Please pay registration fee when registering for the convention.

Required Reading for all schools: *Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting, and Judging Daffodils*.

For further information, contact the local school chairman.

Naomi Liggett,
Judges & Schools Chairman

SELECTING THE BEST BLOOM IN THE SHOW

NAOMI LIGGETT, Judges & Schools Chairman

At the ADS Fall Board Meeting the rule for selecting the best bloom in the show was clarified. The following rule had been passed in Birmingham in 1967: "Any judge may present any one bloom from eligible classes which he has judged for consideration as best bloom in show." The latest edition of *Handbook For Growing, Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils* states: "Any judge may select one candidate for best bloom. (Exception: if a section calling for single stems provides its champion, no other flower in that section shall be eligible.)"

The new rule is: Any judge may select one candidate for the best bloom in the show from any section of the show. (Exception: if section calls for best single stem, no other flower in that section will be eligible) This means a judge does not have to select his candidate for Best in Show from the classes he judged.

SHOW SCHEDULE CHANGE FOR MINIATURES

The following rule was passed by the Board some years ago and is required in show schedules:

Miniature daffodils named in the most recent ADS Approved List of Miniatures, with any official additions thereto, may be shown only in classes for miniatures and seedlings which are candidates for the Miniature List.

The Miniature Committee at the miniature breakfast in Columbus, suggested the following, presented their ideas to the Board, and the Board approved the following:

1. Miniature Candidate: any named or numbered "small" daffodil may be considered a "Miniature Candidate".
2. The status, "Miniature Candidate", can exist indefinitely.
3. Such candidates can be shown in A.D.S. shows by the originator and others and are eligible for A.D.S. awards in the miniature section.

These recommendations, plus three others, were published in the *Journal*, September 1987.

Passing the above effects show schedules and the following wording has been proposed for future show schedules:

Miniature daffodils named in the most recent ADS Approved List of Miniatures, with any official additions thereto, may be shown only in classes for miniatures and seedlings which are candidates for the Miniature List. Miniature Candidate: any named or numbered "small" daffodil is considered a "Miniature Candidate". Such candidates are eligible for A.D.S. awards in the miniature section, with the exception of the Miniature Rose Ribbon.

The Miniature Rose Ribbon can be given only to a bloom that is shown by the originator.

MRS. HUBERT BOURNE, *Awards Chairman*

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Christmas is coming, the goose is getting fat

Please to put a penny in the old man's hat,

is from an old English round sung, obviously, at this time of year. It's been a great year for geese. My garden club has the "six geese a-laying" tree for a local Christmas exhibit whose theme is the "Twelve Days of Christmas", and we have been making geese in various sizes since July, along with fancy eggs, to hang on the tree. From wrapping paper to doormats geese are "in" this year, more popular than reindeer. I have a goose mat at my door. The goose has a neck tie of holly and red ribbon.

What concerns me more, however, is the penny in the old man's hat.

Not really the one penny but the 22 that will be needed to mail an article for the *Journal*, the one which you can write as you while away the cold winter nights dreaming about the spring and all the glorious daffodils that will bloom for you. You say that the March issue is not a good one for your idea? So What? I keep file folders labelled "March," "June," "September," and "December." Right now they are empty. Do you think that you could put an article in my file folder—any file folder—as a Christmas present?

Forget the goose too. I prefer turkey for the holidays. Can't beat a good turkey sandwich, a warm fire, and lights on the tree for a good Christmas evening. Fruit cake helps, too. To each of you, a turkey sandwich, or a preferred substitute, a warm fire, loved ones, and peace for the coming year—even if you don't write an article for your *Journal*.

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

The RHS Daffodil Yearbooks are in for those wishing to order now. The price went up again and they will be \$7.00 each this year.

Another upward trend was revealed at the Fall Board Meeting—the need to increase overseas dues. The post office has had a hand in this unfortunate development. Beginning the first of the year the overseas dues will be \$15 a year and \$35 for three years.

LESLIE ANDERSON

CALL OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the American Daffodil Society, Incorporated, will be held Saturday, April 23, 1988, at the Sheraton Premiere Hotel, Tyson's Corner, Virginia, for the purpose of electing officers and directors as provided by the By-Laws, and to take action on and transact any other business which may properly and lawfully come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors
MARILYNN J. HOWE, Secretary



THE AMERICAN PLANT LIFE SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 985, NATIONAL CITY, CA 92050

The American Plant Life Society, publishers of HERBERTIA, international journal of bulbous plants, invites your subscription to the quarterly Newsletter and color-filled journal covering new species, cultivars, culture and natural history of bulbous plants of the world. Published since 1934, the journal, formerly known as *Plant Life*, is the foremost publication on bulbous plants, especially Amaryllidaceae.

Annual subscription \$20/Year: APLS-DS, P.O. Box 5355, Pasadena, CA 91107-0355 U.S.A.

CONGRATULATIONS: Word has arrived that Brian Duncan was awarded the Peter Barr Memorial Cup this past April.

EDUCATION AT LONGWOOD

BETTY P. KRAHMER, *Wilmington, Delaware*

For the first time in Longwood Gardens' history, a plant society was invited to hold its annual show in their Conservatory. So, with approval of Fred Roberts, Director of Longwood, and the unstinting assistance of Tom Brinda of the Education Department, the Delaware Valley Daffodil Society sponsored the 1987 Northeast Regional Show in the Fern Court at Longwood on April 17-18. In that glorious setting, the more than 1000 daffodil blooms could not fail to impress the viewers.

Education is one of Longwood Gardens' primary functions with special emphasis on the home gardener. It was this aspect we were asked to stress. Our labels in the show were clear and professional appearing. Our schedule was conveniently available to the public. Hostesses were stationed at the information table and throughout the show. Brent Heath of Daffodil Mart manned a striking display area. But, our obviously amateur educational displays of the past would be inadequate for the setting.

Working closely with Tom Brinda, the Society supplied and Longwood reproduced three information sheets, each in a different color. The 'Summary of Daffodil Classification' chart, reproduced in yellow, was an aid to our visitors as they circulated through the show. It is our belief that this chart was originally issued by the American Daffodil Society and is used at many ADS approved shows. 'Daffodil Culture Suggestions', reproduced on pink paper, provided general horticultural information about daffodils for the home gardener. 'Sources', on white paper, was an annotated listing of commercial sources in the U.S. and Overseas. This included a disclaimer as to completeness and endorsement.

The 'piece de resistance' of the education area was an exhibit mounted on a Radius Folding Display¹. This Display is a single piece, integrally-hinged unit used as a table-top display. The Nylon loop surface accepts Velcro and Velcro-like fasteners for easy attachment of display items. On this Display, one side was dark gray and the other a light gray. We chose the light gray for our exhibit. (The Display we used belongs to Longwood Gardens, but the DVDS has since bought its own Display for future use.)

With the home gardener in mind, we asked Sara Ann Shryoc, the ADS Photography Chairman, to send us slides of home landscapes. From what was a surprisingly small selection, we selected three gardens and with Sara Ann's permission, had 11" by 14" enlargements made. These were backed by 3/16" foamcore which gave them rigidity. Velcro was glued to the backs of the foamcore. As water sprinklers would be turned on during the nights in areas around the show, these photographs were removed from the Display and stored elsewhere overnight.

Velcro was glued to one side of test tubes so that they could be attached to the Display. Using twelve test tubes, one for each division, a 'living' classification chart was staged. Fortunately, our Society membership extends over a wide area and all twelve divisions could be

represented. (Thank goodness for Dovekie.)

It was a real joy to work with a professional institution with high standards. No home-lettered signs for us! Longwood supplied marvelous signs. Produced in their own facilities by a 'photo-metal' process on coated aluminum, they gave the appearance of professional brass signs.² These were made not only for the display, but also for the Information Table. We even have a sign that says 'Join the American Daffodil Society'.

Yes, the Radius Folding Display is expensive. But when I think of all the crass, fairly expensive amateur exhibits we have had over the years, it starts to look cheaper. We plan to devise exhibits to be used when members give talks, at our bulb sale, perhaps even at the Philadelphia Flower Show. As one who has sometimes created our former displays, I sigh with relief. If we start with a background of quality, hopefully the end result will not be too bad.

1. For information concerning the Radius Folding Display and the dealer nearest you, write Hanna Design, 16 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ontario, Canada M3B2T5.
2. The 'photo-metal' process should be available in most areas. For more information about the process you may contact: Tom Brinda, Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, PA 19348-0501.



TWENTY YEARS AGO . . .

Harry Tuggle was Symposium Chairman, and after compiling all the show and garden cultivars separately, he discovered that Festivity received enough votes to be the best "large cup, yellow or light colored, white perianth (2b)" for both exhibition and garden. It was also the most popular multi-purpose daffodil. Clearly, this is a good daffodil. Also, Beryl rated as the best small-cupped cyclamineus, receiving more total points in the separate areas of exhibition and garden cultivars than Festivity, but was not rated in the final category at all.

WELL I NEVER!!

(from *The Daffodil Society Newsletter, Summer 1987*)

With the May issue of the monthly R.H.S. publication was the usual accumulation of bumf exhorting us to buy some unique collection of pottery, which we can all well do without, £825 a throw, but also accompanying it was a little booklet which is most fascinating. It is a list of 'Books for Gardeners' and contains, would you believe, no less than 137 new titles. I didn't think it was possible to add to the absolute welter of reading matter that is available to us but, believe me, somebody has hit on the idea that 'Twelve Honk Kong Walks' would excite our interest, and you learn all there is to know about *German Ornamental Plant Growing*, in the native tongue of course, for a mere £106.10. Scanning the list each time there is never one book on Daffodils, but wait for it, there is indeed one on the stocks to be released in August, called simply *Daffodils* by F.W. Shepherd, price £2.90.

Whilst still recovering from the shock of such unexpected good fortune and contemplating the wisdom of at least one publisher my peace was shattered by the telephone bell. "Did you know there is a daffodil book to be published in September?" It had to be a misquote so I tried to explain that it was really August and that it was the first on Daffodils to be published for nigh on twenty years and that Fred Shepherd of Rosewarne repute would give us value for money. The caller was certainly not amused, nor was he put off by my ramblings—"it is September and it will cost £12.95!" Soon it became clear, as I was told in no uncertain terms, that our Secretary has found time to put pen to paper and come up with his version of *Daffodils for Home, Garden and Show*.

So now we have two new daffodil books in 1987 out of an estimated 30,000 titles to be published in the year. It is a pity that they come available at the same time as the bills for the daffodil bulbs and one must get one's priorities right, but perhaps that jolly bearded chappy might take the hint and drop one down the right chimney on 25th December.

MORE LEA SEEDLINGS AT THE OLD COTTAGE

CLIVE POSTLES, Worcestershire, England

(from *New Zealand Daffodil Annual, 1987*)

The Chelsea Flower Show, which is normally too late for daffodils, save for Jefferson-Brown's wonderful stand, now owned by Johnny Walkers (not the whisky Johnny), which is only possible by the cold storage of the flowers, cut in April, influenced me to write with greater enthusiasm yet again about the John Lee seedlings. I had the pleasure of

being at the preview of the show, and during a very enjoyable lunch, I found myself sitting next to a gardening correspondent for one of our major national newspapers. Upon learning of my interest in daffodils, he proceeded to tell me that he was often called upon to judge daffodil classes at his local Horticultural Shows, and in his opinion there was nothing better than Carlton, or likely to be in the future. My attempt to educate him about the latest modern hybrids fell on deaf ears. I was appalled that the work we all do to improve and promote our favourite flower could be ruined by someone in his position giving advice to the general public. Sadly this seems to be the failing all too often when writing about daffodils. I am fortunate that our readers are all keen growers and exhibitors themselves, and that I won't be thought completely mad by my enthusiasm for the latest seedlings and cultivars.

One criticism of the short article that I wrote for you last year, was the lack of detail about the breeding. I have attempted to rectify that mistake this time, and I have included what I consider relevant.

I was always told by John Lea that seedlings change dramatically during their early years, how right he was! Some stocks that I inherited from him have fallen by the wayside, while others have improved beyond recognition. One such flower is 1-18-75, 2 YW-Y (Creag Dubh × Daydream), which for me has been the star of '87. The flower almost defies the present colour coding system, having a mid-yellow perianth with a white halo around the base of the cup. The very smooth petals finish with a paler tip to each, a most striking flower and quite distinct. The consistency of this seedling is remarkable. I don't remember seeing a poor flower on any of the plants.

Another flower that has a unique colouring is 1-26-74, 2 W-O (Purbeck × Loch Assynt). Although it has to be registered as an orange cup, the description will not fully do justice to the true colour—a lovely tangerine. The rest of the flower is superb and has a sparkling white perianth.

1-37-76, 3 W-Y (Blanchard 68/15A × Loch Assynt) is a sister seedling to Dunley Hall, and I think may be even better, similar colouring but has a perfectly round perianth of lovely quality. What a fortunate cross this was to produce such beautiful new flowers. While on the subject of interesting colouring in daffodils, I found amongst the un-selected seedlings a very unusual trumpet-size flower, which was amber—not yellow orange. The perianth is beautifully white and huge, Unfortunately the label marking it read "Lost" so I cannot comment on the breeding. 4-52-77, 3 W-W, I like very much and it is a tremendous new div. 3 white that I am sure will be John Lea's best of this division, although again marked "Lost" in the breeding records.

1-13-75, 2 W-P (1-40-67 × Dailmarch), sets new standards in pink cups. The deep pink, rather straight-sided cup, has a neat roll to the edge. Looking inside the corona there are beautiful lilac tones, and a lovely green eye. The perianth is superlative. I may have mentioned this flower in last year's article. It has been very, very good this season.

1-32-76, 2 W-W (Croila x Misty Glen), was exhibited by John in his last Engleheart Cup group. I have been able to increase the stock sufficiently to be able to name it this year. I do appreciate that another 2 W-W needs to be something special and this is.

Gold Convention is proving to be a most valuable parent, and several of its offspring are shortly to be introduced. 8-21-78, 1 Y-Y (Meldrum x Gold Convention), is a superb golden trumpet. John selected several from the cross before he died. I chose 8-21 and it's proving to be the best of them.

1-13-77, 1 Y-O (Glenfarclas x Gold Convention), has a very large and completely round perianth with a beautifully proportioned trumpet. that turns a nice orange colour as it ages.

2-7-75, 1/2 Y-O (1-10-68 x Golden Convention). Vulcan introduces colour on both sides of 1-10-68. This is a borderline trumpet flower, and has an immaculate quality about the perianth. I think this cultivar in the future will be very useful for breeding red trumpets.

While browsing through my growing-season notes, to compile this article, I realized that when all the chemistry is correct with a cross, how many good seedlings are obtained, whilst other crosses give nothing of interest. One such valuable cross was 3-78 (unnamed seedlings). I have already selected a good number from this cross, 4-3-78, 2 Y-R, being exceptional. Did I mention this one last year? I think I may have done. 7-3-78 and 8-3-78 are also most excellent. This particular cross I am sure will give us even better quality flowers than John's earlier yellow-reds, such as Loch Hope and Torridon.

These observations are from just a small number of the Lea seedlings that I am growing, and over the next few years many more exciting things will be discovered, as hundreds are still to flower for the very first time. My own breeding programme continues with this unique stock, and hopefully will give me the next generation of flowers with the exclusive Lea bloodline.

VENICE BRINK AND HIS PINK POET

MEG YERGER, *Princess Anne, Maryland*

A pink poet? Can it be? Barely daring to believe his eyes, Venice Brink discovered one of his poet seedlings had a pink perianth. After twenty-five years of raising seedlings of many daffodil divisions from his own crosses, Venice Brink must have experienced a thrill and a sense of wonder when one seedling from the poeticus Praecox opened with a perianth of beautiful apple blossom pink. It was one of many from repeated crosses using Praecox as seed parent. It was as reflexed as a cyclamineus with large rounded segments, not incurved or rolled. In two days they had come up to level making the nearest thing to a circle he had ever seen in a

daffodil. The whole perianth changed from pink to white and the corona was larger than is usual with Praecox. Each spring he watched to see if the perianth still showed the pink.

After three bloom seasons the color had stabilized so that the perianth segments were decidedly rosy. Perhaps he thought of his flower as a poet in the pink with Brink!

In the next blooming season, 1984, Brink had a bad case of arthritis in both feet which kept him from getting out to look at his flowers. Later in the year he was better and remarked that he was going to make crosses with the pink poet seedling the next spring. This pleasure never came to pass because he had died on February 17, 1985, in a nursing home following an operation to remove his left leg where gangrene had set in.

Of the other Praecox seedlings bred in various years none was notably different from the parent except one was five days earlier to bloom than any of the other poets; one was the tallest poet seedling he ever had and quite sturdy; all had the typical pointed and reflexed Praecox perianth to varying degrees; nearly all had the rolled or incurved perianth segments on opening; all had tough wiry stems.

Among his early crosses in breeding poets, Brink praised Dulcimer and Shanach as seed parents. Tamaroa, registered in 1967, was from Dulcimer pollen on Shanach. It was named for a town in the neighboring Perry County where he had some farmland. Swanwick, registered in 1979, was also named for a town in Perry County which had been named for a pioneer physician. This poet, from Dulcimer pollen on Actaea, was seventeen years in the making and as of 1980 there were only six bulbs of it, so it may not have been distributed before his death. Being very careful in evaluation of seedlings he preferred to wait at least five years after first bloom before registering to be sure of potential dividends.

Not only with Praecox seedlings but with Dactyl first year seedlings in 1977 and with Milan first and second year seedlings in 1980, caution in selection of cultivars to register evidenced itself. He expected it to be a few years before he could tell if any were better than the parent. However he felt sure of Milan as the best poet parent he had seen.

As a charter member of ADS and with a Biology and Botany background and his years of growing experience, Brink wrote articles for the ADS Handbook and The Daffodil Journal. Several were about hybridizing; many were about specific divisions such as jonquilla, triandrus, tazetta, and poeticus. He started planting seeds from his own crosses in 1952 and registered a number of cultivars from many divisions, but the poeticus was his favorite. He was a member of the first Poeticus Round Robin from 1974 when it started until his death. Instead of just mailing a card to the Robin Director that he was mailing the Robin to the next member he wrote her a letter. It is from those letters that much of this information about Venice Brink and his plants comes.

During World War II, Brink lived in Baltimore to work at Bethlehem Steel in the Sparrows Point plant until his return to the Nashville, Illinois,

family home. The first deposit in a virtual "bank" of daffodil cultivars and species was made by him in 1947 when he first began growing daffodils. They included over eleven hundred no longer commercially available plants. Brink was willing to sell from this stock "in safe-keeping" to collectors and hybridizers who may continue the preservation of these treasures. It was at once astonishing and gratifying to him to find the numbers of his customers who were anxious to perpetuate the old daffodils. They are now in the possession of many individuals to share with the daffodil world as Brink's legacy.

A poem by Anne Blackwell Payne found in Owen Moon's Anthology expresses this thought very well.....

IMPERMANENCE

So soon will melt away the mist
The dogwood clouds upon the hills;
A spendthrift season will disperse
My legacy of daffodils.

DAFFODILS FROM CORNWALL

F. W. SHEPHERD AND R. A. SCAMP

(from *The Cornwall Garden Society Journal* 1987)

The 75th County Spring Flower Show of the Cornwall Garden Society is to include a non-competitive exhibit illustrating the contribution of Cornish breeders, collectors and selectors of plants for British Gardens.

The decision to stage such an exhibit has led one of us (RAS) carefully to study all the available editions of the *Classified List of Daffodil Names* from 1916 to the last in 1969, all the addenda thereafter and the computer print-out of names from the USA. The other (FWS), after many years in contact with bulb growers in the West Country, has spent many absorbing hours delving into a complete set of the *Daffodil Year Book* and its successors since 1913 and other relevant publications.

The first result is a series of lists of Daffodils raised in Cornwall by Cornishmen and other residents here. There are 16 names of breeders and well over 1,000 names of daffodils that have appeared from the beginning of the present century until today. There has, so far as we know, been only one collector from the wild, Alec Gray, of whom more below. There have however been other collectors and selectors of narcissus species and cultivars, the earliest of whom gave great impetus to the development of daffodil growing in the county by seeking the most suitable kinds for the various climates and soil conditions in Scilly, in West

Cornwall, and in the Tamar Valley.

First in the field was T. A. Dorrien Smith, nephew of Augustus Smith, who died in 1872 after vastly improving the farming and economy of the Islands. T.A.D.S. resigned his army commission in order to inherit the lease of the Islands which he held until his death in 1918. He soon saw that the narcissi were likely to be among the most important of the cash crops that could bring greater incomes to the islanders, and he visited Belgium, the Channel Islands, and Holland to study methods and purchase large numbers of bulbs in order to test them for suitability in his conditions. In succession the lease was held by his son, Major A. A. Dorrien Smith, 1918-1955, and grandson, Cdr. T.M. Dorrien Smith, 1955-1973, who continued his efforts. There is no evidence that they raised any seedlings in their Treseb Abbey Garden but the continued introduction of new seedlings from other breeders has always been a stimulus to improvement and extension of the range of those suitable for market.

On the larger island of St. Mary's the small experimental station established in 1923 by the joint efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture, the local Council, and the Duchy of Cornwall followed a similar pattern of testing newcomers under the direction of G. W. Gibson until 1946. Also on the main island R. W. Ward, a dedicated bulb grower, has bought many seedlings from other parts of the country and has raised and named a few of his own.

On the mainland of Cornwall two cousins, J. C. Williams of Caerhays Castle, and P. D. Williams of Lanarth, became interested in daffodils as garden and exhibition flowers towards the end of the 19th century—about fifty years after the early breeding efforts of the first Backhouse and Leeds and the collecting and naming activities of P. R. Barr and others. The two Williams and a few others had enough variety to stage to show in Truro in 1897 at which Barrs of Covent Garden and Wares of Tottenham staged trade exhibits. They then formed the Cornwall Daffodil and Spring Flower Society, known since 1957 as the Cornwall Garden Society who count their 1987 show as the 75th because two world wars interrupted the otherwise annual event dating from 1897.

J. C. Williams is said to have started daffodil breeding a short while before his cousin at Lanarth, but both were able to register their first names when the RHS started the registration system in readiness for their first classified list in the following year. There were three names from Caerhays and 37(!) from Lanarth. Among the 39 Caerhays seedlings that were named and registered from then until 1949, ten years after the death of the breeder, a few are still known to be in cultivation. Glorious, 8 W-O, a bright tazetta, received several awards in London and Haarlem and was among those narcissus that supported the important Sol (Grand Soleil d'Or, 8 Y-O) as market flowers in Scilly. Another less well known in the tazetta division was Rubellite, 8 W-R. Croesus, 2 Y-Y, and Hospodar, 2 Y-Y, were very popular large cups before and after the Second World War. Pepper 2, Y-Y, was grown for market for a time and Bartley, 6 Y-Y, is

still an acceptable cyclamineus. In addition to his interest in daffodils J. C. Williams was an MP and widely involved in Cornish affairs but is probably best known in the gardening world for his encouragement of some of the plant collectors at the beginning of the century, and for his hybridizing work that produced *Camellia × williamsii* with its many CVs and several important rhododendrons.

P. D. Williams was 70 when he died in 1935 after devoting much of his life to his important and then famous Cornish garden at Lanarth on the Lizard peninsula, the name still commemorated by a magnolia, a viburnum and a daffodil. He went on steadily hybridizing, raising, naming, and registering daffodils until, when the last was named after his death the total had reached 530! Three of the first from 1907 or earlier are still in cultivation. Beryl, 6 Y-O, a cyclamineus, is now, not surprisingly, showing signs of its virus infection. Lanarth, 7 Y-Y, a popular jonquil and Killigrew, 2 Y-Y, large cup, both received awards and the latter was an important market flower for a time.

New seedlings arrived in regular succession in every division except the new division 11 which came later and one wonders what "PD" would have made of them. He received more than 100 awards in London and Haarlem but, so far as we can discover, a bare thirty are still in cultivation. The sturdy Godolphin, 1 Y-Y, was the most successful trumpet with many awards. It was grown for market for a time but never quite compared with King Alfred, 1 Y-Y, of that day. Like Sulphur, 1 Y-Y, and the bicolours, Boswin, 1 W-Y, and Trouseau, 1 W-Y, the yellows of these daffodils were not quite so rich as many others at the time.

However, the large cupped Carlton, 2 Y-Y, introduced some sixty years ago just after Godolphin, is still one of the most popular of that type. Others that received awards and were widely grown are Crocus, 2 Y-Y, Havelock, 2 Y-Y, Porthilly, 2 Y-Y, Brunswick, 2 Y-Y, and California, 2 Y-Y. Many small cups were named and a few received awards but none broke into the market or have persisted. Among the doubles, triandrus, and poets few were produced, we can be sure that any would have been named, and only Tresamble, 5 W-W, the large white triandrus, is with us today but it is still highly regarded.

We have mentioned Beryl, the first cyclamineus from Lanarth; Trewirgie, 6 Y-Y, followed with perhaps less impact but Peeping Tom, 6 Y-Y, from the later years is widely regarded as a good representative of the division.

Hesla, 7 Y-Y, another jonquil, followed Lanarth and then Larkelly, 6 Y-Y, Trevithian, 7 Y-Y, and Snow Bunting, 7 W-W, were welcomed among the specialists and are still grown today. Finally there were many tazetta, or strictly speaking poetax, successes. Such names as Medusa, 8 W-R, from 1908, Scarlet Gem, 8 Y-O, Kingcraft, 8 W-O, St. Agnes, 8 W-O, Halvose, 8 Y-R, St. Keyne, 8 W-O, and Cragford, 8 W-O, were and mostly are well known as market and garden flowers, Cragford in particular for its use as a plant for early bowls of bulbs around Christmas time. The last in

this division was Pride of Cornwall, 8 W-YR, in 1933, seemingly named as if to trump Pride of Holland, 8 W-Y, registered by van der Schoot two years earlier!

Study of this long list of names raises interesting queries and may be of interest to other breeders in their search for new names. Many of the large number of Cornish Saints were used and a fair scatter of other Cornish place names. Vincent Square, 2 W-Y, and Westminster, 2 Y-Y, were, no doubt, nods towards the Royal Horticultural Society. Were the quite numerous oversea and classical names evidence of travel or of a search for something different? Did Wherwell, 3 W-Y, recall trout fishing on the Test? P. D. Williams contributed greatly to the daffodil world and much of other gardening. Some might say that he named too many but if a seedling is grown on, and it is always difficult not to save each one for one more year, it is better with an original name than another given by someone who bought the numbered stock.

M. P. Williams followed his father at Lanarth and continued to breed and register useful daffodils, 65 of them up to 1959. There were Woodstock, 6 Y-Y, Jack Snipe, 6 W-Y, and Baby Doll, 6 Y-Y, the cyclamineus that became well known in the trade and for garden decoration. Nancegollan, 7 W-W, a jonquil, and the large cupped Lizard Light, 2 Y-R, that achieved a temporary stir with its bright cup preceded St. Keverne, 2 Y-Y, that has made a very considerable impact on the daffodil world. Solid yellow, shapely and with a strong stem it showed a depth of colour surpassing the earlier cups and trumpets at Lanarth. It received A.M. and F.C.C. in the successive years 1950 and 1951 and has been widely used in the breeding programme at the Rosewarne Experimental Horticulture Station, of which more anon. Different from Farewell, 2 W-Y, another large cup that received the same two awards in 1948-49 plus an award for garden use in 1953 but cannot be traced today.

Two others started breeding in Edwardian days and continued into the '30s. C. Dawson at Rosmorran, up above Gulval near Penzance, registered his first in 1905 and his last in 1938 with a total of 135 in all. He worked with most of the divisions but only obtained one award, from Haarlem for a poet, Sun King, 9 W-R, in 1927 and this seems to be out of cultivation.

E. Martin registered his first in 1908 and, with his son E. C. Martin, continued until 1931. They were flower growers at Bosvigo on the edge of Truro, now built over, and registered 34 seedlings in all. None but one remains but that is still valued by daffodil specialists. Silver Chimes, 8 W-W, that lovely white narcissus with several flowers on each stem that was first registered as a triandrus in 1916 but is now included in the tazettas. It received awards in this country and in Holland; the City of Truro commemorated the Martins and the flower with a goodly batch of it in their Victoria Gardens with a plaque to mark the occasion.

After the First World War flower growing, including daffodils, developed as a considerable part of the Cornish horticultural and

agricultural industries, with the sale of bulbs as a somewhat subsidiary part of the trade. A few growers developed this bulb trade by extending the range of their stocks, by exhibiting at local and national shows, and by selling through the retail as well as the wholesale trade. This involved them in the purchase of seedlings, named and unnamed, from other breeders and, as we are showing, in the breeding of new stocks for themselves. At the same time the large private gardens were recovering from the staff shortages of the war period and G. H. Johnstone, the owner of the lovely garden at Trewithen, also entered the world of daffodil growing and breeding. He had a wide interest in gardening, as can be seen in the garden he made, and he wrote *Asiatic Magnolias in Cultivation* in 1955. One hundred and eighty-seven daffodil seedlings of his raising from 1938 to shortly after his death in 1959 were named. He and Mrs. Abel Smith, who took over his stocks, only registered 138. The others are known because they are recorded as having been among the parents of some of the seedlings that he raised.

Also between the wars R. F. Calvert and A. F. Calvert were growing flowers, buying and selling bulbs and doing a little breeding. The former registered nine of his own between 1930 and 1937, the latter eleven between 1928 and 1934. In 1929 A. F. Calvert wrote and assembled his massive *Daffodil Growing for Pleasure and Profit* which is still treasured by those who have copies. He was also the author of many books of travel and a few other interesting subjects.

Still in that most southerly part of Britain the Trenoweth Valley Flower Farm (TVFF) was established in 1935, mainly to grow bulbs for the retail trade. They developed and became known by showing at Vincent Square and by purchasing seedlings and new cultivars from nearby P. D. Williams and Dr. Favell farther down the coast. They registered two of their own seedlings in 1952 of which Captain Carlsen, 2 Y-O, attracted attention by being named after the skipper of a ship that got into difficulties among the Manacles, that dread group of rocks just off the coast on which the farm was situated. They also showed Lizard Light, raised and registered by M. P. Williams in 1947, with a bright red cup that did not impress either the English or Dutch award makers but which is said to have caused such a stir that it brought a plane load of Lincolnshire/Dutch growers to see it at Penzance show.

Further west, in his attractive garden at Foxstones, Penberth, Dr. R. V. Favell was raising seedlings in the 30s and 40s. 62 names were registered as being raised by him but almost all of them by the TVFF. His son, Cdr. R. M. Favell, still has some of the stocks but many disappeared with the end of TVFF in the 60s. Penberth, 1 Y-Y, was popular for a time and grown commercially by R. W. Ward in Scilly. Bryher, 3 W-W, almost a poet, was shown quite often but his jonquils were the most successful. Sweet Pepper, 7 Y-R, Sweetness, 7 Y-Y, Logan Rock, 7 Y-Y, Porthchapel, 7 Y-R, and Waterperry, 7 W-P, are all well liked and still in cultivation.

Back in Scilly, Alex Gray, who obtained a National Diploma in

Horticulture in the specialist fruit growing section in 1921, arrived in 1923 to manage one of the larger bulb farms on St. Mary's. He soon started a careful study of the numerous tazettas growing there and his descriptions and sketches of them are still probably unique. He also started to cross and raise seedlings which he brought with him when he started a flower farm in Cornwall and which later formed the basis of his specialist bulb nursery near Camborne. The first was registered in 1935 and the last in 1984 after he had finished his raising and sold the stocks to Broadleigh Gardens. Almost all were miniatures or small flowered in divisions 5 to 9 although there were Sprite, 2 W-W, and Little Dancer, 1 W-Y, in division 1. The large cups, Mustard Seed, 2 Y-Y, and, Goldsithney, 2 Y-Y, are small in size and so are Xit, 3 W-W, and its yellow sport. There were no doubles from Alec Gray but some from the best known of the cyclamineus, Jumblie, 6 Y-Y, and Tete-a-Tete, 6 Y-Y, are the best known of the cyclamineus, the latter now probably the best known seedling from this stable. There were several small jonquils, among them Sea Gift, 7 Y-Y, the first in 1935 and Little Sentry, 7 Y-Y, the last in 1984, with Pipers Barn, 7 Y-Y, Bobby Soxer, 7 Y-YYO, Sundial, 7 Y-Y, and Sugar Bush, 7 W-YYW, still useful and available. Despite the Scillonian origins there have been very few tazettas from this breeder and only the small Minnow, 8 W-Y, is widely grown. One poet can be traced among the names and two of those strange creatures included in the last division as not acceptable in any other, Kenellis, 12 W-Y, and Mary Child, 12 Y-Y.

For several years just after the last of the daffodil shows Alec Gray and his wife set off for Spain to collect bulbs from the wild. He wrote of his twelve trips to that country in *The Cornish Garden*, No. 25, 1982, and we hope that the 'several hundred pages of loose leaf notes' that he mentions will be in safe hands for all time. He made the miniatures his own for many years and his *Miniature Daffodils* published in 1955 was a major contribution to the subject. While living near Camborne he was a most valuable guide and friend to the staff at Rosewarne and, well into his tenth decade, he took a pot of seedlings to the Daffodil Show in 1986. His book of verses, *To Scilly*, published in 1979 is evocative of the islands and the sea around them.

T. A. V. Wood, of Biscovey near Par, was a successful exhibitor in Cornwall and London from 1949 to 1972. He raised and named seventeen seedlings, and some others were registered by others but so far as we can find none survives. L. Major of Polapit north of Launceston was a keen collector of good daffodils at about the same time. He raised and exhibited a few seedlings and registered two of them.

Lastly, in the Tamar Valley the du Plessis brothers have assembled a large collection of old and new daffodils for their flower and bulb trade. Their purchases include numbered seedlings from many sources of which they have named and registered nearly fifty. Many are useful exhibition flowers but some promise well for the flower market. They have also sown some of their own seed but have not yet registered or named any of them.

At about the same time as the Holy Vale Station was started in Scilly the Cornwall County Council, with grants from the Ministry of Agriculture, established their small plots at Gulval in the west and Ellbridge in the Tamar Valley in the east. Ellbridge continued without its daffodils until the 70s but the Gulval collection was transferred to Rosewarne when land was ready in 1952. H. W. Abbiss had assembled a useful collection of most of the current commercial flowers and they were added to a collection assembled by the first director (FWS) before he arrived at Rosewarne. There they were carefully tended under the eagle eye of that meticulous bulb specialist, D. E. Horton, and a policy of adding all possible newcomers was started. During the fifties the collection became one of the largest ever and all were carefully recorded for dates of emergence, flowering and leaf death, for numbers of flowers, and rate of increase of bulbs. Miss Barbara Fry, who had worked for a time with Horton at the Trenoweth Valley Flower Farm, joined the staff and the National Narcissus Species Collection was taken over from Cambridge Botanic Garden.

It soon became obvious that, despite the thousands of cultivars, there were still gaps in the supply of flowers suitable for market but it was then the policy, and in the main still is, for the Research Institutes to study and breed new strains of commercial crops and for the Experimental centres to test them in the different parts of the country. Thus no breeding could be undertaken, although it was admitted that there was no Institute doing any daffodil breeding and that all other breeders were almost entirely seeking new and better exhibition varieties. Changes in London admitted the logic of the argument that with no breeders looking for commercial seedlings, it would be useful for Rosewarne to start a programme of breeding. At the same time the size of the collection had to be reduced and only currently important daffodils were retained for testing against newcomers with any regarded as potential useful parents. From these bulbs Barbara Fry started a series of crosses in 1963. The objectives were better and earlier trumpets and cups with disease resistance in seedlings that would be acceptable on the market. Rijneveld's Early Sensation, 1 Y-Y, the earliest trumpet and St. Keverne, already referred to, were among the first parents. Another programme included an effort to improve on the tazettas for the Scillonian trade. The names registered so far include two tazettas, Innisidgen, 8 Y-O, and Wingletang, 8 Y-Y, eight trumpets are quite small and thought to be useful possibilities for the pot and garden trade. They have been named Small Fry, 1 Y-Y, and Bob Minor, 1 Y-Y, which is most apt when it is remembered that Miss Fry is generally known as 'Bob'. In all 15 have been designated and released as suitable for the flower trade and another 15 as likely to be useful garden plants.

As with all plants bred by government establishments, from apples to wheat, the named or unnamed seedlings are sold to the trade through the National Seed Development Organization and Rosewarne has no bulbs to offer for sale.

Finally, these two contributors have indulged in some crossing, seed raising, and selection. First FWS on and off when garden moves permitted but with nothing to show but a few leggy rough trumpets from Rijneveld's Early Sensation, The First, 1 Y-Y, Goldcourt, 1 Y-Y, and Kingscourt, 1 Y-Y, which show that the first two are more dominant parents than the other two, and the memory of a green eyed poet, probably from Chinese White, 3 W-W, and Cantabile, 9 Y-GOR. Rather more recently RAS has assembled a comprehensive collection of modern exhibition daffodils in all divisions which are successfully exhibited in Cornwall and, as we say, 'up country.' From these are descending many promising seedlings including, as a fitting conclusion of this account of Cornish daffodils, a bright double that flowers after Double White (*N. poeticus* 'Flore Pleno').

DAFFODIL DISPLAY ADDED AT THE STATE BOTANICAL GARDEN OF GEORGIA

SHIRLEY A. BISHOP, Athens, Georgia

(from the Newsletter of the Southeast Region, Fall 1987)

Sweeps of lemon yellow and gold will capture visitors' attention as they drive along the curving entrance road to The Botanical Garden of Georgia in Athens.

A joint project between the Georgia Daffodil Society, the Athens Heritage Garden Club and the State Botanical Garden of Georgia will enhance the plantings in the recently dedicated Fred C. Galle Native Azalea Garden. The azalea garden is situated on the left as guests drive into the State Botanical Garden of Georgia and is the first feature visitors see as they enter. As part of this project, hundreds of daffodil bulbs will be underplanted this fall to provide masses of color next spring. The native azaleas were planted fall 1986; however, additional plantings of companion plants are part of the design to provide year-round color along the Garden entrance.

The Athens Heritage Garden Club is contributing \$500 to the purchase of bulbs, and the Georgia Daffodil Society, represented by Sylvia Gibson, is recommending specific cultivars that would be suitable for this climate and region.

Objectives of the joint garden project are to:

- 1) display as many of the large-flower divisions as possible,
- 2) use the cultivars best suited for the Southeastern United States, and
- 3) provide flowering color throughout the full flowering season.

This fall's bulb planting represents the first step in achieving the full effect of thousands of bulbs. We encourage anyone interested in supporting this project to become involved.

WORDSEARCH

LEWIS T. TURNER, *West Warwick, Rhode Island*

V X Y J S O X N P U T N H N Q I T B J U
A M B E R G A T E Y K G M Q N J V V X U
L S C B A Z D J X O F S E R K M Q L Y A
T V O Z I J S G Z Z A G K X E A Q X Y L
A E E M I Z K D I B U H D M J F Q H N N
H M O W P R T Z I O P D A U I H U L Z B
A F N O V E H N R D Z L O R A M G U P V
C H X B L C E E P F N E I R B A T V T
E X I K G O R F A O T E V E L F T
E B G S H I T Y I F O U S O M C Q A M
S R O A R Y E R N L R Q F N U V L W N Z
W Y Y Q N J E I A S P E Y T M N B V T
S O P A T I T S R V U A G S Y F W K P
Z O M W F H H E N I S Q Z R P E F R H
P O B T T G X K C S J T O L A M Y P W L
R H U K F Q Y V O R L T A C K I A G U L
U D Q M T A I B H F R D R O B S S T C L
M K A O G V V G H A N B C W N V O E H L
T N O T S E L R A H C H V J Y S E G R L
V G Z K G Z G M W R E D H O T S C K H

Find these cultivars. There are twelve orange perianth standard daffodils in this puzzle. They may be forward, backward, up, down, or on the diagonal. Answers on page 126.

Ambergate
Bossa Nova
Charleston
Gypsy
Fiery Flame
Fire Flash

Fire Raiser
Red Hot
Rio Rouge
Romany Red
Sabine Hay
Tawny Lad

U. S. REGISTRATIONS IN 1987

MRS. KENNETH B. ANDERSON, *Registration Chairman*

American registrants of new daffodils and their registrations:

BERRY, BETTY; 2604 Norman Hill Rd., Frankfort, Ohio, 45628: Jack Schlitt.

EVANS, MURRAY; 3500 S.E. Manthey Rd., Corbett, Oregon: Bella Coola, Chemeketa, Estuary, Parkrose, Peart, Quenett, Trona, Vibrant, Wasco.

JERRELL, ROBERT E.; 162 Crest View Dr., Orinda, California 94563: Windover.

IMITSCH-HAVENS; P.O. Box 218, Hubbard, Oregon 97032: Cedarhills, Crystal Pink, Crystal Springs, Euphonic Grace, Icelandic Pink, Lemon Silk, Mission Impossible, Molton Lava, Mountain Frost, Pineapple Prince, Pink Bomb, Pink Declaration, Pink Migration, Pink Satin, Pink Sparkler, Sparkling Tarts, Supreme Empire, Ringo, Vice President, Whetstone.

PANNILL, WILLIAM G.; P.O. Box 5151, Martinsville, Virginia 24115: Bald Eagle, Invercargill, Manet, Piedmont, Puma, Silver Snow, Woods Pink.

ROBERTSON, MRS. BEN; P.O. Box 123, Taylors, South Carolina 29637: Angel Silk.

THROCKMORTON, DR. TOM; 1200 Pleasant St., Des Moines, Iowa 50308: Class Act, Showbiz, Walden Pond.

YERGER, MRS. MERTON S.; Princess Anne, Maryland 21210: Glint, Green Joy, Lemon Cooler, Meggy, Mint Mist, Sweet Fantasy.

Information given includes: class, color code, seedling number, seed parent, pollen parent, length of perianth segments (P. segs), and color, length of corona (C. lgth.), and color, height, and bloom season.



ANGEL SILK (Robertson) 2 W-W; #262; (Easter Moon × Glenmanus); P. segs. 36 mm., white; C. lgth. 25 mm., white; H .60 cm.; midseason.

BALD EAGLE (Pannill) 2 W-W; #62/12; (Arctic Doric × Vigil); P. segs, 44 mm., white; C. lgth. 35 mm., white; midseason.

BELLA COOLA (Evans) 2 W-W; #U-10/3; (Broomhill × Stainless); P. segs. 37 mm., white; C. lgth, 25 mm., white; corona tapered and fluted full length; late.

- CLASS ACT** (Throckmorton) 2 W-GYW; #T72/11/2; (Pigeon × Green Hills); P. segs. 37 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm., green eye, white with yellow zone; late.
- CEDARHILLS** (Mitsch-Havens); 3 W-GYY; #KK87/3A; (Impala × Green Hills); P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 11 mm., large green eye, yellow cup; H 60 cm.; very late.
- CHEMEKETA** (Evans) 2 Y-YPP; #W-5/2; [(F243/1 × H-16/1) × Pannill 70/14]; P. segs. 35 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 25 mm., yellow, yellow, pink; midseason.
- CRYSTAL PINK** (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P; name change from Pink Bride 2 W-P, 1986.
- CRYSTAL SPRINGS** (Mitsch-Havens) 2 YW-GWW; (Quick Step O.P.); P. segs. 40 mm., lemon yellow with white halo; C. lgth. 25 mm., white with green eye; H. 52 cm.; late.
- ESTUARY** (Evans) 2 W-GWW; #U-10/2; (Broomhill × Stainless); P. segs. 32 mm., white; C. lgth. 20 mm., green eye, white; tapered fluted full length; H. 34 cm., midseason.
- EUPHONIC GRACE** (Mitsch-Havens); 2 Y-W; #H013/1; (Euphony O.P.); P. segs. 36 mm., soft lemon; C. lgth. 30 mm., soft lemon, fading to white; H. 43 cm.; midseason. Becomes a strong reverse.
- GLINT** (Yerger); 9 W-GYO; #75-0-2; (Praecox × Lights Out); P. segs. 35 mm., white; C. lgth. 3 mm., green, yellow, orange; H. standard; midseason.
- GREEN JOY** (Yerger); 9 W-GYO; 75 C 1; (Milan O.P.); P. seg. 22 mm., white; C. lgth 4 mm., green, yellow, orange; H. standard; midseason.
- ICELANDIC PINK** (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P; #G13/29A; (Precedent × Eclat); P. segs. 33 mm., white; C. lgth. 12 mm., deep apricot pink; H. 50 cm.; midseason.
- INVERCAULD** (Pannill) 1 W-W; #74/44A; (Canisp × Cataract); P. segs. 45 mm., white; C. lgth. 46 mm., white; midseason.
- JACK SCHLITT** (Berry) 1 Y-Y; #JS-20-FR; (Ormeau × Slieveboy); P. segs. 35 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 35 mm., yellow; H. 30 cm.
- LEMON SILK** (Mitsch-Havens) 6 YW-W; #G78/2; (Nazareth × N. cyclamineus); P. segs. 39 mm., soft lemon; C. lgth. 39 mm., white; H. 42 cm.; early.
- LEMON COOLER** (Yerger) 9 W-GYO; #76J20; (Sea Green O.P.); P. segs. 28-30 mm., white; C. lgth. 3 mm., green, yellow, orange; H. standard; late.
- MANET** (Pannill) 3 W-WWO; #64/118; (Tobernaveen × Verona); P. segs. 42 mm., white; C. lgth. 13 mm., white with orange ring; late.
- MEGGY** (Yerger) 9 W-YYO; #75E3; (Mega O.P.); P. segs. 32-35 mm., white; C. lgth. 3 mm., yellow, yellow, orange; H. standard; midseason.
- MINT MIST** (Yerger) 9 W-GGO; #76J6; (Sea Green O.P.); P. segs. 30-33 mm., white; C. lgth. 1 mm., green, green, orange; H. standard; late.
- MISSION IMPOSSIBLE** (Mitsch-Havens) 11 W-P; #2L34/1; ([Accent × (Wild Rose × Hillbilly)] × [Pink Frost × Accent]); P. segs. 38 mm., white; C. lgth. 19 mm., pink; H. 35 cm.; late.

- MOLTON LAVA (Mitsch-Havens) 3 Y-YYR; #M013/1; (Merlin O.P.); P. segs. 45 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 10 mm., yellow, bright red rim; H. 50 cm.; late.
- MOUNTAIN FROST (Mitsch-Havens) 9 W-GYR; #D94/3A; (Quetzel × Smyrna); P. segs. 31 mm., white; C. lgth. 5 mm., green eye, yellow band, bright red rim; H. 51 cm.; very late.
- PARKROSE (Evans) 2 W-P; #V-11/1; (Quasar × Arctic Char); P. segs. 47 mm., white; C. lgth. 26 mm., pink; H. 38 cm.; midseason.
- PEART (Evans) 9 W-GYO; #N-30; [Milan × (*N. recurvus* × Carolina)] P. segs. 30 mm., white; C. lgth. 8 mm., green, yellow, orange-red; H. 40 cm.; late midseason.
- PIEDMONT (Pannill) 2 W-W; #D11G; (Easter Moon × Vigil); P. segs. 44 mm., white; C. lgth. 41 mm., white; midseason.
- PINEAPPLE PRINCE (Mitsch-Havens) 2 Y-W; #K 19/4; (parentage unknown); P. segs. 40 mm., deep lemon; C. lgth. 37 mm., pure white at maturity; H. 48 cm.; midseason.
- PINK BOMB (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-PPR; #G13/25; (Precedent × Eclat); P. segs. 50 mm., white; C. lgth. 18 mm., bright pink, red rim; H. 43 cm.; midseason.
- PINK DECLARATION (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P; #G13/16; (Precedent × Eclat); P. segs. 50 mm., white; C. lgth. 25 mm., bright pink, deeper at rim. H. 44 cm.; midseason.
- PINK MIGRATION (Mitsch-Havens) 4 W-P; #JJ22/4A; [(Radiation × Rima) × C. E. Radcliff]; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 27 mm. pink petaloids; H. 42" cm.; late.
- PINK SATIN (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P; #JJ22/4A [(Radiation × Rima) × C.E. Radcliff]; P. segs. 42 mm., white; C. lgth. 40 mm., pink; H. 43 cm.; early. Nearly a trumpet.
- PINK SPARKLER (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P; #G13/15; (Precedent × Eclat); P. segs. 50 mm., white; C. lgth. 22 mm., bright pink with a few white flecks; H. 45 cm.; midseason.
- PUMA (Pannill) 2 Y-P; a name change from Dulcinea 1982.
- QUENETT (Evans) 2 W-P; #V-11/2; (Quasar × Arctic Char); P. segs. 45 mm., white; C. lgth. 25 mm., pink; H. 43 cm.; midseason.
- RINGO (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-WWP; name change from CIRCUS 1986.
- SHOWBIZ (Throckmorton) 3 W-OW; #T66/18/7; (Green Island × Russet); P. segs. 45 mm., white; C. lgth. 40 mm., yellow orange, white rim; midseason.
- SPARKLING TARTS (Mitsch-Havens) 8 Y-O; #JJ77/20; (Matador × *N. jonquilla*); P. segs. 22 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 6 mm., orange; H. 50 cm.; midseason.
- SUPREME EMPIRE (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P; #KK15/1; (Sentinel × Eclat); P. segs. 47 mm., white; C. lgth. 22 mm., bright pink, throat becoming light pink; H. 22 cm.; midseason.
- SWEET FANTASY (Yerger) 9 W-GYO; #76K2; [unnamed early poet × (Milan, O.P.)]; P. segs. 26 mm., white; C. lgth. 4 mm., green yellow orange; fragrant, early.

- SILVER SNOW (Pannill) 1 W-W; a name change from SILVER QUEEN.
- TRONA (Evans) 3 W-GWW; #L 64; (Limberlost × Lostine); P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 10 mm., green, white; H. 43 cm.; late.
- VIBRANT (Evans) 2 W-YYO; #N 98; [Showboat × (Fermoy × Flamenco)]; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 14 mm., yellow, orange; H. 40 cm.; midseason.
- VICE PRESIDENT (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P; #LL20/10; [(Mabel Taylor × Green Island) × Caro Nome] × Space Ship); P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 28 mm., rich rose pink; H. 48 cm.; midseason.
- WASCO (Evans) 2 W-WWY; #V-3/1; [(Daydream × J-18) × (Daydream × Gypsy Princess)]; P. segs. 45 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 32 mm., white, white, yellow; H. 42 cm.; midseason.
- WALDEN POND (Throckmorton) 3 Y-Y; #170/2/7; [T66/16; (Oasis × Green Island) × T66/12; (Aircastle × Irish Cotton)]; P. segs. 47 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 13 mm., luminous yellow; H. 41 cm.; late.
- WHETSTONE (Mitsch-Havens) 1 W-W; #JJ57/5; [(Vigil × Empress of Ireland) × Panache]; P. segs. 44 mm., white; C. lgth. 44 mm., white; H. 44 cm.; midseason.
- WINDHOVER (Jerrell) 3 W-GYR; #68-29-1; (Green Island × Glenwherry); P. segs. 38 mm., white; C. lgth. 30 mm., green, white, pink; H. 62 cm.; late midseason.
- WOODS PINK (Pannill) 2 W-GWP; #PL2B; (Interim pink seedling); P. segs. 49 mm., white; C. lgth. 30 mm., green, white, pink; midseason.

HERE AND THERE

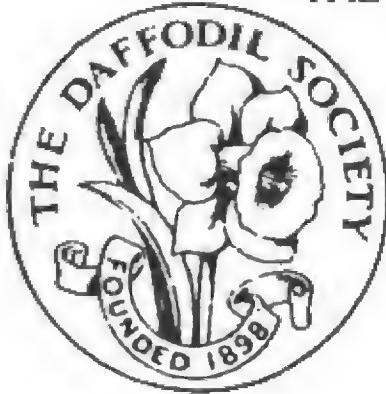
From the *Daffodil Society Newsletter* comes word about our common lament. It seems that Michael Jefferson-Brown wrote a piece for the *Guardian* in which he tried to convince people that there are other daffodils than King Alfred, a position in which all of us would concur. Farther on in the same paper was a column dealing with local issues and reports. One such item said:

Northumberland: It was a special delight to decorate the church this year for Easter. For once we had daffodils, forsythia, polyanthus, and even narcissi blooming in profusion. Good grief!

The *Pacific Region Newsletter* reported on the Second Annual Albany Oregon, Show. Let's hope that they will continue showing and join the ranks of the optimistic who list their shows in the December *Journal* in hopes that the weather will let us have a show in the spring.

From Georgia word has come of the death of Mrs. Jack Sandler. She was one of the earliest members of the ADS and the Georgia Daffodil Society. Our sympathy is extended to her family.

THE DAFFODIL SOCIETY



was established in Britain in 1898 to cater for the needs of all daffodil enthusiasts and now has members in all the countries where daffodils are grown seriously.

The Society issues two publications each year to all members and welcomes contributions from all growers on the complete range of topics.

Minimum membership subscription is £3.00 per annum; overseas members £8.00 for three years (optional); payment by STERLING International Money Order please to:

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REGISTRATION FORM

ADS CONVENTION, APRIL 22-24, 1988

SHERATON PREMIERE HOTEL, TYSON'S CORNER, VIRGINIA

Name(s) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Christian or Nickname(s) _____

REGISTRATION FEE: Before March 15 \$140.00
After March 15 \$165.00

Registration includes: National Show and Awards Dinner, Friday; Program, Lunch, Dinner, Annual Meeting, Saturday; Tours, Lunch, Banquet, Sunday.

Advance reservations required for: Judges Refresher, \$3.00
Hybridizer's Breakfast, 4/24, \$7.50

Do you plan to exhibit? Yes _____ No _____ Driving? Yes _____ No _____

ADS charter member? Yes _____ No _____

At the 1956 convention? Yes _____ No _____

Make checks payable to: Washington Daffodil Society. Please send registration fee, plus fees for breakfasts and refresher course to: Dr. Adrienne Whyte, 6704 West Falls Way, Falls Church, VA 22046

HOTEL RESERVATION REQUEST

American Daffodil Society
Sheraton Premiere Hotel

Attention: Marilyn Westfall, Reservations Mgr.

8661 Leesburg Pike, Tyson's Corner, Virginia 22180 Telephone (703) 448-1234

Please submit before March 25, 1987

Single or Double Room: \$69.00 (Doubles have 2 double beds)
(No charge for extra person unless Rollaway requested: \$15.00)

One-room Suite: \$150.00 Two-room Suite: \$275.00

Circle special requests: Tower Room Non-smoking floor Handicapped Room
(All rates subject to 6 1/2% tax)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

I wish to share a room with _____

Send directly to Sheraton Premiere Hotel with a deposit for the first night's lodging. After April 7, reservations accepted on a space available basis.

Deposit enclosed _____, or (circle one) VISA MC AMEX DC CHOICE

CC# _____ EXP. DATE _____

COME 'HOME' TO WASHINGTON

DELIA BANKHEAD, Great Falls, Virginia

Thirty-two years ago, the fledgling American Daffodil Society held its first convention in Washington, D. C. This spring, the Washington Daffodil Society cordially invites you to come 'home' to the birthplace of the ADS, Friday-Sunday, April 22-24, 1988. (Note the change in the usual days of the week.)

The site of the convention is the beautiful new Sheraton Premiere Hotel in Tyson's Corner, Virginia, on the Leesburg Pike at its intersection with Dulles Access Road. The hotel is just one exit from the Capital Beltway, 495, is easily accessible by car and has free parking for guests. There is free shuttle service from Dulles International Airport, just 15 minutes away. From National Airport, the Washington Flyer, located next to the United Airlines ticket office in the main terminal, offers service to the hotel.

The main block of the hotel is a 24-story tower built on the highest point in Fairfax County, and has lovely views of the City, 12 miles to the northeast. There are many amenities; including a huge indoor pool with jacuzzi. For those who bring their families, there are several nearby fast food restaurants, and the lure of Tyson's Corner Shopping Center just down the road. The Dunn Loring Metro Station is four miles from the hotel.

The WDS is especially pleased with the hotel's ambiance and convenience, the more so as the rates we have obtained are incredibly low for Washington at any time of year, much less April. As we expect a large attendance, we recommend that you both register and reserve your hotel rooms early in order to be assured of getting the most convenient rooms in the Tower. There is one handicapped room in the Tower, and several in the Wing, and there is a limited number of non-smoking floors in the Tower.

The National Show will be held in the Grand Ballroom, and the adjacent Junior Ballroom will be available to exhibitors for bloom preparation from 3 pm Thursday, April 21 to 9:30 am Friday. The show will open at 3 pm and will remain open until 9:30 the next evening. On Friday evening, there will be a special Show Awards Dinner.

The show promises to be truly splendid. It is likely to equal the size of the record-breaking Columbus Show, as it will be at the same time. In addition, the three new Hybridizers' Awards, described in the September Journal, will be offered for the first time. We think these classes will be well-filled, including a number of entries from abroad. The new Throckmorton Medal for national shows will also make its debut.

Saturday will begin with a chance to meet friends for an early breakfast. The main program will follow—an in-depth survey of the work of all the major Southern Hemisphere breeders, with slides of their most

significant introductions. This exciting adventure 'Down Under' will be led by David Jackson of Tasmania and (both!) Max Hamilton and Peter Ramsay of New Zealand. Lunch will be served between the two sections of the program. The Judges' Refresher Course, a panel discussion of judging problems, is scheduled for mid-afternoon. Pre-registration is required for this course; see registration form. For those not attending the refresher course, the balance of the afternoon will be free, and could include informal tours of nearby gardens. The Annual Meeting and Dinner will conclude Saturday's scheduled activities.

The Hybridizers' Breakfast will begin the day on Sunday. Then, we're off on tour, first to the U. S. National Arboretum. The buses will take us on staggered tours of the most exciting areas, the famous Gotelli Collection of dwarf conifers, the B. Y. Morrison Garden, the National Herb Garden, the Bonsai Collection (there will be a Bonsai Show in the Administration Building, at a small admission charge) and of course, Fern Valley. This is the home of the Arboretum's permanent collection of daffodils—over 900 cultivars, including new and historic varieties—and the site of the new Daffodil Breeders' Garden, planted especially for the convention. Here will be shown the personal choices of their own flowers made by 24 breeders from the U. S. and the United Kingdom (and please, Lord, in bloom!) The work of a number of fine amateur breeders, some of which has never been displayed, is included in this planting, along with seedlings and newer introductions from well-known breeders. We hope this garden, in combination with the Saturday program, will give members a comprehensive view of the state of daffodil breeding throughout the world. Plenty of time will be allowed at Fern Valley, and the lunch tent will be in the adjacent field. We will then visit Dumbarton Oaks, called, "the last great garden in America." Here, we will wander through the many "garden rooms," designed by the great landscape gardener, Beatrix Ferrand, each one entrancing, and unrivalled in simple elegance.

The grande finale of the convention will be the Sunday evening banquet, followed by a renowned speaker from the Old Dominion, and a very special auction.

Other highlights of the convention will include commercial exhibits from many growers, and an unusual Daffodil Boutique, featuring antiques as well as other unique items. There will be a Members' Room on the lobby floor, which will be open at all times during the convention and which offers opportunities for informal meetings and slide shows.

Washington is a city of inexhaustible attractions, the newest and most spectacular being the new underground museums of Asian and African Art, under the Mall. Some of you may want to expand your stay in the Washington area, and may obtain complete and detailed tourist information from the Washington Convention and Visitors Association, 1575 I St., NW, Washington, D. C. 20036. The Concierge at the Sheraton Premiere (address on hotel form) can arrange for tickets and day trips.

Watch for the March Journal for more 'intrigue'-ing details!

SPECIAL FARES TO CONVENTION ON UNITED and DELTA

WDS has made special arrangements with United Airlines and Delta for ADS members to receive discounted fares to the Washington Convention. Both have offered the following discounts on travel for those flying from any city they serve in the continental U.S. from April 18-April 27, 1988, inclusive:

- 5% off on any fare for which you qualify, based on normal restrictions. These discounts can range from 40-75% off normal coach fares.

OR, for those who do not qualify for restrictions:

- 40% minimum off normal coach fares with no minimum stay and —
(United - no advance purchase requirement)
(Delta - 7 days advance purchase)

To make reservations for discounted fares, you or your travel agent must call United or Delta Convention Desks and Give the ADS Account Number.

UNITED Convention Desk - Toll-free 800-521-4041. Open seven days, 8 am-11 pm Eastern time. ADS ACCOUNT NO.: 8068D

DELTA Convention Desk - Toll-free 800-241-6760. Open seven days, 8 am-8 pm Eastern Time. ADS ACCOUNT NO.: N0027

We recommend that you fly into Dulles International Airport, if possible, as it is only 15 minutes from the convention hotel and there is free shuttle service to the Sheraton Premiere. The discount fares also apply to flights into Washington National and Baltimore airports.

SOME NOTES ON THE WASHINGTON DAFFODIL SOCIETY

DELIA BANKHEAD, Great Falls, Virginia

In 1950, three area garden clubs sponsored the first National Capital Narcissus Show, which attracted exhibitors from several other area clubs as well. A questionnaire was circulated at the show which clearly indicated interest in the formation of a society "devoted solely to the Narcissus," and the Washington Daffodil Society was organized at a meeting in May. Dr. Freeman Weiss was first president, and Roberta Watrous the first

secretary. Also among the founders were Marie Bozievich, Kitty (Kate) Bloomer, hybridizers Edwin C. Powell and Willis H. Wheeler and, of course, Carey E. Quinn. The knowledge and enthusiasm of these and others contributed greatly to the young society, as some continue to do today.

That first year, a small combined bulb order was placed through the Takoma Horticultural Society (one of the show founders) and "orders totalling more than \$50.00 were placed for seven members." This was the first of the annual bulb orders, which now exceed \$6,000. This bulb list is available to the many local garden clubs who are members of WDS. These clubs help to sponsor our show, and their members make its artistic section truly lovely. This is one of the ways WDS spreads knowledge and enjoyment of daffodils throughout the Washington area. As the bulb order grew, growers began to ship extra bulbs, and members began to contribute bulbs from their gardens, to create the large and diverse bulb giveaway we have today. New members get first chance at the give-away, and there is always enough to give everyone three or four chances to get good new varieties.

In 1951, spring visits to members' gardens were initiated, and remained a delightful feature of WDS activities for years, but have been sadly abandoned today, though many visitors see Marie Bozievich's famous collection every year. Meetings were often held in members' gardens, or far afield, when the size of the membership permitted such venues. The U. S. National Arboretum is now our meeting headquarters.

1952 saw the creation of the annual two-day Daffodil Institute, which presented programs on a wide variety of daffodil subjects. It was at the 1954 Daffodil Institute that the resolutions creating the American Daffodil Society were adopted, and in place of the Institute in 1956, members attended the first ADS Convention, and heard Guy L. Wilson and Reginald Wootton as principal speakers.

At the 1952 show, WDS initiated the Edwin C. Powell Cup, perhaps the first trophy offered for seedlings grown by the originator, and included a section for miniatures in its show schedule, 11 years before the formation of the ADS Miniature Committee.

From the beginning, the WDS has encouraged novices. In the early days, there were separate Novice Shows; now the schedule provides an entire section for novices or those with small plantings, and a Novice Cup for those who have never won a blue ribbon in any ADS Show. Schools for exhibitors were begun in 1958, and have continued as a vital part of our education program. Students receive instruction and actual practice in selecting and staging blooms, and in understanding the schedule. As a result, there is a high incidence of Yellow Fever among our newer members. The 1986 winner of the Novice Cup was the Gold Ribbon winner in 1987, so us old-timers have to stay on our toes!

The size of the WDS show has varied greatly over the years. In the early days, with so many national 'big timers' living in the area, shows were very large, averaging over 1200 blooms, and peaking at 2205 blooms in

1958. As many of these members retired and moved from the D. C. area and with the advent of more nearby shows, our shows have become smaller, averaging about 700 blooms, though the number has been steadily increasing in the 80s.

A yearbook was published in 1955, and the 1956 edition of this became the first ADS yearbook. The WDS library, begun about this time, became the basis for the present ADS library. Four WDS presidents have subsequently become president of ADS: Carey Quinn, Willis Wheeler, Bill Ticknor and Marie Bozievich, and we have given the *Journal* two sterling editors—Kitty (Kate) Bloomer and Roberta Watrous. Marie and Roberta remain active in WDS today, and we are especially proud to claim these two. They both have served WDS in every known capacity and their contributions to ADS have been enormous.

Our local membership includes 25 garden clubs, but membership is not confined to the D. C. area. Most of our members are spread over the entire states of Maryland and Virginia, some too far for active work in the society, though many drive great distances to attend our meetings. Seven other states are also represented in our roster.

Currently, our activities, under the leadership of President Scott Bally, are focused on a greater number of meetings, more educational programs for members, and a program of more active cooperation with the U. S. National Arboretum. WDS now helps maintain the daffodil planting at the Arboretum and contributes funds and bulbs for the planting. Other public plantings have been established, and we are exploring ways to involve school children in planting daffodils. The 1988 convention has been uppermost in our minds for many months, and we all look forward to seeing all of you next spring. Please come 'home' to Washington!

COMING EVENTS

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| * April 12-13, 1988 | RHS Main Competition |
| * April 16-17, 1988 | Daffodil Society, Solihull |
| April 22-24, 1988 | ADS Convention, Washington D.C.
(Friday through Sunday) |
| * April 28-30, 1988 | Harrogate Spring Show
National Garden Festival, Glasgow |
| September 6-21, 1988 | "Tasvention," Tasmania, Australia |
| March 15-18, 1989 | ADS Convention, San Francisco, California |
| March 1990 | ADS Convention, Callaway Gardens, Georgia |
- * From *Daffodil Society Newsletter*, Summer 1987



Need a program? Order an ADS slide program. The topics range from "A Daffodil Primer" to "Today's Seedlings—Tomorrow's Daffodils". Check the back of the *Journal* and place an order with Ann Shryoc.

THE WISTER AWARD

MRS. NANCY WITLOCK, Berlin, Maryland

In 1981, the American Daffodil Society established the John and Gertrude Wister Award to acknowledge and honor the contributions of Dr. and Mrs. Wister to the American Daffodil Society as well as the daffodil world. Dr. and Mrs. Wister have dedicated their life's work to horticultural education with their garden at Swarthmore College and through the publication of several well-known books written about daffodils and other bulbs for the garden. The nomination of a cultivar for the Wister Award specifies that it will perform well in gardens of various climatic conditions and soil variations found throughout the United States.

The criteria used in the selection of a cultivar for the Wister Award are:

1. the cultivar must be a good grower. It should have a floriferous habit.
2. the flower should be a long lasting bloom with clean color, showy at a distance, and reasonably sunproof.
3. the foliage should be vigorous, resistant to disease, and not susceptible to frost damage.
4. the flower stalk should be taller than the foliage, strong and sturdy.
5. the bulb should be resistant to basal rot and not prone to splitting up. (Too rapid increase of the bulb can be a problem causing the blooms to deteriorate dramatically in size and substance after being down only two or three years.)
6. Emphasis should be on garden performance, although it may be of show table quality.
7. the cultivar should be readily available.

A cultivar must receive a majority of the votes from the 35 testers before being considered for trial or for this award. After a cultivar has been selected for trial, a yearly performance record must be kept by each tester, bearing in mind the aforementioned criteria. At the end of three blooming seasons, the bulbs are dug and weighed by the growers. All of these reports are mailed to the committee chairman who compiles the performance records and directs a copy to each committee member, who then is responsible for accepting or rejecting the nomination for this special garden award.

Accent is the current recipient of the John and Gertrude Wister Award. Accent is a Division 2 (large cup) daffodil with a clean white,

slightly reflexed, perianth sporting a deep salmon pink cup. The cultivar was hybridized by Mr. Grant Mitsch of Canby, Oregon, in 1961. Accent has proved to be a strong and vigorous grower. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Havens, daffodil bulb purveyors and the daughter and son-in-law of Mr. Mitsch, report that Accent has been the most popular daffodil on their list for several years.

Accent was the second pink daffodil named and introduced by Mr. Mitsch in his quest to hybridize new pink daffodils of good form with intense pink coloring in the corona. A well-grown Accent may often be a winner on the show table, is a parent of many of the new pink daffodils, and now the Wister Award Testing Committee has recognized the garden merit and value of Accent. We can suggest that you use it as a feature flower in your spring garden.

Accent is the second flower to attain this award. Stratosphere, the first winner of the Wister Award, is a jonquilla, which has a yellow perianth and orange cup. Stratosphere was also hybridized by Grant Mitsch.

Any member of the American Daffodil Society interested in this testing program can contact their Regional Vice President or Mrs. Nancy Whitlock, Test Garden Chairman.



KNIERIM

Accent

WHAT HAPPENED BEFORE 1910?

WILLIAM HOBBY, Nashville, Tennessee

"When an older person dies it is like a library burning down."

Isn't it fortunate when a volume can be recovered from the "fire" of time; especially if it deals with a subject that interests us.

Such a rare edition is one of the series entitled *Present-Day Gardening*, the book *Daffodils*, by Rev. Joseph Jacob then president of the Midland Daffodil Society. It was edited by R. Hooper Pearson, managing editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, published somewhere near the turn of the century in London, England.

In the Preface Rev. W. Wilks, M.A., Secretary to the Royal Horticultural Society, states his desire to actively "collect all the varieties I could get through the ordinary trade sources" an activity begun in 1879.

This decision came when his list of really distinct varieties contained scarcely 50 names compared to the list by the Daffodil Committee of the R.H.S. containing nearly 2,500 names. Also Wilks labelled £30, £40, and £50 a bulb as "truly ridiculous" and bound to change. He also pondered the question, "Amateurs are beginning to doubt whether the new varieties exceed some of the older ones in actual beauty...example, the old, old, *Gloria Mundi*, or, for the general garden, *Emperor*, *Horsfieldi*, *Barri conspicuus*, J. B. M. Camm (to my mind the most beautiful of all the Trumpet Daffodils.)" He did admit improvement in the Poeticus section thanks to Mr. Engleheart.

The author, Joseph Jacob, lauds the daffodil as a harbinger of spring, subject of poets of ancient Greece 2,000 years ago. The *N. tazetta* probably was cultivated in Egypt a hundred years before Christ (often used in funeral ceremonies), and the daffodil is an interwoven part of the writings of Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth, Keats, Tennyson, and others.

The history of our favorite flower includes Dean Herbert of Manchester crossing "a trumpet with a poet in order to find out which varieties he should class as natural species."

"Then came the days of Backhouse and Leeds."

"Peter Barr, (died in 1909) in no figurative sense, made the Daffodil."

The "new-comers are almost like the sands of the sea-shore in number. George Herbert Engleheart may well be styled the Father of the Modern Daffodil."

"The quest of the perfect Daffodil continually inspires fresh adventures in the search for the unknown." How modern and up-to-date that statement sounds!

Chapter I gives us a quick march through time as the enthusiasm for daffodils was recorded in books including: John Gerard of Holborn published in 1597, his *Herbal*, lists of plants "most frequently met with in English gardens at that day." This included, daffodils, narcissi and *polyanthus narcissi*.

John Parkinson published a large folio in 1629, "Paradisi in sole Paradisus terrestris, which was the largest book on gardening then published in England."

"Flora, or a Complete Florilege, by John Rea,...in 1665, is remarkable for the hints on gathering and sowing seed, recommending the new varieties Spanish Yellow, Spanish whites, the great Jonquilia, and the bastard kind, are the aptest to bring good seed and the likeliest to yield diversities."

Morin, a French author, in 1672 addressed his preface to *Aux Curieux des Fleurs*.

John Cowell of Hoxton in 1730, *The Curious and Profitable Gardener*.

Years slipped away with treatises in 1724, 1837, 1875, 1890, up to "modern times" with *My Latest Hobby* by Messrs, Cartwright and Goodwin.

I don't know when this delightful book was published for it carried no date. The latest dates mentioned are Peter Barr's death 1909 and "the present season (1910)." This volume, therefore, is probably 77 years old.

The seven color plates, photographed by T. Ernest Waltham, show excellent pictures of 16 choice varieties (this was before terms like cultivar and color coding): Elegance and Gloria Mundi, Orient and Jaune a Merville, Tom Hood and Horace, Circlet and Firebrand, Lord Roberts and Judge Bird, Christalla and Homespun, and Charles and Cossack.

All were delightful specimens, a few rivalling some present day varieties. They stand as proof of our heritage—to be admired and respected.

Today's gems are outstanding examples of excellence and skillful culture. Before we are tempted to gloat we need to remember that we are "standing on the shoulders" of giants of yester-year. We did not invent the daffodil, but we can admire and cherish our advancement and pay homage to those who paved the way for our progress.

The "send off" of daffodils as we now know them was the Daffodil Conference of 1884. "In the following year" Peter Barr had arranged all the known varieties "and with others, published the first catalogue devoted entirely to Daffodils." It contained eighty-four varieties of Narcissi not counting Tazettas or Polyanthus.

"...the most expensive were Sir Watkin, 3s. 6d. a bulb; Emperor, 2s. 6d.; while one bulb of every kind listed might have been bought for something under £3. What a contrast to a modern one like that of Mr. A. M. Wilson of North Petherton, who lists 15 varieties, one bulb each of which would cost about £550, thus averaging nearly £5 each!" Popularity was such that in 1910 Pixie sold for £25; Tara Rance, £25; Michael, £20 and Conqueror, £30.

Rev. Jacob devotes one short chapter to detailed description of structure (Botany and Physiology); another on cultivation, both in grass, and in special beds, as well as bowls and vases; lifting and storing—methods have not changed much.

One interesting suggestion is exchange of bulbs. Example: If one

grower has a variety which is not doing well an exchange with another grower having a similar problem but with another variety might prove educational and beneficial to both growers since varieties may do much better in a change of soil and growing conditions.

The gamut of grower interest is briefly but adequately treated under headings such as:

Propagation by offsets (cutting apart not recommended) and by cross breeding;

What is Hybridization? with lists of good seed bearers, shy seeders and potent pollen-parents;

Enemies, Diseases, and Poisons receive attention and close analysis;

Comparison Classification gets due attention. Although hardly recognizable by our present system, the reader can detect a birthing process—a fore-runner of today;

Lists for Different Purposes include varieties for the show table, for garden, pot culture, cutting, cultivation in grass, and small kinds for rock work. Seventy-one varieties for the show table include:

King Alfred (Kenall) an immense flower, with rich, golden-yellow trumpet.

Alice Knights (Barr) the earliest white trumpet variety. Very floriferous. The creamy-white trumpet has a prettily frilled, open mouth.

Blood Orange (Engleheart). This had rather long, lemon-yellow petals, with a bright, orange-red eye. Showy.

Empire (Crosfield), perhaps the finest giant Leedsii yet raised, possessing extraordinary substance.

Gloria Mundi (Backhouse). This flower has a bright orange-red cup and yellow perianth.

Other hybridists included DeGraaff, Melville, Haydon, Pearson, Mrs. Bachkouse, Dawson, and Copeland.

The First R.H.S. Daffodil Classification list was issued in 1908, having but seven divisions: "I. Long Trumpets, II. Short Trumpets, III. Large Cups, IV. Small Cups, V. Flat Cups, VI. Doubles, VII. Bunch-flowered." Because of the time involved, it was felt that subdivisions could be taken up the following year. However, there was so much dissatisfaction—for example there was no *Poeticus* section—that the list was withdrawn even though it had worked very well with Show Committees in the preparation of their schedules.

The R.H.S. Classification of Daffodils in 1910 was more complete. There were eleven Divisions with subdivisions in I and II.

- I. Trumpet Daffodil—3 subdivisions.
- II. Incomparabilis—2 subdivisions.
- III. Barrii (incorporating Burbidgei).
- IV. Leedsii—2 subdivisions.
- V. triandrus Hybrids
- VI. Cyclameneus Hybrids.
- VII. Jonquilla Hybrids.

VIII. Tazetta and Tazetta Hybrids.

IX. Poeticus varieties.

X. Double varieties.

XI. Various.

The wonders of these divisions should be explored by some one else.

The main book concludes with a month by month calendar of operations for the grower with more activity than most of us ever do. In Chapter XVI Addendum he ponders the need for a National Daffodil Society, which by 1910 had not been organized. In the closing comments Jacob states, "The Daffodil is the most modern of 'Florist's' flowers."

Joseph Jacob, at the turn of the century, contributed nuggets of tasty Daffodil History that bridges for us the past up to 1910. He has done so in an interesting manner with no dull spots. He does not look forward to future developments, but we can look backward and say of the Daffodil, "You've come a long way, Baby."

'DAFFODILS 88 DOWN UNDER'

H. G. CROSS, Geilston, Tasmania

They're excited in Tasmania
For the word's spread far and wide,
Tasvention is the thing for you
If daffies are your pride.
September 88's the time,
Hobart is the venue,
So save your cents and pack your bags,
You're sure to like the menu.

The Kiwis they are bringing blooms,
Retracing Tasman's steps,
For ere he found the Long White Cloud
Tasmania he'd assessed.
They've not forgotten '84
And the spoil the Jacksons claimed,
They're pledged to do their level best
Supremacy to claim.

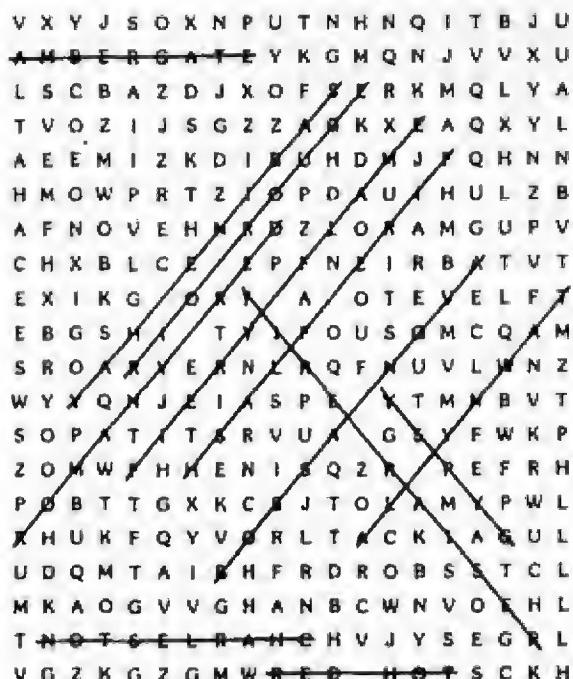
There's a contingent of Sandgropers
Who hail from far out West,
And busloads from Canberra
Where politicians work and rest,
Though taxpayers doubt the working
With many a biting jest
The blooms they bring will proudly stand
For judgement with the rest.

From Victoria too they're coming
To strive with might and main;
From Kyneton down to Amey's Track
Their flowers win acclaim.
But will they beat their mother state?
We'll be curious to see.
Whate'er their fate, we know they wait
To join the revelry.

Americans from north to south,
L.A. to Washington,
Will wing their way in bright array
To join the happy throng.
Maybe from Italy and Japan,
Perhaps from England's shore,
Enthusiasts will flock along,
Will YOU make just one more?

And so, dear friends, it's au revoir,
Though our verse is quite atrocious;
Our metre misses many beats;
The rhyme is quite ferocious.
But the message clear for all to hear
Reverberates like thunder,
In '88 for YOU we wait
At "DAFFODILS DOWN UNDER".

WORDSEARCH



THE OLD SHOE BOX

SEMPONIA

A shoe box, after the shoes are gone, has a lot to offer—a convenient size, easy to store, reasonably strong, and can be held together with a rubberband. I use shoe boxes for show boxes. A red and black one for camellia supplies, and a yellow and green one for daffodil necessities. From the top down, when you open the box, is the *Show and Grow*. Then the daffodil entry tags, and all tossed together in the bottom of the box are rubberbands, drapery hooks, round pins, pencils, eraser, pen, address stamp, string tags, small pieces of cut-up 3 × 5 cards and 3 × 5 cards. Q-tips, scissors, and a tired old sable brush are also there. In between all this are last year's 3 × 5 cards and string tags with individual names of cultivars, color codes, and whatever written on them, and finally, another large rubberband to hold the box together if the first one breaks.

Last summer my husband came home with a small black plastic fishing tackle box, or if you don't fish, a small black tool box—lady-sized. (The box says George Dickel which is a sour mash and good sipping whiskey, but that was all gone.)

This has turned out to be a very neat and organized show box. Now there are bins each divided from the others, for paper clips, which keep the entry tags closed; rubberbands, which hold the entry tags to the test tubes; drapery hooks, which hang the entry tags from the test tubes; pin tags, which hold individual name tags to each tube for collection classes; the small cut-up pieces of 3 × 5 cards on which the name/date of introduction/color code/hybridizer can be written for specimens in those collection classes, and the sixth bin is for string tags for use when the round pins are all used up. In the bottom of the black box, the *Show and Grow* fits nicely, as well as scissors, brush, pencils, eraser, pen, 3 × 5 cards, entry tags, and the address stamp.

I will miss the clutter of the old shoe box, and the handy lid to spread out all those little necessities, but the box was old and the shoe company is making them in blue and white now. The tool box has much to offer and will be very handy, even if the Dickel is all gone.

Memorial Contributions

Mrs. F. C. Christian	Mrs. W. L. Wiley Marilynn Howe
Carl Jacobs Turner	Marilynn Howe (Grandson of Polly Anderson)

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14. Today's Seedlings—Tomorrow's Daffodils (Mitsch-Havens)

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Mrs. Kelly Shryoc, 2933 Owenwood Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76109 (Tel. 817-923-2513)

Membership application forms. No charge.
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Daffodil Pin (tie back, pin back, or ring back).....	\$10.00
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The Daffodil Handbook, 1966	Paper Cover 4.50
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Set of at least 15 numbers of Daffodil Journal (no choice)	12.00
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Older RHS Yearbooks on Daffodils, 1950, '53, '58, '60, '72-'79.....	Write for prices.

Prices subject to change without notice.

Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Prices include postage. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

DR. THEODORE SNAZELLE, President

418 McDonald Dr., Clinton, MS 39056

MRS. MARVIN V. ANDERSEN, First Vice President

7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, DE 19803

J. S. ROMINE, Second Vice President

2065 Walnut Blvd., Walnut Creek, CA 94596

MS. MARILYNN HOWE, Secretary

11831 Juniette, Culver City, CA 90230

MRS. P. R. MOORE, JR., Treasurer

16 Maple Ave., Newport News, VA 23607

Executive Director — MISS LESLIE E. ANDERSON

Rt. 3, 2302 Byhalia Rd., Hernando, MS 38632

(Tel. 601-368-6337)

All correspondence regarding memberships, change of address, receipt of publications, supplies, ADS records, and other business matters should be addressed to the Executive Director.

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15 years no 3 years — 20 or 50

25⁰⁰

cont'd 50

Chairman of Publications
Mr. David Karnstedt
1790 Richard Circle
West St. Paul, MN 55118
(Tel. 612-455-6177)

Editor, Daffodil Journal
Mrs. Richard Frank, Jr.
1018 Stonewall Dr.
Nashville, TN 37220
(Tel. 615-383-7058)

Articles and photographs (glossy finish for black and white, transparency for color) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS APRIL 5, 1988

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

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June Effective immediately *July 5th*

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY
1988 POPULARITY POLL

1. Print or type, alphabetically is helpful.
 2. Vote for up to, but not more than, 25 cultivars.
 3. Select your favorites:
 - a. introduced, named varieties (no seedlings).
 - b. observed in your garden or your region.
 - c. vote for the varieties you like best for your own personal reasons.
- Use this ballot or write on your own paper.
Price should not be considered.

This survey is made to determine the cultivars best liked by the membership of our Society.

1. _____	13. _____
2. _____	14. _____
3. _____	15. _____
4. _____	16. _____
5. _____	17. _____
6. _____	18. _____
7. _____	19. _____
8. _____	20. _____
9. _____	21. _____
10. _____	22. _____
11. _____	23. _____
12. _____	24. _____
	25. _____

Name _____

City _____

State _____

Your Region _____

Please vote before July 15, 1988

Mail To: Charles Wheatley
P.O. Box 150
Mongo, IN 46771

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COVER PHOTO

F. W. Burbidge lithograph of *N. juncifolius*, Plate XXVII

SUNPROOF PROGRESS

or

"WHO EVER HEARD OF HOSPODAR?"

BRIAN S. DUNCAN, Omagh, Northern Ireland

Breeders of exhibition daffodils have often been accused of concentrating their efforts on improving the prime exhibition qualities of colour, form, and smoothness of texture to the almost total exclusion of less ephemeral and more important garden display aspects.

There is perhaps some truth in the accusation and indeed I cannot

claim immunity as there is obviously a vast difference in the types of flower which my 'exhibition' eye perceives as beautiful compared to those which catch the eye of visitors to my seedling beds who simply want daffodils to adorn their gardens.

Whilst maintaining loyalty to the refined qualities of exhibition type flowers of my well tutored background I have long been frustrated by red cups which burn with the first blink of sunlight. Such flowers leave uninitiated visitors pondering the sanity of daffodil breeders when asked to admire 'lovely perianths' with limp, frazzled, and desiccated cups of indeterminate colour.

Over the years I have observed some flowers which seemed to be rather more sunproof than most and where appropriate I have used these in crosses with flowers which had other desirable exhibition characteristics—sort of dual purpose crosses, still primarily looking for exhibition qualities—but with the possible bonus of sunproof cup colour.

On 10 May last year I was able to take a vase of flowers which had been exposed for more than a week to full sunshine (and storms as well) to the Northern Ireland Daffodil Group's late show. Though the perianths of several were limp and dying the cups still retained practically all the brightness of their original red or orange colour.

I do not pretend that these flowers are the ultimate in perfection for either exhibition or garden display purposes but they do provide a varied foundation stock for further breeding of exhibition, garden, or dual purpose flowers. This year pollen from these has been spread around liberally and indeed I now try to include one of these sunproof flowers either as pollen or seed parent in all my Y-R crosses. Now for the five years' wait for the resultant seedlings to flower!

The distinction between exhibition and garden display qualities in daffodils has been casually referred to earlier in these notes. It is a pity that this difference exists though it is perhaps understandable when one considers the different objectives and the personalities of the growers. The exhibitor is likely to be a 'close focus' precise person who prefers and appreciates classic, elegant form, perfection of texture, and purity of colour in flowers which are unblemished by any irregularities, lack of symmetry, or physical damage.

On the other hand, the grower of garden display types of daffodils is likely to be a 'wide angle' landscape enthusiast who appreciates the dramatic splash of colour or subtle shades which create a comfortable blend or contrast with associated plants. With the longer viewing distance other qualities are pre-eminent—pose, flowers above neat straight healthy foliage, size, and of course most important of all—bright stable colours which do not burn or fade.

It is my view that there need not be such a disparity in breeding aims for the future. Each side has something to teach the other—perhaps we exhibition enthusiasts can educate the commercial display orientated people better to appreciate the refined qualities we constantly advocate,

but only if we can add some additional and clearly perceived benefit or improvement which will be obvious and dramatic enough to encourage trial.

I think sunfast colour can be such a benefit—not only for yellow/reds and for white/reds but also for pinks with either yellow or white perianths. And just think of the potential for a fully sunproof and unfading deeply coloured orange-petalled flower with good garden and exhibition character.

Having emphasized, but I hope not over-laboured, the future importance and potential for sunproof flowers it may be of interest to consider the pedigrees of the flowers referred to earlier which seem to have good sunproof qualities. The cross which produced the flowers is shown as first generation and varieties known to be used in the second and third generations are also noted.

STATE EXPRESS 2 Y-GOO and RED SPARTAN 2 Y-R

Generation

1st	Richhill × Bunclody
2nd	Seedlings. Revelry, Seedling.
3rd	Carbineer, Bahram, Nanking, Ambergate, Rustam Pasha.

PATABUNDY 2 Y-R

1st	Patagonia × Bunclody
2nd	Narvik, Sun Chariot. Revelry, seedling.
3rd	Cabineer (2), Porthilly (2), Rustam Pasha (2), Nanking, Ambergate, Bahram.

D.769 2 Y-R

1st	Bunclody × Barnsdale Wood
2nd	Revelry, seedling. Falstaff, Shining Light.
3rd	Nanking, Ambergate, Carbineer, Ceylon, Dunkeld, Revelry, Bahram, Rustam Pasha.

D.891 3 Y-R or 3 Y-YRR

1st	Sun Magic × D.567.
2nd	Richhill, Doubtful. Montego, Achduart.
3rd	Bahram, Sun Chariot, Rustam Pasha (2), Porthilly (2), Hospodar, Merlin, Vulcan.

D.962 3 Y-GYR

1st	Sunapee × Achduart.
2nd	Carbineer, Ardour. Vulcan, seedling.
3rd	Gulliver, Cheerio, Market Merry, Seraglio, Carbineer, Ceylon.

D.1049 2 Y-R and D.1107 2 O-R

1st	Shining Light × Torridon.
2nd	Dunkeld, Reverly. Vulcan, seedling.
3rd	Seraglio, Killigrew, Carbineer (2) Bahram, Tolosa, Spry, Ceylon.

For the sake of brevity, and because flowers in the pedigrees beyond the third generation are not readily available, I have not shown the complete family trees. Having studied the records in some detail I found much of interest, and perhaps there are some hints to help further progress towards fully sunproof red and yellow flowers.

It seems clear that Hospodar 2 Y-O (J. C. Williams 1914) has been one of the most potent influences. Going back four and five generations it appears in the pedigrees of all eight stocks and 16 times in all. Not only was Hospodar the seed parent of Rustam Pasha 2 Y-R (reputed to be the first sunproof yellow/red) but also of Diolite 2 Y-YYR and Marksman 2 Y-R, which in turn were father and mother of the famed Ceylon 2 Y-R (Richardson 1943). Rustam Pasha, Diolite and Marksman (Miss G. Evelyn 1930) might well have been from the same Hospodar pod—all three were registered in 1930 and the pollen parent was an A. M. Wilson 2 Y-R seedling. Perhaps this unknown seedling should really get the credit, but in the absence of a name it loses out to Hospodar.

But there are two other flowers which also appear in the pedigrees of all eight stocks—Carbineer and Porthilly.

Carbineer 2 Y-O (A.M. Wilson 1927) was used by breeders 22 times from the second to the sixth generation. I used to grow Carbineer when I first started gardening and before the exhibition enthusiasm had begun. I remember it as an attractive broadly round flower of nice quality with slightly shy pose and a short neck. John Lea used it a lot in his early breeding programme and I suspect it has been largely influential in producing healthy bulbs and smooth, good quality show flowers but I doubt if it made much contribution to sun resistance. Carbineer is either seed or pollen parent of such famous flowers as Narvik 2 Y-R (Richardson 1940), Revelry 2 Y-R (Richardson 1948), Sunapee 3 Y-YYR (Evans 1969), Spry 2 Y-R (G. L. Wilson 1950) and Vulcan 2 Y-O (Richardson 1956).

It is tempting to speculate that the A. M. Wilson 2 Y-R seedling which Miss Evelyn so successfully crossed with Hospodar might really have been Carbineer before it was graced with a name! Is it possible that Miss Evelyn, with outstanding foresight, begged an anther or bought an early bulb? If so, then the influence of Carbineer is multiplied to truly immense proportions in the pedigrees of the flowers noted.

Porthilly 2 Y-R (P. D. Williams 1927) appears 18 times in the fourth to sixth generations. The only references I can find to the variety are in the Swains of Bristol catalogues of 1956 and 1957. Seemingly Porthilly had an AM in 1939. It is described as tall, strong, prolific, free flowering and brilliant in colour and was priced at eight pence each—Ceylon was priced at 30 shillings each in the same catalogue. Alas, there was no reference to sunproof qualities in the catalogue description so I can only speculate that Porthilly was of significant breeding value in this respect and that perhaps Bunclody picked up sunproofing genes through this side of its family tree.

So much for the background genealogy, which is of academic, if not much practical value to those who might aspire to breed sunproof flowers.



Sunproof Progress

Where, now, can we find any of these flowers of the earlier generations—even if we wanted them? I think there is a good chance of further success by intercrossing almost any of the first generation crosses which produced the eight stocks listed. In particular I would be happy to use Bunclody, Barnsdale Wood, Sun Magic 3 Y-O (Bloomer) if you can find it, Achduart and Torridon. Some of these are certainly not sunproof themselves but they have proved their potential to breed such flowers in

both large and small cups.

In addition Vulcan and Ceylon should not be ruled out as potential parents but I think they should be crossed with flowers which have Carbineer in their background, if desirable form, texture, and characteristics for exhibition and garden display are to be obtained. If those Carbineer children also happen to have some Rustam Pasha, Ceylon, or Vulcan blood so much the better; the chances are multiplied. The ADS computer-print out holds all the necessary information for planning imaginative crosses to give a better than average chance of success.

It is my hope these notes may stimulate someone, somewhere, to join me in seeking that Utopian sunproof scarlet seedling which will first win myriads of prizes on the showbench and ultimately be grown by the million in gardens throughout the world.

THE 1987 SHOW SEASON IN TASMANIA

HAROLD CROSS, *Geilston Bay, Tasmania*

In the south of the state we began with an unusually early show at graced the 1987 show benches, then we in Tasmania will be delighted. The consensus among experienced exhibitors was that it was the best season overall that we have had despite record low levels of rain in autumn, winter and spring. My comments must be restricted to the shows I attended and that unfortunately did not include shows on our northwest coast.

In the south of the state we began with unusually early show at Claremont (one of the outer suburbs of Hobart) on August 29th. This was ten days before the Hobart Show which is considered an early show. We were very pleased to have Mr. George Tarry from England to help with the judging at Claremont and show slides later.

Claremont Show was unusually interesting for two reasons. The first was not just the number and quality of the flowers benched on such an early date, but also their distribution. In the Open and Seedling classes there were 140 flowers in Divisions 1-4, 79 in Divisions 5-12; and 57 miniatures. It shows clearly the changes that have taken place in the last decade. A few short years ago there would have been no miniatures at all and apart from Division 8 probably not more than 3 or 4 entries in Divisions 5-12.

The second reason was the problem the judges faced in selecting the Grand Champion. In these days when dead heats can occur in major world sporting events timed accurately to one-hundredth part of a second, is it not possible to have a dead heat for the Grand Champion of a Daffodil Show? Has it ever occurred? Or do those who judge (and I was one of those involved) fear admitting that they can not separate two blooms?

Whatever the answers to those questions, the judges found themselves trying to choose between two quite different flowers each of fine quality. One was a J. Radcliff seedling No. 4/85; classed Y-Y. The other was a Glenbrook Bulb Farm seedling No. 14/87; classed 6 W-W and bred First Frost \times *n. cyclamineus*. Two judges favoured the first; the other two judges favoured the second. Eventually a fifth judge settled on the first.

At Hobart Show the Grand Champion was a fine Jackson 1 Y-Y number 12/87 and bred from seedling 3/74 by Prado. The Reserve Grand Champion was a Glover seedling 2 W-P; unregistered but called Swannie. This flower was first shown at Hobart the previous year when it was also Reserve Grand Champion and Champion pink. What a feat if it should repeat the performance for the third successive year in 1988. The champion for Divisions 5-12 was Mike Temple-Smith's 6 Y-Y named Voodoo—a sibling of his better known Abracadabra. At the dinner following the Hobart Show in 1988 Dr. Mike will be guest speaker and his topic will be the breeding, classification, and judging of Division 6 flowers. That talk will be a highlight.

A feature of the Hobart Show was the competition for the Radcliff Trophy which calls for three stems of each of six cultivars. Four good entries were benched and Jackson's Daffodils won from Glenbrook Bulb Farm. Another item of interest was the unusual sight of Jackson's Daffodils winning entries in the split-corona class (*O tempora! O mores!*) and their first 4 Y-Y.

At Westbury Show we saw a magnificent 1 Y-Y seedling raised by Ross Glover and shown under the name My Dream as a worthy Grand Champion. The Reserve Grand Champion was J. Radcliff's very good 2 Y-R named Redlands Too. There were many good pinks and a superb 3 Y-R raised and shown by D. Tongs and bred Brett \times Atro. Another good flower was a Radcliff 2 W-O that was close to being a trumpet.

Launceston Show received its usual strong support from growers in other parts of Tasmania. Ross Glover's, My Dream, repeated its Westbury success as Grand Champion. Reserve Grand Champion was a pink double—a first flower—raised by H. Cross from Tropic Isle by pollen from a seedling that was itself by pollen from Tropic Isle. Also on the show bench were several good orange trumpets from the Radcliff and Temple-Smith stables. Indicative of the increased attention paid to Division 4 by hybridists in the past decade was the class for three distinct seedling doubles where the judges had to select from five entries.

The last major show of the season was, as usual, at the little hamlet of Whitemore. Here the outstanding item was the competition for the Heazlewood Trophy for the best Tasmanian-raised flower in Divisions 5-12. Reinforcing the experience at other shows where Division 5-12 entries were more numerous and of higher quality than in the past, there were 19 entries from six hybridists representing Divisions 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

The Grand Champion was another first flower pink double raised and shown by H. Cross but it must have scraped in by a narrow margin from a



(left) Cross Seedling No. 5326 and (right) Swannie, raised by R. Glover.

Glenbrook Bulb Farm flower of the snow-white and orange double Ulster Bride. Glenbrook had the consolation of Reserve Grand Champion with a fine 2 W-W seedling bred Salacia × Mission.

All in all it was a very satisfying season. But, as always, it is now a case of "Ah yes. But wait till next year!" And next year? Yes, it will be 1988 and "Daffodils Down Under". Will you be there? There is a place waiting for you that nobody else can possibly fill.

See you then?

Ansett Airlines

of Australia are pleased to have been appointed as Official Carrier for the Daffodils 88 Down Under Conference.

Ansett offers two specially discounted fares to overseas residents travelling within Australia.

SEE AUSTRALIA FARE

Overseas visitors can travel around Australia on Ansett, Air N.S.W., Ansett W.A., Ansett N.T. and Kendall Airlines for around 10¢ a kilometre.

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Ansett also offers a variety of packages from the Wildflower Wonderland of Perth which will be in its peak in September, to the Tropical Paradise of the Great Barrier Reef, or to the sharp contrast of beauty and ruggedness of the Outback and Red Centre.

For more information and conditions of travel, please contact your local travel agent or write to Neil Marlow, Ansett Airlines, 178 Liverpool Street, HOBART. 7000. Tasmania.

MINIATURE DAFFODILS

QUENTIN E. ERLANDSON, *Baltimore, Maryland*

The amended rules for miniature daffodils as stated on page 48 of the September 1987 *Journal* disturb me. Ever since local shows began providing special classes for small daffodils separate from standard-sized daffodils, there has been a problem defining the terms "small" or "miniature". Gradually, starting with "dwarf" and "small", the definitions and rules evolved to the point where now there is a general consensus as to the proper size and proportion for a miniature daffodil. In my view, the 1987 rules are regressive.

The basic problem has always centered around the question "What is a Miniature Daffodil?".

More than 55 years ago (1931) the Maryland Daffodil Society Show Schedule read: Class 7 Miniature daffodils to include triandrus, cyclamineus, bulbocodium, and dwarf trumpets. This was probably the first time in the United States miniatures were exhibited in a special class.

Later on, Carey E. Quinn referred to miniature daffodils as "little fellows...ranging in height from three (3) to seven (7) inches...of course the true miniature is small—even tiny—in all its parts, not just short of stature". I totally agree! However, that's a personal opinion, not the consensus of a committee.

Thirty years ago Roberta C. Watrous wrote "There is no generally accepted size limit for 'miniature' daffodils...for the present the Washington Daffodil Society considers eight inches the limit in height, and calls for 'flowers in proportion'". This is progress.

In 1963 an American Daffodil Society committee, after years of work, reported that "there was no possibility of writing a satisfactory definition of a miniature daffodil...therefore, it was concluded to compile an arbitrary list of species and garden varieties which, after careful field study, should be classed as miniatures in the opinion of a number of observers". Thus was conceived the American Daffodil Society Approved List of Miniatures. This is progress.

For the past 20 years or more, the Society has gotten along reasonably well using the Miniature List as the official answer to the question "What is a miniature daffodil?". The List has not been ambiguous. If it's on the List, it's a miniature; if it is not on the List, it is not a miniature.

Along with developing the first Approved List of Miniatures, the 1963 committee (and it was a sizeable one) realized that "changes...are inevitable". They felt that the results of their work should "be subjected to the judgment of other members and to the critical eyes of our accredited judges at daffodil shows.". Additionally, the committee recommended that "machinery" be set up to make appropriate deletions from the List as well as to "act upon new introductions which have proved to be of miniature proportions".

Methods were set up to accommodate new introductions using the terms "seedlings" and "miniature daffodil candidates". Voting by the American Daffodil Society Miniature Committee was used both for additions to the List as well as for deletions from the List. All ADS members were urged to express their opinions.

Unfortunately, some discontent began to develop about 10 years ago, perhaps longer, centering around two issues:

1. The qualifications required to have a new introduction added to the List.
2. The length of time it takes to add a new introduction to the List.

As to the first issue, the primary qualification for a miniature daffodil has always been size and proportion. The ADS settled this question 20 years ago with the Approved List. It would seem to me that the simplest rule to follow would be to compare a new introduction with varieties currently on the Approved List. "Commercially available" has also been a thorny issue for years. The original assumption of the 1963 committee was that miniature daffodils on the Approved List were "widely grown". More recently a new introduction had to be grown by at least a few other growers before approval.

As to issue no. 2, it would appear to me that, using a reasonable set of "qualifications", it should not take an unreasonable time to add a qualified cultivar to the List. To me, for example, five years is unreasonable. After all, the Approved List should be a dynamic list, not one carved in granite. If the consensus is to accept the new cultivar, add it; if later on, for whatever reason, the consensus is that a mistake was made, delete it.

The American Daffodil Society Board of Directors on April 25, 1987, changed ("amended") the rules governing admission of a miniature daffodil to the ADS Approved List. The changes include the following (see page 48 of the September, 1987 *Journal*):

1. Miniature candidate: Any named or numbered "small" daffodil may be considered a "Miniature Candidate".
2. The status, "Miniature Candidate", can exist indefinitely.
3. Such candidates can be shown in A.D.S. shows by the originator and others and are eligible for A.D.S. awards in the miniature section.

Reading the rules carefully, I can only conclude that the ADS Approved List of Miniatures has lost most, if not all, of its authority. So long as the new rules permit a daffodil to stay in the "Miniature Candidate" status "indefinitely" and be "eligible for ADS awards in the miniature section", there is no real incentive to add cultivars to the ADS Approved List. Why bother? These "rules" are in reality no rules at all. Anything goes.

I notice that the motion passed by the Board makes no mention of the American Daffodil Society Miniature Committee as an authority, nor the role the Committee plays in the new rules; nor is there any mention of the ADS Judges and the role they are to play.

Since no attempt was made to define "small" in the amended rules, a

daffodil (seedling or named variety) is "small" if the exhibitor says it is and is a "Miniature Candidate" if the exhibitor says it is. The Judges Handbook (page 33) reads as follows:

If the consensus of the judges indicates the seedling is of too large scale, or out of proportion in relation to the average miniature cultivar, the seedling should be considered as failing to be a suitable candidate for the Approved List...

Very clear and very well said. What are the judges to do? Do the judges follow the instructions in the Judges Handbook or do they follow the instructions of the more recent action of the Board?

Without clearly defined rules, unnecessary conflicts and subsequent hard feelings are sure to follow. Exhibitors will enter questionable "small" "candidates" and confused judges may do strange things. We know, for example, where a Watrous Award was not given to an exhibitor (an experienced exhibitor and an experienced judge) because the entry had flowers (all from the ADS Approved List) that were considered by the judges to be "too small"!

The American Daffodil Society Approved List of Miniatures is essential. It must be the only authoritative source for both exhibitors as well as judges. Allowing daffodils that are considered "small" by only the exhibitor is unacceptable. Allowing "Miniature Candidates" to stay in that status "indefinitely" is unacceptable. Allowing these same "small candidates" to be eligible for ADS awards *ad infinitum* is unacceptable.

For the long haul, on a permanent basis, the definition of a "Miniature Daffodil" is, by example, the ADS Approved List of Miniatures. On a temporary or interim basis we should consider using the definition in the Judges Handbook for defining "small". (I still like Carey Quinn's reference to "tiny" daffodils.) However, an exhibitor should not be the one to decide whether or not his or her entry is "small" and worthy of being a "Miniature Candidate"—certainly not on an "indefinite" basis. The decision must be one of consensus and I believe the authority for such decisions must remain with the Judges and the ADS Miniature Committee. That's their job.

New rule no. 4. (page 48 of the September, 1987 *Journal*) reads "Increase the required number of recommendations for admission to the A.D.S. Approved List from three to five." Increasing the number of recommendations from three to five (growers?) makes it more difficult, not easier, to have a new cultivar listed. This is not progress.

If the approval process for adding the candidate to the ADS Approved List is too involved, too time-consuming, and if the consensus is that it's not fair, fix it! If that's the real problem, it should not be too difficult to fix, and I, for one, am willing to do all I can to help find the proper method. There must be an equitable solution that relieves that situation without degrading the status of all miniatures.

If the motive is to add some "intermediates" by relaxing the size requirements, that's wrong and will have no support nor sympathy from me. The "intermediate" advocates have their own problem of definition.

Having spent my entire daffodil career growing and showing miniature daffodils, I will not stand quietly and see these increasingly popular daffodils compromised.

The Approved List of Miniatures is one of the truly significant accomplishments of the American Daffodil Society. We must keep it and keep it with full-authority status.

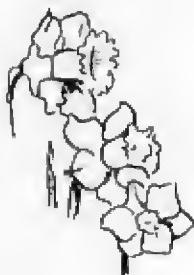
1988 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

MRS. HUBERT BOURNE, *Awards Chairman*

- March 5-6—Fortuna, California. Pacific Regional. The Fortuna Garden Club at the Fortuna Monday Club House, Sixth and Main Streets. Information: Mrs. Christine Kemp, P. O. Box 212, Fortuna, CA 95540.
- March 12-13—La Canada, California. Southern California Daffodil Society/Descanso Garden Guild at the Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Drive. Information: Mrs. A. Eugene Cameron, 410 S. Paseo Estrella, Anaheim Hills, CA 92807.
- March 12-13—Clinton, Mississippi. Central Mississippi Daffodil Society at the B. C. Rogers Student Center, Mississippi College. Information: Dr. Ted Snazelle, 418 McDonald Drive, Clinton, MS 39056.
- March 12-13—Dallas, Texas. Southwest Regional. Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Civic Garden Center, Fair Park. Information: Mrs. Frank A. Schultz, Jr., 4644 Park Lane, Dallas, TX 75220.
- March 19-20—Atlanta, Georgia. Southeast Regional. Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. at the Atlanta Botanical Garden, Piedmont Park at the Prado. Information: Mrs. Jaydee Ager, 115 Chris Drive, Rt. 1, Hawkinsville, GA 31036.
- March 19-20—Conway, Arkansas. State Show. Arkansas Daffodil Society at Hendrix College, Hulen Hall. Information: Mr. & Mrs. Gerald Horton, 100 Smalling Road, North Little Rock, AR 72118.
- March 19-20—Walnut Creek, California. Northern California Daffodil Society at the Heather Farm Garden Center, 1540 Marchbanks Drive. Information: Mr. Steve Vinisky, 1134 Bellingham Court, San Jose, CA 95121.
- March 19-20—Hernando, Mississippi. State Show. Garden Study Club of Hernando at the National Guard Armory, McCracken Road. Information: Mrs. Sandra Childers, 250 East Northern Street, Hernando, MS 38632.
- March 24—Oxford, Mississippi. Oxford Garden Club at the Oxford-University United Methodist Church. Information: Mrs. S. T. Rayburn, 131 Lakeway Gardens, Oxford, MS 38655.
- March 26-27—Memphis, Tennessee. Southern Regional. The Mid-South Daffodil Society and the Merry Weeders Garden Club at Goldsmith's Garden Center. Information: Mrs. Jean Sutton, 6114 Belle Forest, Memphis, TN 38115.

- April 2-3—Chapel Hill, North Carolina. North Carolina Daffodil Society and the North Carolina Botanical Garden at the Totten Center, North Carolina Botanical Garden. Information: Dr. Elise Olsen Cheesborough, 109 Carolina Forest, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.
- April 2-3—Nashville, Tennessee, State Show. Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Botanic Hall, Cheekwood Botanical Gardens, Forrest Park Drive. Information: Mrs. Sue Zapp, 6011 Foxland Drive, Brentwood, TN 37027.
- April 2-3—Newport News, Virginia. Mid-Atlantic Regional. Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society at the Student Center, Christopher Newport College, 50 Shoe Lane. Information: Mr. M. Stanley Krause, Jr., 310 Riverside Drive, Newport News, VA 23606.
- April 5-6—Louisville, Kentucky. State Show. The Kentucky Daffodil Society at the Oxmoor Center, 7900 Shelbyville Road. Information: Mrs. Wynant Dean, 1629 Cowling Avenue, Louisville, KY 40205.
- April 8—Scottsburg, Indiana. Daffodil Growers South, Leota Barn, R.R. 3. Information: Mrs. Verne Trueblood, R.R. 3, Box 187A, Leota, Scottsburg, IN 47170.
- April 9-10—Gloucester, Virginia. Garden Club of Gloucester at the Gloucester Intermediate School, Route #17. Information: Mrs. W. John Matheson, Route - Box 1234, Gloucester, VA 23601.
- April 9-10—Princess Anne, Maryland. Somerest County Garden Club at the Peninsula Bank of Princess Anne. Information: Mrs. Roy McKissock, 33 North Beckford Avenue, Princess Anne, MD 21853.
- April 13—Onley, Virginia. Town and Country Garden Group at the Carrie Watson Memorial Clubhouse. Information: Mrs. A. Preston Wessels, Onley, VA 23418.
- April 13—Upperville, Virginia. Upperville Garden Club at the Trinity Parish House. Information: Mrs. Ted Haberland, Route 1, Box 43 B, Upperville, VA 22176.
- April 14—Indianapolis, Indiana. State Show. Indiana Daffodil Society at the Meridian St. Methodist Church, 5500 N. Meridan Street. Information: Mrs. Walter G. Vonnegut, 8141 North Illinois Street, Indianapolis, IN 46260.
- April 16-17—Columbus, Ohio. Midwest Regional. The Central Ohio Daffodil Society at Franklin Park Conservatory, 1777 East Broad Street. Information: Ms. Phyllis Hess, 3670 East Powell Road, Westerville, OH 43081.
- April 16-17—Dayton, Ohio. Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society at the Wegerzyn Garden Center, 1301 East Seibenthaler Avenue. Information: Mr. Harold McConnell, 4075 Danern Drive, Dayton, OH 45430.
- April 16-17—Edgewater, Maryland. London Town Publik House and Gardens, 839 Londontown Road. Information: Mrs. Frank Coulter, 342 Prestonfield Lane, Severna Park, MD 21146.
- April 16-17—Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. Delaware Valley Daffodil at Longwood Gardens. Information: Mrs. Marvin Andersen, 7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, DE 19803.

THE DAFFODIL MART



Our time seems to be more limited in the Spring because of our lecture, show, and hybridizing schedule. We have set aside four days and will be happy for you to come for a walk in our fields and share light refreshments with us! Please call and let us know which day you plan to come!

Friday, March 25th, 10 am - 5 pm
Saturday, March 26th, 10 am - 5 pm
Friday, April 8th, 10 am - 5 pm
Saturday, April 9th, 10 am - 5 pm

*ADS Show date in Gloucester!



EXTRA! EXTRA! The 2nd Annual Daffodil Festival will be held on Saturday, April 2nd. Horticultural Crafts, Magnificent Mutt Show, Displays, Good Food with an International Theme, tours and much more! Y'all Come!

We have had many inquiries about the necktie with our logo (Div. 1 - 11) painted on it. We are excited about being able to offer them first to ADS members. They are hand painted by a local artist. Please specify NAVY, GREEN OR BURGANDY. First come, first serve! \$25



If you aren't a customer and don't receive our catalogue and would like one, please write or call, letting us know that you are an ADS member, and we'll gladly send you one.

THE DAFFODIL MART
Brent & Becky Heath
Rt. 3, Box 794-DJ
Gloucester, VA 23061
804-693-3966

- April 19—Chillicothe, Ohio. The Adena Daffodil Society at the Veteran's Administration Medical Center, Building 9, Recreation Hall. Information: Ms. Mary Rutledge, 704 Ashley Drive, Chillicothe, OH 45601.
- April 19—Greenwich, Connecticut. Greenwich Daffodil Society at the Parish Hall, Christ Church, 254 East Putnam Avenue. Information: Mrs. George S. Mott, III, 38 Perkins Road, Greenwich, CT 06830.
- April 20-21—Baltimore, Maryland. Maryland Daffodil Society at the Brown Memorial Woodbrook Presbyterian Church, 6200 North Charles at Woodbrook Lane. Information: Ms. Joan M. George, 614 West Timonium Road, Lutherville, MD 21093.
- April 22-23—Tyson's Corner, Virginia. National Show. Washington Daffodil Society at the Sheraton Premiere Hotel. Information: Mrs. Joel T. Crenshaw, 1047 Walker Mill Road, Great Falls, VA 22066.
- April 23-24—Mansfield, Ohio. Kingwood Daffodil Society at the Exhibit Hall, Kingwood Center, 900 Park Avenue West. Information: Mr. Charles Applegate, Route 2, Box 163, Perrysville, OH 44864.
- April 25-26—Nantucket, Massachusetts. The Nantucket Daffodil Society at the "Meeting House", Harbor House, Information: Mrs. Herbert L. Gutterson, Box 106 - Siasconset, Nantucket, MA 02564.
- April 27—Cleveland, Ohio. The Western Reserve Daffodil Society at the Garden Center of Greater Cleveland. Information: Mr. Wells Knierim, 31090 Providence Road, Cleveland, OH 44124.
- April 27—Middletown, New Jersey. New Jersey Daffodil Society at the Christ Church Episcopal, 92 Kings Highway. Information: Mrs. Jeoffry Courtney-Pratt, Wigwam Road, Locust, NJ 07716.
- April 29-30—Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Northeast Regional. Chambersburg Garden Club at the First Lutheran Church, 43 West Washington Street. Information: Mrs. Owen W. Hartman, 105 Farmington Road, Chambersburg, PA 17201.
- April 29-30—Madison, Connecticut. Madison Garden Club at the First Congregational Church. Information: Ms. Cathy Riley, 47 Wilshire Road, Madison, CT 06443.
- April 30—Akron, Ohio. Northeast Ohio Daffodil Society. Information: Mr. Daniel Bellinger, 681 Rufener Ext., Rittman, OH 44270.
- April 30-May 1—Glencoe, Illinois. Midwest Daffodil Society at the Botanic Garden of the Chicago Horticultural Society, Lake Cook Road. Information: Ms. Jane Meyer, 3403 Brookmeade Dr., Rolling Meadows, IL 60008.
- April 30-May 1—Rockford, Illinois. Central Regional. Council of Rockford Gardeners and the Northern Illinois Daffodil Society at the Sinnissippi Gardens, Sea Scout Building, 1700 North 2nd Street. Information: Mrs. H. L. Mercer, 2019 Clinton Street, Rockford, IL 61103.
- May 6-7—Dublin, New Hampshire. Regional Show. The Northern New England Daffodil Society at the Dublin Town Hall. Information: Mrs. Philip H. Faulkner, 24 School Street, Keene, NH 03431.
- May 7-8—Fairbault, Minnesota. Daffodil Society of Minnesota at the Borbeleta Gardens. Information: Mr. Ben Gowen, 6440 Hazeltine, Excelsior, MN 55331.

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Well, it doesn't seem possible that nearly two years have passed since I was elected President of the American Daffodil Society. However, I now find myself writing my final column as your president. As you read my last column, it will be only a few weeks until the ADS Convention in Washington, D. C., April 22-24, 1988. As I read Delia Bankhead's article in the December 1987 issue of *The Daffodil Journal*, I really began to get quite excited about coming to Washington, D. C. All the planning for the convention has taken you into consideration with regard to convenience of access and cost. If you travel by air into Dulles International Airport, you will have the advantage of a free shuttle to the convention hotel, the Sheraton Premiere in Tyson's Corner, VA. With a program featuring my 'Down Under' acquaintances, David Jackson, Max Hamilton, and Peter Ramsay, you are in for a real treat. It was my good fortune to get to know these three men when I was a program speaker at Springworld '84 in Hamilton, New Zealand, in September 1984. One of the major attractions for me will be a visit to the National Arboretum. I do hope that you will plan on coming to this year's annual convention. It has the potential of being one of the great daffodil experiences of all time. Be there!

It is New Year's Day as I write this last column. I mention this because it relates to something I have written about before. I wrote about Camelot 2 Y-Y in my column in the September 1987 issue of *The Daffodil Journal*. You will recall that I expressed interest in the fact that the foliage of Camelot was still green in July. Well, guess what? Camelot's foliage is already about three inches tall on New Year's Day! None of the other cultivars in Camelot's bed is up at this time. However, foliage of true tazettas is to be found everywhere. As a matter of fact, I saw *Narcissus tazetta* subsp. *italicus* in bloom in a neighborhood yard the other day. This species daffodil is always one of the first to bloom here in central Mississippi; however, it usually isn't in bloom quite this early. Sometimes you will find Paperwhite blooming outdoors from Thanksgiving on if the weather remains mild and the flower buds don't freeze. The reed-like foliage of *Narcissus jonquilla* is quite prominent now in both my garden and in the Mississippi College Daffodil Garden. Also, the reed-like foliage of *Narcissus* × *odoratus* is to be found everywhere. Despite these suggestions of spring, it will be late February before any of the standard cultivars come into bloom.

I guess it is typical for someone about to leave any elective office to recount their successes and disappointments. So, I hope you will indulge me a few lines to express my sentiments. However, I hasten to say that I can't take too much credit for the successes. As far as successes are concerned, I think that the publication of the new membership brochure has to rank right up near the top. This brochure would never had been

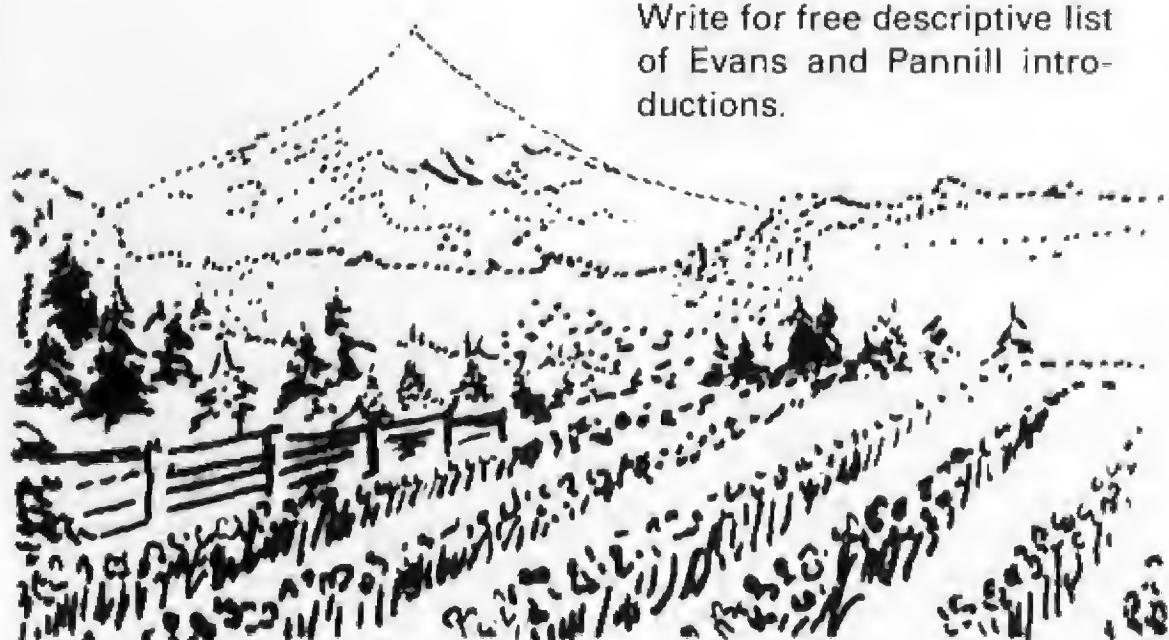
realized had it not been for the work of Charles Wheatley, Dave Karnstedt, and Frances Armstrong. I want this brochure prominently displayed at all our shows in 1988. Another success I am quite happy about is the ADS Challenge Cup for twelve cultivars, one stem each, raised by the exhibitor; this new class will be offered only at national shows. This is an award that I have wanted for the ADS for several years. Much to my surprise, I got more than I had even dreamed possible. In addition to the ADS Challenge Cup, the Murray W. Evans Award (six cultivars, one stem each) and the ADS Hybridizers Medal (three cultivars, one stem each), will be awarded for the first time in Washington, D.C. Hopefully, these new awards for hybridizers will stimulate more hybridizing efforts among the members of ADS. I appreciate very much the excellent work of Tag Bourne (Chairman) and the members of the *ad hoc* Hybridizer's Award Committee. I guess my biggest disappointment has been my inability to sell the idea of a formal endowment campaign to members of the Board of Directors. The financial stability that the American Daffodil Society enjoys today is largely due to several unsolicited gifts which have been invested and to convention surpluses. Convention surpluses are unpredictable and should not be anticipated to be available each year to balance the budget. Thus, it is my hope that in the future ADS will become more active in building a substantial endowment from which the income might be used to subsidize in part, or completely, the Executive Director's salary, salary for the Editor of *The Daffodil Journal*, and costs related to printing *The*

MURRAY W. EVANS

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Write for free descriptive list
of Evans and Pannill introduc-
tions.



Daffodil Journal. A minor disappointment to date has been the failure of the Board of Directors to establish a show category for intermediate daffodils. Perhaps when the report of the *ad hoc* Intermediate Study Committee is presented to the Board of Directors, an intermediate category of daffodils will become a reality.

Since the fall board meeting in Cincinnati, ADS has received an invitation from CODS (Central Ohio Daffodil Society) to host the annual convention April 23-25, 1992, in Columbus in conjunction with AmeriFlora '92. Needless to say, the Executive Committee unanimously voted to accept COD's invitation. You will hear more about AmeriFlora '92 and COD's plans in the future.

Thank you for allowing me to have had the privilege and honor of serving as your president for the last two years.

—TED SNAZELLE

JUDGING SCHOOLS & REFRESHERS

Course I—Mary 1, 1988, Rockford Park District Administration Bldg., Rockford, Illinois. Chairman: Mrs. Melvin Freund, 2426 Devonshire Drive, Rockford, Illinois 61107.

Refresher—March 20, 1988, Atlanta Botanical Garden, Atlanta, Georgia. Chairman: Jaydee Ager, 115 Chris Drive, Hawkinsville, Georgia 31036.

Refresher—April 23, 1988, Washington D.C. Chairman: Donald King. Please pay registration fee when registering for the ADS Convention.

Course III Identification Make-Up—April 2, 1988, Christopher Newport College, Newport News, Virginia. Chairman: Donald King, RWC, 803 Lancaster Drive, Irvington, Virginia 22480.

Required Reading for all schools: *Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting, and Judging Daffodils*.

Accredited Judges needing a refresher may attend any school for credit. For further information, contact the local chairman.

NAOMI LIGGETT, Judges & Schools Chairman

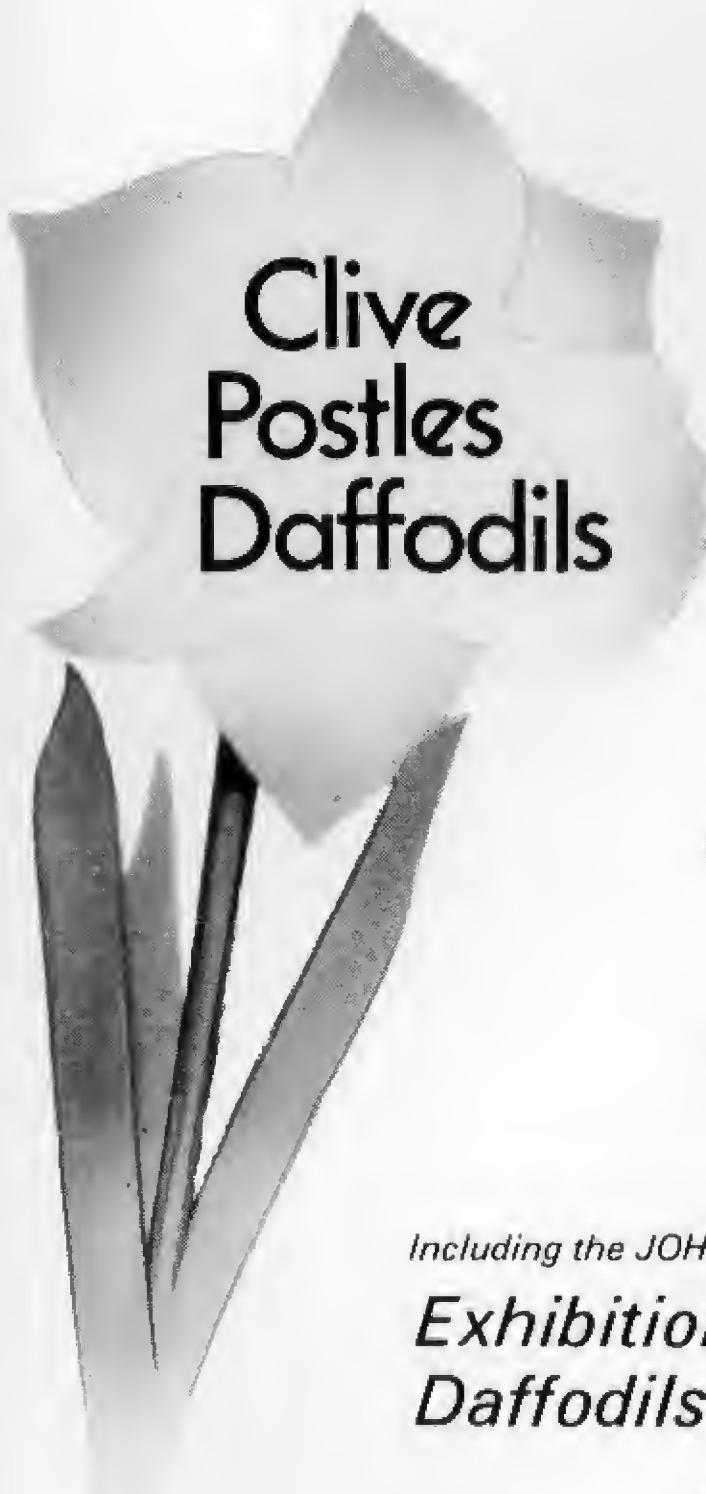


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We are pleased to offer our fifth annual listing of midwestern grown and acclimatized daffodils for both show and garden. Emphasis continues to be on those bulbs that have done well in our harsh climate.

Of special interest this year are many new and old varieties seldom seen or offered. These include selections from Venice Brink, scarce Irish and British varieties, plus many cultivars from divisions 4-7.

The demand for seedlings last year was far greater than anticipated, so every effort will be made to dig the remaining unselected seedlings from 1979-80 to meet this year's demand. Send now for your free descriptive catalogue if you have not ordered in the last two years.



OAKWOOD DAFFODILS

2330 W. Bertrand Rd.

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AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC. BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Cincinnati, Ohio, September 12, 1987

(Abridged from the report of the Secretary)

A regular meeting was held at the Civic Garden Center with 41 directors present. Dr. Theodore E. Snazelle, President presided; Ms. Marilynn J. Howe, Secretary recorded.

President Snazelle reported that much of our reserves are restricted and the treasury is experiencing some cash flow problems, however they are not critical.

Ms. Howe moved that the minutes of the Columbus meetings be approved as mailed. Mr. Wheatley, seconded. Motion carried.

Reports were received from seven Regional Vice-Presidents.

Mrs. Liggett reported that there were 200 full and 40 partial registrations at the Columbus Convention. A surplus of \$3,115.28 has been turned over to the Executive Secretary.

Miss Anderson, the Executive Director, reported that she has received donations of ADS and Daffodil material from several sources. Much of the material has been sold. She asked if others have old material they no longer want, please consider donating to the ADS. She asked that the Board consider mailing the *Journal* in envelopes. The cost is approximately 8 cents per copy. No action was taken at this time.

REPORTS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES:

AWARDS: Mrs. Bourne requested Show Chairman to get their schedules in early. She cautioned Show Chairmen not to have their schedules printed until they have been approved. Procedures will be updated after actions by the Board at this meeting. Internationally, she has sent the Red-White-Blue Ribbon to Dr. M. G. Temple-Smith to be used at the Tasvention in 1988. She asked that Show Chairmen fill out their show forms the day of the show and send them in immediately. This enables her to get all the reports to the Show Reporter.

BREEDING AND SELECTION: Dr. Bender reported that the Hybridizers Breakfast at the Columbus Convention was the largest in history.

CLASSIFICATION: Mrs. Thompson reported that Bill Pannill has given permission to change the classification of OZ from 6 Y-Y to 7 Y-Y. She also stated that she has received questions about Pure Joy, Whisper, and several pinks from Ireland.

DATA BANK: Dr. Throckmorton stated that the RHS must know about all classification changes in the Data Bank. Bob Jerrell, Ruth Pardue, and Mr. J. Byrne from New Zealand have been of great help in editing the Data Bank. He reported that Bob Jerrell and Charles Wheatley found a problem in the Stud Book with fertility. The problem has been corrected. He stated that the Data Bank has new capabilities which are:

1. Prints out lists of all fertile daffodils.
2. List of all known chromosome counts.
3. List of all children of Green Island.

He also said that the Stud Book contains 110,000 lines of information which includes more than 13,000 names. The Stud Book will be completely updated by October 1987. He also stated that he needs information on heights of daffodils.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL: Mrs. Frank stated that she plans to have articles in each issue about the National Convention and/or Show. She plans to have articles regarding specific growing problems and their solutions, along with Helen Link's "Daffodil Primer". She stated that there has been an increase from 1700 to 1800 in the number of issues printed which will

have an effect on the budget. She asked everyone to please adhere to the deadlines on the inside front cover.

LIBRARY: Mrs. Owen stated that she has received donations of books from Carol Sisson Regehr, *Daffodils in Wales*, and from Dr. Harold Koopowitz, *Herbertia*, Volume 9, 1953. It contains several articles on daffodils and one written by the late Harry Tuggle.

MEMBERSHIP: Miss Faggard's report stated that there has been a net gain of 23 members since last June. She stated that Mr. Stettinius in the Mid-Atlantic, and Mrs. JoAnn Mercer on the Central Region have been responsible for 29 new members.

MINIATURES: Mrs. Mackinney reported 130 members attended the Miniature Daffodil Growers breakfast in Columbus. The original intent of breakfast is to exchange ideas on growing, exhibiting and judging miniature daffodils. She also asked that any member advocating a change in policy first submit such a change to the Board for discussion.

PHOTOGRAPHY: Mrs. Shryoc's report stated that 38 sets have been reserved for programs before April 1, 1988. She has asked for suggestions for types of programs that will be of interest to the Society.

PUBLICATIONS: Mr. Karnstedt stated that he has approached several growers about using color in their advertising.

PUBLIC RELATIONS: Mr. Wheatley stated that the popularity poll is completed and the results will be published in the December *Journal*.

REGISTRATIONS: Mrs. Anderson's report stated that eight hybridizers sent in forty-nine registrations. Her complete report will be in the December *Journal*.

RESEARCH, HEALTH AND CULTURE: Mr. Wadekamper stated that the nutritional studies is continuing. He also stated that the committee has received a proposal from Elton W. Smith of the Department of Horticulture, Ohio State University, to do an Evaluation of Pre-Emergence Herbicides of Weed Control and Phytotoxicity in *Narcissus*. The research would be conducted with the co-operation of the Central Ohio Daffodil Society.

ROUND ROBIN: Mrs. Krahmer reported that she has received the files of Lucy Christian. She stated that she is contacting all the directors of individual Robins and will have a complete report at our next Board meeting. She commended Loyce McKenzie on her excellent article on Divisions 5-9 Robin. She hopes other Robin Directors will do the same.

SCHOOLS AND JUDGES: Mrs. Liggett reported a surplus of \$206.96 since the last meeting. She stated seven judges are due to refresh this year, serve are past due more than one year, and she has granted two extensions.

TEST GARDENS AND WISTER AWARDS: Mrs. Whitlock reported that there are currently twenty-one Display and Test Gardens. Complete list is on file with the Secretary. She asked for bulb donations for the gardens. **WISTER AWARD:** Mrs. Whitlock stated that Accent would be awarded the Wister Award. Currently the committee is testing Festivity, Foxfire, and Pittia. Mr. Karnstedt suggested that the Wister Award should have publicity. Mrs. Liggett suggested sending the information to the American Horticultural Society.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ACTIONS: President Snazelle announced the following:

1. Approved Mrs. Johannes Krahmer as Round Robins Chairman replacing Mrs. F. C. Christian, deceased.
2. Approved Mrs. John F. Gehret of Delaware as Northeast Regional Director replacing Mrs. Krahmer.
3. Approved Mrs. James C. Wilson as chairman of the ad hoc Intermediate Committee, and Mrs. W. D. Owen and Mrs. John Bates as additional members.
4. Approved Mrs. Goethe Link as chairman of the ad hoc committee on Judging Criteria with Mrs. Kenneth B. Anderson, Mrs. Quentin Erlandson, and Mrs. Jaydee Ager as members.
5. Approved Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., Chairman of the Finance committee with Mrs. Richard M. Turner, Mr. Joseph Stettinius, Mrs. Goethe Link, and Miss Leslie Anderson as members.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS: President Snazelle asked approval of the following Executive Committee recommendations:

1. [Resolved] that the Executive Director be allowed to sign checks up to \$100.00 without

treasurer's co-signature. The Executive Director shall notify the treasurer on a monthly basis of all checks written. Mr. King moved to accept the proposal. Mr. Beach, seconded. Motion carried as amended.

2. [Resolved] that the ADS cease insuring its trophies. Mrs. Link moved to accept the resolution. Mr. Karnstedt, seconded. Motion carried.

NEW BUSINESS

BUDGET: Mrs. Andersen presented the 1988 budget for approval. Dr. Throckmorton moved to accept the budget as presented. Mr. Wheatly, seconded. Motion carried.

MEMBERSHIP BROCHURE: Mr. Karnstedt presented a mock-up of the membership brochure to the Board. Mr. Stettinius moved to accept the brochure. Miss Bankhead, seconded. Motion carried.

AWARDS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS: (See *Journal*, Sept. 1987, p. 33.)

ADS HYBRIDIZERS ROSETTE FOR BEST IN SHOW IN THE NEW HYBRIDIZERS SECTION: Mrs. Bourne suggested a Gold and White Rosette, with a daffodil button, and two streamers, printed ADS BEST IN SHOW-SEEDLING. Miss Bankhead moved to accept these awards. Mr. Jerrell, seconded. Motion carried.

NEW BRONZE MEDAL FOR THROCKMORTON AWARD: Mrs. Bourne presented the design for this award to be given at national shows only. The medal may be won only once and former winners will receive the Throckmorton Ribbon. Mrs. John Bozievich is designing the medal. Dr. William Bender, Ms. Howe, and Mrs. Bozievich are donating the dies and five medals. The medals will be awarded retroactively to the previous three winners. Ms. Howe moved to accept the awards. Mr. Wheatley, seconded. Motion carried.

SCHOOLS AND JUDGES COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS:

Mrs. Liggett presented the following recommendations:

1. A committee be appointed to update *Daffodils For Growing, Exhibiting and Judging* since several new awards have been added which are not in the present manual.

Mrs. Moore moved that a committee be appointed to revise the manual. Mrs. Andersen, seconded. Motion carried.

2. Clarification on the rule on selecting the best bloom in the show. (See *Journal*, December 1987, p. 91.)

Mr. King, seconded. Motion carried.

3. Refreshers held at national meeting be open to ADS judges only. (Accredited, Accredited Retired, and Student)

4. Three dollar fee for attending a refresher.

Dr. Throckmorton moved to refer items 3 and 4 to Judges Handbook committee. Mr. Stettinius, seconded. Motion carried.

5. Accredited Judges be required to judge in at least one ADS approved show every three years.

6. Accredited Judges be required to exhibit and win a blue ribbon in the Horticulture Division of an ADS approved show at least once every three years.

Mr. Stettinius moved that items 5 and 6 be referred to the Judges Handbook Committee. Mr. Heath, seconded. Motion carried.

DAVE KARNSTEDT RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following items were presented by Mr. Karnstedt for discussion.

1. To increase single member dues by 25%, the other classes of membership proportionately.

2. To increase life membership for those under 55 years old to 30 times the current single dues rate and for those over 55, 25 times current single dues.

Mr. Wadekamper moved to refer items 1 and 2 to the Finance Committee.

3. Appoint a committee to examine the feasibility of establishing an award for American-raised daffodils that would be analogous to the Dykes for iris or the Stout for daylilies.

Mrs. Krahmer moved to refer this item to an ad hoc committee. Mrs. Roof, seconded. Motion carried.

4. To appoint a committee to examine the special needs of the ADS and make recommendations to convert the paperwork processes to a computer.

President Snazelle referred this item to the Finance Committee.

RHS - CHANGING REGISTRATION OF A DAFFODIL CULTIVAR: President Snazelle referred the board to a letter received from Sally Kington, International Narcissus Registrar. Ms. Howe moved adoption of the following RHS form. Mr. Heath, seconded. Motion carried.

NAME OF DAFFODIL _____

REGISTRATION	Original Registration	Proposed Change(s)
Division Number	_____	_____
Colour Code	_____	_____
Breeder, Registrant or other Introducer circle the one(s) in question	_____	_____

REASONS FOR PROPOSED CHANGE(S)

These should stem from observations made over not less than two seasons and relate to mature blooms grown in the open. Reasons should be supported where appropriate by measurements, details of local climate and growing conditions and details, if any, of the flower's differing performance at other sites.

REFERENCE

Unless the applicant is both breeder and registrant of the flower, it should be confirmed that the proposal has if possible been put to those concerned, and their opinion should be given.

OTHER REMARKS

Mail to The International Narcissus Registrar, The Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, London SW1P 2 PE, England

From Name:

Address:

I APPLY to change the registration of the above cultivar as specified.

SIGNED _____ DATE _____

SPONSORSHIP OF ADS JUDGING SCHOOLS: President Snazelle referred the board to a letter written by Mrs. Marvin Andersen regarding the sponsorship of ADS Judging Schools. The letter stated that she felt that the purpose of judging schools is to train experienced, knowledgeable growers and exhibitors in the art and science of judging. Only those individuals who have exhibited successfully for several years should apply to be trained to judge the flowers which their peers exhibit. When exhibitors work long and hard to grow the best possible daffodils and get them to the show bench in good condition, it is only proper that the ADS should provide the best possible judges to evaluate the entries. Nobody likes having entries judged by non-growing, non-exhibiting, non-participating judges whose only knowledge is derived from the "Schools". The board took no action on this item.

LOCAL OPTIONS FOR ADS SHOWS: Mrs. Andersen moved that Local Show Committees may have the option of deciding whether one and three stem entries be subdivided for judging according to division and color, or according to division, color and cultivar or variety. Mr. Wadekamper, seconded. A great deal of discussion followed. Those in favor of the motion felt it was easier to write a schedule and judge cultivar shows. Those opposed felt it would be more difficult to judge. The judges would have to be familiar with too many cultivars. The hybridizers felt that when they enter a seedling they want to know how it will stand up against others in its class; in a cultivar show this would not be the case. Due to the controversy, President Snazelle asked for a secret ballot. The motion was defeated.

LATVIA TRIP PROPOSAL: President Snazelle asked Mrs. Regehr to bring the board up to date regarding the grant proposal. She stated that the proposal has been sent to the Stanley Smith Horticultural Trust along with an endorsement letter written by President Snazelle. We should have their decision by next spring.

INTERMEDIATE DAFFODIL STUDY COMMITTEE: The secretary read Mrs. Wilson's report. She stated she will take the following steps to develop a proposal for an Intermediate Daffodil Class:

1. A consensus of the committee members will hopefully be reached on the number of divisions to be included with the criteria for specific divisions as necessary. An approved height and diameter of bloom will be set.
2. If no consensus can be reached, it is proposed that an Intermediate Class be added to those shows that wish to include Intermediates. The names of all entries will be submitted to the Intermediate Committee. The data collected will be analyzed to see if a significant body of information can be gathered to form an Intermediate List. In this way all ADS members who are interested in entering an Intermediate Class will participate in its formation.

The committee will submit a formal report at the 1988 convention. When an Intermediate Class is deemed viable the POLL Y ANDERSON RIBBON and/or MEDAL will be formalized and submitted to the Awards Committee for approval.

NEW SHOW ENTRY TAGS: Mrs. Mackinney presented show entry tags, both standard and miniature, used by the Chambersburg Daffodil Show. She moved that we adopt this format when we have another printing of tags. The motion carried.

OVERSEAS DUES: Mrs. Moore moved that the overseas dues be raised from \$7.50 to \$15.00 per year and from \$20.00 to \$35.00 for three years. Mr. Stettinius, seconded. Motion carried.

COMPUTER FOR THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Mrs. Moore moved that the president appoint a committee to study the feasibility of a computer for the Executive Secretary. Mrs. Link, seconded. Motion carried.

RESEARCH PROPOSAL: Mr. Wadekamper moved that the ADS grant \$300.00 to fund the Evaluation of Pre-Emergence Herbicides for Weed Control and Phytotoxicity in Narcissus by Elton M. Smith of Ohio State University. Mrs. Bourne, seconded. Motion carried.

ADDITIONAL MEMBER TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE: Mrs. Moore moved that the First Vice-President be added to the Finance Committee. Mr. Stettinius, seconded. Motion carried. There being no other business the meeting was adjourned at 4:50 P.M.

Marilynn J. Howe, Secretary

BOOK REVIEW

DAFFODILS: FOR HOME, GARDEN AND SHOW By Don Barnes.
Timber Press: \$26.95 inc. shipping. (Available through ADS)
Reviewed By LESLIE ANDERSON

Just how do you go about writing a book on daffodils? What is there to say that will interest the general public? Don Barnes has combined all this information in readable prose with beautiful illustrations and instructive drawings to produce a book that gardeners will find enjoyable and helpful. It is a book to be used to help you know the daffodil, its problems and how to solve them, how to enjoy daffodils. It helps you feel the fascination we all have for our favorite flower, a book you can do a little dreaming over, and still know you are learning. I recommend it, especially to beginners, because it gives you answers to a lot of those questions that all of us have.

I could have wished for a bit more personal feeling. For me the written words do not bring out the feeling of warmth or enthusiasm for growing daffodils I feel the author has. It did make me think I'd like to meet Mr. Barnes, learn a little more of his likes and dislikes in cultivars, maybe a little of his knowledge of the hybridizers he knows and has known. Maybe what I am saying is I'd like a bit more of Mr. Barnes in the book.

A DAFFODIL BY ANY OTHER NAME

JOY MACKINNEY, West Chester, Pennsylvania

I have undertaken the writing of this article with much trepidation as my knowledge of botany and taxonomy is very limited. However, because of the controversy concerning the many names attributed to *jonquilla juncifolius* I thought it might be interesting to do a little research on the subject. The research has been interesting, if not particularly enlightening. I am not thoroughly convinced that all the writers, botanists, and plant explorers are describing the same plant, species, or flower.

At the Daffodil Conference of the Royal Horticultural Society held 1st April 1884 the following resolution was adopted: "That, in the opinion of the Conference, uniformity of nomenclature is most desirable, and that garden variety of *Narcissi*, whether known hybrids or natural seedlings, should be named or numbered in the manner adopted by Florists, and not in the manner adopted by Botanists." (From *Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre, and hys Roots.*) Could this resolution have been partially responsible for the disorder which exists in daffodil nomenclature today?

According to E.A. Bowles, in *A Handbook of Narcissus*, London 1934, *N. juncifolius* was so named by Requier in Lagasca's Gen. and Spec., November, 1816, and by Loiseleur in Mem. Soc. Linn., Paris, 1827. It is an unfortunate though apt name, as it was used by many early writers for most of the other narrow-leaved species, for which Tabernaemontanus, Lobel, and Clusius used the same woodcuts accredited to differently

named plants.

The only one resembling Lagasca's plant is used by Lobel in the Latin and German Editions of his work and his volume of figures as *juncifolius* flore rotundae circinatis roseo, and in Johnson's Gerard for *juncifolius* Roseoluteus, described there as "yellow or else white". Clusius, Parkinson, and Linnaeus do not mention it.

The following description was taken from *The American Horticultural Magazine Daffodil Handbook*, 1966. "Narcissus *juncifolius* Lag. (1816): Leaves resembling Juncus, the rush, 3 or 4, round or nearly so, very slender and grasslike, erect; flowers uniformly, bright yellow, fragrant, 2 to 6 on pedicels $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. Cultivated since 1576. The plants are native to the rocky hillsides and meadows of Southern France and Southeastern Spain."

The Royal Horticultural Society Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names, 1948, lists *juncifolius* Req. F.C.C. 5-2-1865. By 1954 the RHS Register has added *assoanus* Dufour, *assoi* Dufour, *juncifolius* Lagasca and *requienii* Roemer.

The 1969 Register, the last published by the RHS, lists *assoi* Dufour = *juncifolius* Lagasca; *juncifolius* Salisbury = *jonquilla* L.; *juncifolius* Lagasca. Syn. *requienii* Roem.; *juncifolius* subsp. *gaditanus* (Boissier and Reuter) Baker = *gaditanus* Boissier and Reuter; *juncifolius* subsp. *minutiflorus* (Willkomm) Baker = *minutiflorus* Willkomm; *juncifolius* subsp. *rupicola* (Dufour) Baker = *rupicola* Dufour; *juncifolius* var. *gaditanus* (Boissier and Reuter) Ascherson and Graebner = *gaditanus* Boissier and Reuter; *juncifolius* Lagasca var. *juncifolius*; *juncifolius* Lagasca var. *pallens* (Freyn) Fernandes; *juncifolius* var. *rupicola* (Dufour) Ascherson and Graebner = *rupicola* Dufour A.M.(a) April 22, 1941; *requienii* Roemer = *juncifolius* Lagasca; *requienii* Roem. var. *pallens* (Freyn ex Willk.) Fernandes = a variety of *juncifolius* Lagasca, *requienii*, Roem. var. *requienii* = a variety of *juncifolius* Lagasca. This reminds me of the old comedy routine of "Who's on first".

The American Daffodil Society Approved List of Miniatures recognizes *gaditanus* and *rupicola* as species, not subspecies.

Reference: *Flora Europaea* 1980, *N. requienii* M.J. Roemer, Syn. Monogr. 4:236 (1847) *N. juncifolius*, flowers solitary or in pairs. Another publication *The European Garden Flora* 1986, *N. assoanus* Dufour (*N. juncifolius* of authors: *N. requienii* Roemer). Illustration Rix & Phillips, *The Bulb Book* 108 (1981), flowers solitary or in pairs, yellow, fragrant. Fernandes (1967) recognized two varieties under *N. requienii* var. *requienii* with yellow flowers and var. *pallens* (Willkomm) Fernandes (*N. pallens* Willkomm) with pale sulphur-yellow flowers.

Fernandes writes in his "Keys to the Identification of Native and Natural Taxa" in the *Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook*, 1968, of the Genus *Narcissus* L., "Great variability in the phenotype of the individuals of the same species," and Alec Gray, referring to the jonquils, writes, "They are a delightful group, not only on account of their looks, but also because they are almost all scented, but the various species, etc., are not always

easy to distinguish and there is some confusion amongst writers on the subject." Considering the species *juncifolius*, syn. *requienii*, syn. *assoanus*, syn. *assoi* I heartly agree with Dr. Fernandes and Alec Gray.

In the June 1987 *Daffodil Journal*, John Blanchard writes in "Land of the Wild Daffodils", "There are also jonquils in the Pyrenees, represented by *N. requienii*, the name we must now use for the erstwhile *N. juncifolius* (I am not yet convinced that we must accept the further re-naming to *N. assoanus*.)"

Juncifolius so named because of its rush-like foliage, *requienii*, obviously named for Requier, but who or what is *assoanus* or *assoi*?

John Blanchard, John Mather, and James Wells are all in the process of writing, or have written books on Narcissus. It is hoped that when these books are published some of the inconsistencies will be resolved.

Two dedicated horticulturists, Gertrude Wister and the late Guy L. Wilson frequently corresponded regarding plant nomenclature. In one letter to Gertrude, G.L.W. concluded with this observation, "the flowers don't care."

POPULARITY POLL

I hope you enjoyed last year's popularity poll. If you did not agree with the results, now is your chance to register your opinion. Simply clip out the ballot in this issue and vote, or if you prefer not to remove a page from the *Journal*, then write your 25 favorite daffodils on any piece of paper. Your opinion is very important. The more members who vote, the more accurate the results are going to be. Each family member who grows daffodils is eligible to vote. There are two ballots in the *Journal*. Separate sheets of paper may be used for more voters.

The popularity poll is very helpful to new growers, but it is also very helpful to everyone. Won't you help make this year's poll the best possible by voting? Please don't forget and when your season is over be sure to vote.

DAFFODIL PRIMER AFTER THE SHOW, WHAT NEXT?

HELEN K. LINK, Brooklyn, Indiana

When all the shows are over be sure to read in the *Journal* which cultivars have won awards in the spring shows. Now is the time to think about ordering or making a list of bulbs for fall planting. If new cultivars are wanted early ordering is essential as often they sell out early due to rather small stock.

Now is the time to look over the beds, note any virused foliage and remove bulbs. If bulbs are expensive they might be segregated, that is,

moved to a sick-bay away from other bulbs and allowed to grow on for another year or so to see whether they really have a virus infection, if so then they should be destroyed. Do not place on the compost pile.

Foliage should not be removed from beds until it has turned yellow. The foliage must mature in order to nourish the bulbs as the tiny buds within the bulbs form to produce blooms for the next year. As long as there is green foliage there should be sufficient water to enable the roots to take in nourishment from the soil. Any fertilizer applied during early spring is now available to the root system.

Beds should be kept as nearly weed free as possible, especially if the summer is dry, as the weeds will rob the bulbs of moisture needed to ripen the bulbs. If the summer is hot and wet, on the other hand, then weeds may be an asset. They will absorb some of the excess moisture. There are some weed growth inhibitors on the market, but be sure they may be used on daffodil beds safely. Always read the label and follow instructions.

Certain weed killers may also be used, but by the time the daffodil foliage is gone the weeds are quite tall and difficult to kill. I have used Round Up for several years. It kills what it touches and does not damage the soil. Daffodils grown in rows can be weeded by hand and the spray used between the rows; however, one must be careful not to get any spray on the foliage if it is still green.

Mulch is an excellent weed deterrent. Pine needles are light and airy and help keep down the weed growth on the rows. For large plantings a heavy coating of straw between the rows will be helpful. When fall comes it can be cultivated into the soil to form humus which will lighten heavy soil. Pine needles also keep the flowers clean at blooming time. One objection to straw is that if you purchase straw from an unknown source there may be much weed and grain seed in it which adds to the weed problem.

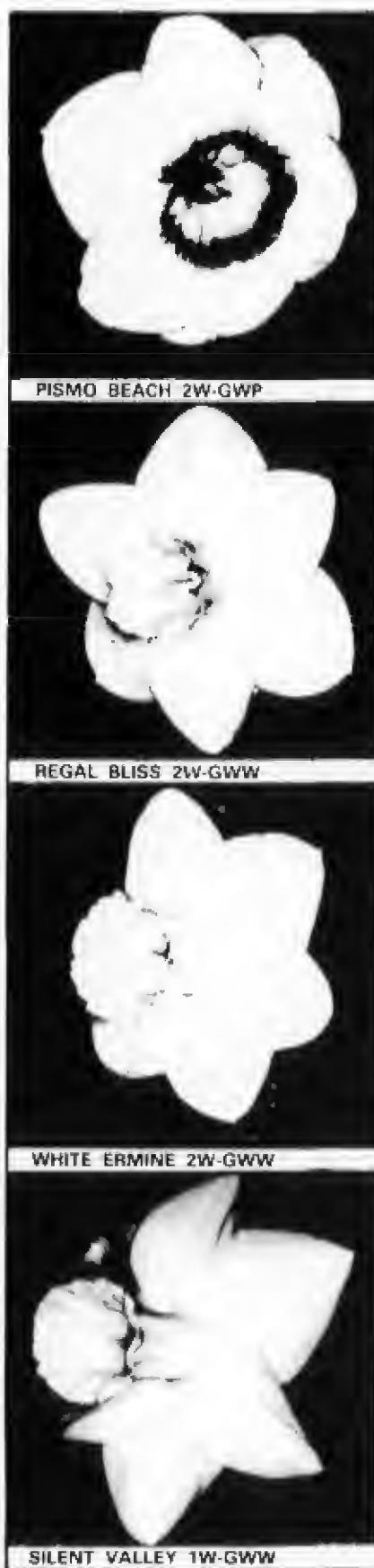
A few years ago I treated my beds with Round Up which worked well, but when fall came the bed was brown and since the label says not to touch treated weeds, I set the bed on fire. It did a good job of cleaning as it burned readily and clean, but the labels suffered. Although they were made from aluminum siding the paint was scortched and in some cases illegible.

Another summer chore is that of digging any bulbs which are crowded or which should be moved to another place in the garden. If this chore is done as soon as the tops turn yellow it is much easier to find all the bulbs. Bulbs down a couple of years may grow on top of each other; be sure to dig deeply enough to raise all of them.

My choice of a digging tool is a tile spade which is long and narrow but strong enough to get under the clumps. If the spade is too long, some of them are extremely so, take it to the smithy and have the blade cut to fit the arms and height of the digger. Have it sharpened to an oval shape if your soil is of a clay texture.

After the bulbs are dug, clean the dirt from them as soon as possible and soak them in Benamyl solution if there is a problem with basal rot. Again, read the instructions and follow them.

Bulbs should be stored in a cool dry place for the summer.



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DAFFODILS FOR EXHIBITION

GUY WILSON, V.M.H., *Broughshane, Northern Ireland*

(from the *New Zealand Daffodil Annual*, 1958)

NOTES FOR THE INFORMATION OF MEMBERS

Members will regret to hear that Mr. Wilson for some time has not been well and will wish him a speedy recovery. In this schedule you will find an article on "Daffodils for Exhibition" written at our request by Mr. Wilson at a time when his health was below par and he feels he has not done his subject justice.

I have been asked to set down the desirable characteristics of an exhibition daffodil. To be really good, a flower must give evidence of good breeding: it must have good proportion and balance, clean attractive colouring and refined texture. Judges may differ as to the ideal form; some think that flowers should be as nearly circular as possible; personally I should be sorry to see all our flowers as round as coins or tea plates; I feel that a daffodil, especially if it belongs to division I or II, is more attractive and has more character if the perianth segments are to some extent pointed; the segments should be broad and flat or nearly so; they may be shaped like an ace of spades, with good broad overlapping shoulders, but clearly pointed; they should not droop over the crown, but stand out evenly more or less at right angles to it. In some varieties the inner and outer perianth segments form a fairly definite double triangle which is pleasing to the eye.

Good balance is of major importance: the trumpet, cup, or crown should be of such length and width that it is neither too large nor too small for the perianth, in other words perianth and crown must be in perfect proportion. In the trumpets and larger crowned flowers if the rim of the trumpet or crown is gracefully recurved and frilled it is an added attraction. In division II and III one frequently sees coarse, shallow-crowned flowers whose crowns are much too wide in proportion to their perianths; such should be avoided. Good pose and carriage is also important: in the main, exhibition flowers should be held at right angles to their stems on fairly short necks. Necks that are too long tend to make flowers droop and not display themselves to advantage, while too short a neck can detract from the natural grace of a daffodil and make it too stiff. Stems should be of a length adequately in keeping with the size of the flowers.

In considering colour doubtless tastes will differ, but in exhibition flowers all muddiness must be avoided. I should object to washy or streaky yellow perianths or muddy white ones. Delicacy of tint may be very beautiful so long as the tone is clear and clean. Nowadays we are getting some lovely cool limey-green yellows in such flowers as Spellbinder and Lemnos which are very attractive. Deep yellows are best when they are as nearly selfs as possible, e.g., Kingscourt or Galway. As to whites the purer

they are the better, and they are gems of the first water if the base of the trumpet or crown and the back of the perianth tube is green rather than yellow. Bicolors should have pure white perianths and clearly contrasted trumpets or crowns. In divisions II and III red or orange-red crowned varieties look best if the colour is rich and vivid right to the base of the crown, or else cleanly and sharply rimmed with red or orange rather than gradually shading from one tone to another. Those with yellow perianths are best when the yellow is clear and deep, e.g. in Ceylon, and of course amongst red cupped varieties in divisions IIb and IIIb the perianths should be as nearly poeticus white as possible, e.g. in the well-known variety Mahmoud. Pink-toned trumpets and cups are now appearing in large numbers and are much in favour, indeed many shows run special classes for them. In these the perianth should be really white, and the cleaner and more rosy the pink in the crown the better: one often sees interesting and attractive tones of buff and deep coppery pink, but true pink is more highly esteemed and less frequently found. Some of the most charming and lovely flowers are those whose crowns have delicate frills or rims of gold, orange, cerise, clear greeny-lemon, or pink, etc., on white, cream, or pale citron grounds; a few of such add lightness and distinction to a group.

Flowers for exhibition should, of course, be really well grown and full sized examples. It is essential that they should be in perfectly fresh condition while at the same time being fully developed.

A common fault is evidence of weather damage or sunburning. Nicked petals are often seen, indeed it is surprisingly difficult to find flowers with all their petals quite perfect. Occasionally in a novice class one sees a flower shown that has a misplaced petal, i.e., one with a wrong overlap, or even an incorrect number of petals.

Exhibits often lose points on account of poor arrangement and staging. Groups of flowers should be evenly spaced with sufficient room between the different varieties to allow judges to see them all clearly without difficulty and they should face squarely to the front. Where vases of three blooms are shown they should, in the main, face the judge squarely, but they will look even better if the two lower flowers deviate just very slightly from being rigidly "eyes front."

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**LABORATORY SEARCH FOR BENZIMIDAZOLE—
ALTERNATIVE FUNGICIDES FOR POTENTIAL
CONTROL OF THE NARCISSUS BASAL ROT FUNGUS**

THEODORE E. SNAZELLE, PH.D., Mississippi College, Clinton, Mississippi

Narcissus basal rot is caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* Schl. f.sp. *narcissi* Snyder and Hansen.⁶ Since 1970, the benzimidazole fungicides, e.g. benomyl and thiabendazole, have been used in the control of narcissus basal rot.^{2 3 4} Although resistance to the benzimidazoles has not been reported, alternation of other fungicides with the benzimidazoles has been recommended to avoid buildup of fungal strains which are resistant to the benzimidazoles.⁴ Since the mercurials are no longer used to control the narcissus basal rot fungus, formalin remains the only other proven chemical for control of this fungus. Thus, *in vitro* fungicide research was begun to test fungicides which might be effective in control of the narcissus basal rot fungus. In the course of this research, a fungicide agar gel diffusion technique was developed for *in vitro* testing of fungicides.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

FUNGUS ISOLATION. The narcissus basal rot fungus was isolated from infected bulb scale tissue. Bulb scale pieces, showing both necrotic and healthy tissue, were cut into one square centimeter pieces and washed for 30 minutes in running tap water. After washing, the scale sections were then washed for 1 - 2 minutes in freshly made 1% NaClO₃ (1 part bleach to four parts of water). The scale sections were then transferred to Difco potato dextrose agar (PDA) plates. The PDA had been amended with either lactic acid (0.1 - 0.3 ml 25% [v/v] lactic acid or antibiotics (1 ml penicillin [100 mg/ml] - streptomycin [100 mg/ml]/100 ml PDA) after autoclaving for 15 min at 121° C. (The use of antibiotics in the medium is for the purpose of preventing growth of bacterial contaminants.) The plates were incubated at room temperature (20 - 25° C) under constant fluorescent light until abundant pinkish growth of the basal rot

fungus appeared (1 - 2 weeks). The fungus was maintained on PDA for subsequent experimentation.

FUNGICIDE AGAR GEL DIFFUSION (FAGD) PLATE ASSAY TECHNIQUE. Fungicide agar incorporation (FAI) plates were made from Difco PDA. After autoclaving, 100 ml aliquots of the PDA were amended with various fungicides at the following rates: 0.0 mg (milligram) a.i./ml (control), 2.5 mcg (microgram) a.i./ml, 25 mcg a.i./ml, 0.25 mg a.i./ml, 2.5 mg a.i./ml, 5.0 mg a.i./ml, and 7.5 mg a.i./ml. (The abbreviation "a.i." stands for active ingredient, e.g. Dupont's Benlate contains 50% a.i. [benomyl] and 50% inert ingredients in the wettable powder [WP] formulation.) Preparation of the FAGD plates was accomplished by first aseptically cutting cylinders of the different FAI media with a No. 9 cork borer (12 mm

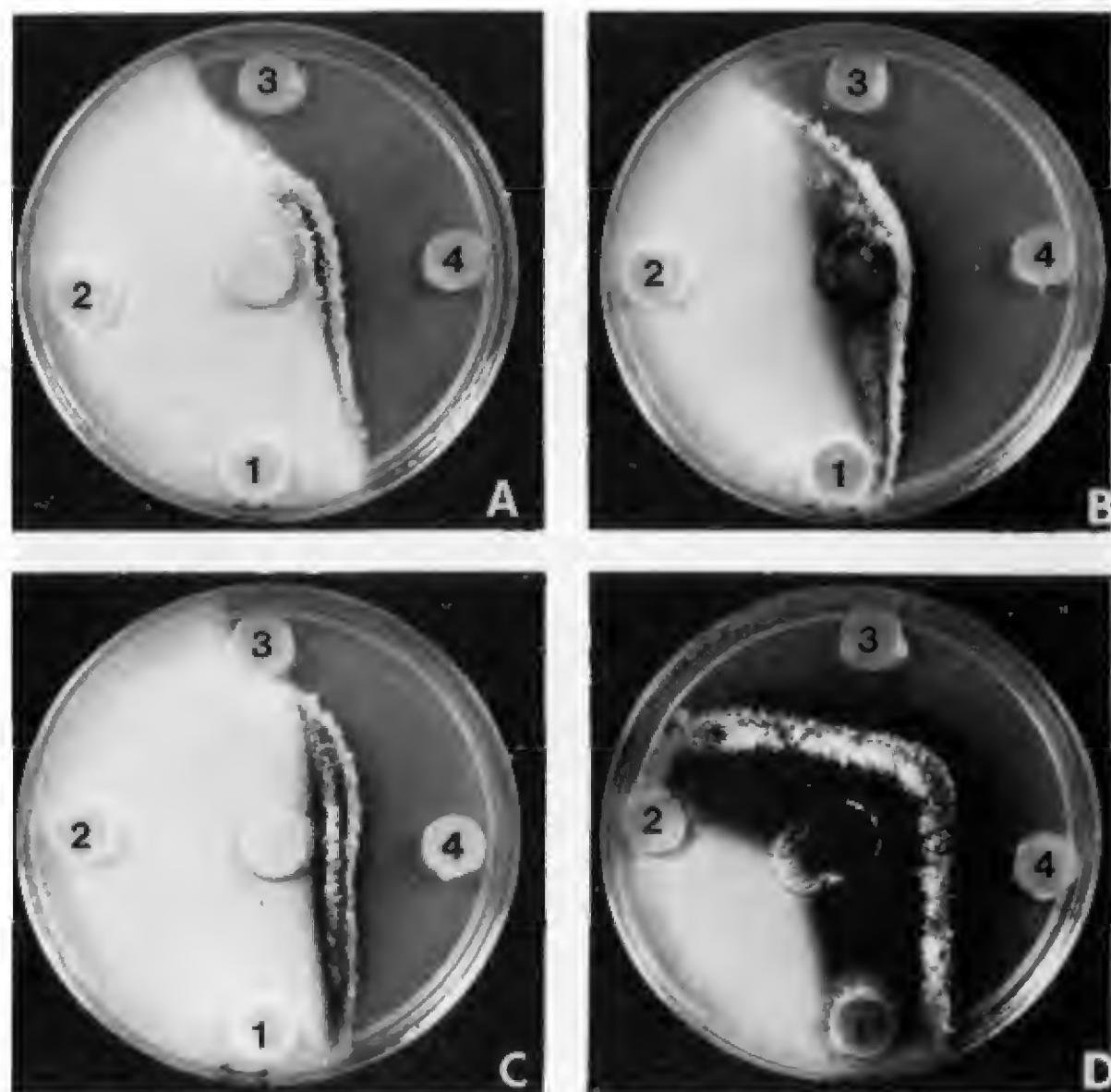


Figure 1 - Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) Determination of the Narcissus Basal Rot Fungus

a - Benlate (benomyl), B - Mertect 340-F (thiabendazole [TBZ]), C - Banrot (etridiazol [terrazole] + thiophanate methyl), and D - 3336 (thiophanate). 1 - 0 mg (milligram) a.i./ml (control), 2 - 2.5 mcg (microgram) a.i./ml, 3 - 25 mcg a.i./ml, and 4 - 0.25 mg a.i./ml.

in diameter). Then, cylinders of the control and three other concentrations FAI media were aseptically transferred to four different equidistant, peripheral points on a Difco PDA plate (25 ml PDA/plate). The process was repeated until all concentrations of each fungicide had been plated. Inoculation of the FAGD plates was made by aseptically transferring a cylinder of sporulating fungus (which had previously been aseptically cut with a No. 9 cork borer) to the center of each plate. Incubation of the FAGD plates was for 2 weeks at 20 - 25° C under constant fluorescent light. After the incubation period, the FAGD plates were read for inhibition of fungal growth by the respective fungicides.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 lists the twenty two fungicides which were tested for *in vitro* inhibition of the basal rot fungus. Of those fungicides, only the benzimidazoles, e.g. benomyl, thiabendazole, thiophanate, and thiophanate methyl, were inhibitory to the growth of the basal rot fungus (See Figure 1). Thiophanate and thiophanate methyl actually have a different chemical structure than the benzimidazoles; however, when they are applied to plant material they become converted to benzimidazoles⁵. In Figure 1, it can be noted that all four of the benzimidazole fungicides inhibited growth of the basal rot fungus at a concentration of 0.25 mg a.i./ml. Except of Banrot, all benzimidazole fungicides in Figure 1 were also inhibitory to the basal rot fungus at 25 mcg a.i./ml. Of the twenty-two fungicides tested for inhibition of the basal rot fungus, Table 2 summarizes the seven fungicides which demonstrated *in vitro* inhibition of the basal rot fungus. As Table 2 shows, Mertect 340-F and Benlate consist of two different benzimidazoles, thiabendazole (TBZ) and benomyl, respectively. Bromosan, Spectro, and 3336 are all similar in composition in that they each contain thiophanate. Banrot and Zyban are similar fungicides in composition in that they both contain thiophanate methyl.

Table 1 - Fungicides Tested for Activity Against *Fusarium f. sp. narcissis*

<u>Trade Name</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Formulation</u>	<u>Corporation</u>
Banner	Propiconazole - a triazole compound	EC ^a	CIBA-GEIGY
Banrot	Etridiazol (terrazole) + Thiophanate methyl	WP ^b	Mallinckrodt
Baycor	Bitertanol - a triazole compound	WP	Mobay Chemical Co.
Bayleton	Triadimefon	WP	Mobay Chemical Co.
Benlate	Benomyl	WP	Dupont

Bromosan	Thiophanate + Thiram	WP, F ^c	W. A. Cleary Co.
Captan	Captan	WP	
Chipco 26019	Glycophene	WP	Rhone-Poulenc Co.
Daconil	Chlorothalonil	EC	
Dithane M-45	Mancozeb (Maneb + Zinc ion)	WP	Rohm & Haas
Funginex	Triforine - a piperazine derivative	EC	Ortho
Kocide 101	Copper hydroxide	WP	Kocide Chemical Co.
Mertect 340-F	Thiabendazole (TBZ)	F	Merck & Co.
Ornalin	Vinclozolin	WP	Mallinckrodt
Prevex	Propamocarb hydrochloride - EC a carbamate compound		NorAm, Inc.
Spectro	Triazine compound + Thiophanate	WP	W. A. Cleary Co.
Spotrete	Thiram	F	W. A. Cleary Co.
Subdue	Metalaxyl	EC	CIBA-GEIGY
Truban	Etridiazol (terrazole)	F, WP	Mallinckrodt
Zineb	Zineb - a carbamate compound	WP	
Zyban	Thiophante + Zinc ion + Maneb (maneb is a carbamate compound)	WP	Mallinckrodt
3336	Thiophanate	WP	W. A. Cleary Co.

^a EC - emulsifiable concentrate

^b WP - wettable powder

^c F - flowable

Table 2 - Fungicides Demonstrating *in vitro* Inhibition of Narcissus Basal Rot Fungus

<u>Trade Name</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Formulation</u>	<u>Corporation</u>
Banrot	Etridiazol (terrazole) + Thiophanate methyl	WP	Mallinckrodt
Benlate	Benomyl	WP	Dupont
Bromosan	Thiophanate + Thiram	WP, F	W. A. Cleary Co.
Mertect 340-F	Thiabendazole	F	Merck & Co.
Spectro	Triazine compound + Thiophanate	WP	W. A. Cleary Co.
3336	Thiophanate	WP, F	W. A. Cleary Co.
Zyban	Thiophanate methyl + Zinc ion + Maneb	WP	Mallinckrodt

CONCLUSIONS

As mentioned earlier in this paper, benomyl and thiabendazole have been used for control of narcissus basal rot fungus since 1970. From the results of this research, it would appear that fungicides containing thiophanate and thiophanate methyl might be used in lieu benomyl and thiabendazole to control the narcissus basal rot fungus. Since Truban (etridiazol) was found to be ineffective in inhibiting the *in vitro* growth of the basal rot fungus, it is likely that it is the thiophanate methyl moiety alone of Banrot which is active against the basal rot fungus, not the etridiazol (terrazole)moiety. Likewise, as Dithane M-45 (maneb + zinc ion) was found not to inhibit the basal rot fungus, it is likely again that it is the thiophanate methyl moiety alone of Zyban which is inhibitory to the basal rot fungus. It is discouraging to note that Dupont's Benlate product label reads: "If treatment is ineffective due to the presence of a benomyl resistant strain, then neither Benlate, nor any other benzimidazole or thiophanate type fungicide will effectively control that disease; . . ." Georgopoulos¹ also reports that if a fungus is resistant to one of the benzimidazoles it is probably resistant to all of them. There are two more benzimidazoles which were not given *in vitro* testing against the basal rot fungus: furidazole and carbendazin; neither of these fungicides are available for use in the United States.⁷ Thus, the purpose of this research to identify benzimidazole-alternative fungicides for control of the narcissus basal rot fungus was not successful. However, the research did lead to the

identification of several other benzimidazoles, e.g. thiophanate and thiophanate methyl, which might be used in lieu benomyl and thiabendazole, depending upon local availability and cost.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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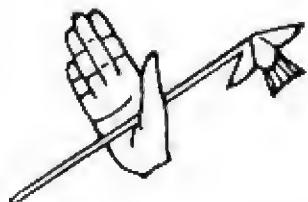
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VIRUS DISEASES IN NARCISSUS

ROBERT J. McILRAITH, Victoria, Australia

Of grave concern by daffodil growers over recent years is the dreaded yellow and white streak virus. It is a disease that attacks the foliage of the plant, descends down to the bulb, and eventually eats away the bulb until it becomes a thin substance of its former size before dying away. It is becoming rampant in every country where narcissus and other types of bulbous plants are grown. There are many types of virus diseases found throughout horticulture. There are instances where the disease can be found in grain crops as well as bulbous farm lands.

What is virus? What is the rudiment nature of the disease? It is an extremely small organism, or spore, hibernating in the bulb cells only visible by electro-micoroscopically trained technicians. Up to the present time there is no known cure, only roguing (digging) the plants at first sight of any indication of foliage streaking and destroying the infected stock will protect healthy plants.

The disease is carried from infected plants to healthy plants by the actions of "sucking" garden pests such as ants, aphids, or snails and slugs, and even the white fly will nip the foliage for sap. It only takes one nip of an infected leaf for the virus to be transmitted to healthy plants. Seed from infected plants however are virus free.

To the observant grower the first indication of the virus is the faint yellow and/or white streaks running down the foliage to ground level, later becoming more pronounced as the weather warms. Flower buds will develop and flower for the first two or three years, but eventually the leaves will become stunted and sparse before the plant finally dies away. A well-known grower/exhibitor, when the disease was pointed out to him, stated, "It's a new variegated type of narcissus?" (Ironical).

There are various methods of controlling the disease:

1. Purchase clean, healthy, disease-free bulbs from a reputable bulb nursery or grower. Note: If the virus appears on newly purchased bulbs, the disease was in the bulb prior to planting, and many suppliers will replace the diseased stock.
2. Spraying insecticide at ground surface around plants, containers, paths, and under-growth where garden pests hibernate, before flowering until the die-back of foliage may remove the virus carriers from the beds.
3. Rogue each infected plant as the disease becomes apparent. Pour insecticide solution into ground after plant is removed.
4. Plant newly acquired bulbs in containers or in the garden away from other bulbs for the first year of growth as another precautionary measure to guard against the spread of virus and other types of bulb diseases.

There is no guarantee that imported bulbs entering the country from other countries are virus free. In spite of the requirements of the

Department of Health, rigid inspection of each bulb is practically impossible at the present time. Even with sufficient funding, trained technicians, and much-needed electro-microscopic instruments for testing prior to transhiping, the disease may still escape detection.

The disease is more prevalent than the average horticulturist and/or qualified officers of the Department of Health are aware. When meandering through parks and gardens even under the control of professionals, farm daffodils and home gardens in Victoria, interstate and overseas, yellow streak and other bulb diseases can be frequently seen without any apparent attempt to control or eradicate such plants. Since wholesale marketing and distribution of bulbs from cut flower growers, bulb farms and nurseries, packed in "glossy" picture packets, sold in stores, supermarkets and nurseries are without any government regulations relative to sales of bulbs, contamination will eventually kill the cut flower trade, garden interests, daffodil shows, and culture of the narcissus.

Pots of flowering daffodils are brought in for sale by small-time growers, frequently seen in nurseries and garden shops with foliage riddled with yellow streak, bulb mite and leaf scorch fungus, and may be purchased by the home gardener who has no knowledge of the various types of narcissus diseases, resulting in the weakening and destruction of other garden plants.

To the home gardener or specialist grower purchasing high priced bulbs to improve the quality of his plants the constant discarding of diseased stock can become both expensive and discouraging.

SOME THOUGHTS ON VIRUS

DAVID E. KARNSTEDT, St. Paul, Minnesota

(from Yearbook of the Daffodil Society of Minnesota, Vol. VI)

With rare exceptions, plants in nature do not normally reproduce asexually. Flowering plants, in particular, are designed to fulfill the biological demands of a species by forming and dispersing seeds. Not only do seeds contain the genetic material of a species and, therefore, its chance for survival, but also assist a plant in avoiding some of its non-motile parasites, e.g., virus. Currently available information indicates that seed is free of virus and thus able to escape the disease present in the parent(s).

As a clone, however, the modern hybrid daffodil is asexually propagated to increase its numbers. Thus, any virus present in a given bulb is passed to the offsets and, through subsequent divisions, in an unbroken chain to the entire stock derived from that bulb. It's just a matter of time until the stock of any commercially propagated daffodil clone becomes infected with one, or more, of the viruses to which the genus *Narcissus* is host.

It is my contention that daffodil fanciers (in particular, those who cut a great many flowers for exhibition), growers of cut flower commercial stocks, and those in the dry bulb business are decimating their stocks by

systematically spreading virus among their plants. Additionally, commercial dry bulb growers, in following the traditional practices of the trade, have been systematically and unwittingly selecting for virus in their stocks.

Like many living organisms, a daffodil plant can be infected by a single virus and show no symptoms. Sometimes, the virus remains quiescent, at other times, characteristic symptomology is readily evident and diagnostic, e.g., "yellow stripe." Symptoms of virus infection in daffodils can range from nothing observable to the distinctive necrotic flecking of both leaves and bloom, to, in certain cases of multiple infection with two or more viruses, a phenomenon often called (appropriately enough) "early dieback." A daffodil plant afflicted with "early dieback" begins to senesce (from the leaf tip downward) within three weeks of flowering. Often symptomology characteristic of yellow stripe or mosaic, silver streak, and chocolate spot viruses are all present in the same leaf! In general, diseased bulbs/stocks tend to produce lax unhealthy appearing foliage, smaller and fewer flowers of inferior substance and faded or mottled color, and fewer smaller bulbs at harvest. Although I have no proof to substantiate it, its my belief that virus infected bulbs develop an enhanced susceptibility to basal rot.

That the various viruses can be easily spread by certain insect vectors (aphids and leafhoppers) and lower level animals (nematodes and mites) is an established fact. In normal feeding patterns, these vectors transfer bits of plant sap containing the particles of virus from infected to uninfected plants. I feel that a high incidence of transmission by these vectors is a phenomenon of mild climates, the occurrence of infected host plants other than *Narcissus*, and population levels of potential vectors.

When a given daffodil plant shows evidence of virus infection, we have been told to destroy it to prevent spread of the disease. That is sound advice, of course, but what is the result of such action in the average collection? I think my own experience to be pretty typical and indicative of the problem. I well remember my first big bulb orders and how I looked forward to the beauty they promised the following spring. I was pretty upset that spring when I found myself destroying much of what I had purchased the previous fall because the leaves showed unmistakable evidence of virus infection: yellow stripe, mosaic and, later in the season, silver streak. When notified of the situation, suppliers readily offered refunds, or replaced the affected bulbs. Unfortunately, the replacements were no better than the originals. After a couple of years, several things became rather obvious.

- a) The stock of any daffodil grown commercially for any length of time is infected with virus.
- b) Daffodil collections, whether private or commercial, contain many plants with obvious symptoms of virus infection.
- c) Destroying infected bulbs was, in effect, depriving me of the very thing I wanted most—the daffodil flowers of spring.
- d) Replacement bulbs were no better than the originals, leading to the conclusion that the entire stock of the clone was virused.
- e) Buying bulbs upon introduction, in an attempt to obtain virus-free

stock, turned out to be not only very expensive, but only partially successful, leading one to much the same conclusion as in (d), above.

- f) The "Typhoid Mary" occurs in the daffodil world too: plants which reveal few, if any, of the classic indications of infection, but which are, nonetheless, infected.

Consider, for a moment, some "conventional wisdom." We have always been told by the "experts" to cut our daffodil blooms with a sharp knife, never to cut into the white portion of the stem and never to pull the scape from the plant. Now, that part about using a knife is, I feel, unquestionably responsible for much, if not ALL, of the spread of the daffodil viruses. By cutting more than one stem with the same instrument, a classic mechanical transfer for introduction of virus into the plant tissue is created. An insect may have begun the process, but it is man who is bringing the process to its devastating conclusion.

In my opinion, less than 5% of daffodils are inoculated—at random—with virus by insect vectors. I am convinced the wholesale decimation of stocks—the remaining 95%—is totally the result of man's activities. There is no question that mechanical transfer, in the form of the sharp instrument used to sever the stem and moved at random from plant to plant without being sterilized between cuts, is responsible for the inoculation of uninjected plants with virus. The problem is so severe with several growers that I no longer buy bulbs from them—it's pointless, since the badly infected bulbs must be destroyed the following spring and the replacements are no better.

Here's a non-daffodil example to substantiate my point. Commercial growers of cut flower orchids have long understood the ramifications of mechanical transference of disease among their stocks. It is now common practice to cut blooms from their virus-free plants with a single edge razor blade, used one time only, later sterilized and re-used. Particular care is exercised by the worker to prevent sap from accumulating on the fingers and accidentally inoculating another plant. By the same token, it is not difficult to understand how the stocks of daffodils grown for cut flowers rapidly become totally infected when, each spring, thousands of stems for market are *cut with the same knife*.

Several years ago, in England, the clone Grand Soleil d'Or was freed of its debilitating virus diseases. Multiplied under controlled conditions, quantities of the resulting virus-free bulbs were returned to the Isles of Scilly to be once again grown for cut flowers. It has become apparent that much of that virus-free stock is once again infected with virus. If one accepts standard reasoning—random re-infection by insect vectors—how then has the disease spread so rapidly? The answer, I submit, lies in the fact that these are bulbs grown for production of cut flowers for market. Workers, using the same knife to cut scapes from hundreds of bulbs, are inoculating the entire stock with virus from the few bulbs randomly infected with virus by insect vectors. This process, obviously, would move with what could be called lightening speed! It would probably take no longer than three to four years to re-infect acres of bulbs.

In similar fashion, the serious exhibitor is doing the identical thing to his collection as he *cuts* (with the *same* instrument) promising scapes for the show bench. For even though he may rogue—persistently—all plants showing symptoms of virus, he is, nonetheless, passing sap from infected plants showing no symptoms to plants as yet uninfected.

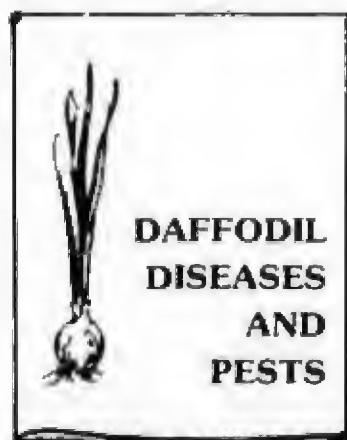
Enter "Typhoid Mary." A classic example of a "Typhoid Mary" is the old cultivar King Alfred. It shows little or no visible manifestation of the disease harbored in its tissue. Still widely available each autumn, it is often purchased by the neophyte as the first daffodil in his garden. Thus is the stage set for future disaster. In my experience, it is the yellow trumpets and the near trumpets of Division 2 which seldom show usual evidence of virus infection, even though the probability is that nearly all are infected. Obviously, then, we have a very dangerous situation and one to which the avid exhibitor seems particularly susceptible, since it is he who will *cut* (with the *same* instrument) all scapes from his collection having merit for the show bench. Each stroke of the knife has the potential for inoculating yet another plant in the collection, as he moves from the old show favorite, to symptomless clone, to the newest of the new!

The commercial daffodil hybridist/grower represents a similar, yet subtly different aspect of the same problem. Like daffodil hobbyists everywhere, these people also *cut* their flowers—whether for their own show bench effort, seasonal displays on site or at shows, or for cut flowers—using the *same* instrument (unsterilized) and moving from plant to plant within a stock or between stocks. When one begins to consider these facts, as well as examining some traditional practices of the trade, the magnitude of the problem becomes apparent.

First, the probability of a clone becoming partially or totally infected prior to introduction is exceedingly high—for the very reason I've outlined above. I have, for example, seen stocks of really promising seedlings (3-6 bulbs) hopelessly infected. For this to occur, it is obvious that the original bulb had to have been inoculated with the pathogen prior to separation of offsets.

In the instance of the original bulb becoming infected prior to separation of the offset, it's easy to understand how the entire clone

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becomes virused, often prior to introduction. Let's for a moment, however, assume that a 10-15 bulb stock of a named clone prior to introduction is clean and that a few bulbs will become, randomly, infected by insect or mechanical transfer. How does the stock become totally infected so soon thereafter? And how does one account for the early deterioration with virus of many stocks of the newer daffodils prized as show favorites? Inoculation by cutting with the same knife is part of the answer, of course, but the real reason—quite obvious and simple—has been completely overlooked because it is buried in the traditional business practices of the trade.

The conscientious commercial grower (and I do not mean to infer otherwise), when he fills orders for his product, has traditionally selected only the best, healthiest-appearing bulbs to fill those orders. The remaining bulbs—the smaller ones, the chips, the offsets—are retained and replanted to constitute the stock of the clone. Now, one effect of virus infection is that the bulb produced at harvest is smaller than an uninfected one. Too, it is my feeling that infected bulbs are weakened and thus more likely to host those fungus conditions of the outer scales that produce a scabrous, i.e., rough, and unhealthy appearing, bulb. That kind of bulb would also most likely not be used to fill an order, but either discarded or replanted. Therefore, by consistently disposing of the largest, healthiest appearing bulbs—in effect, the most likely to be virus-free—and planting back the smallest bulbs—in effect, the most likely to be virus infected—the commercial grower is creating his own destruction by systematically selecting for the incidence of virus in a stock! There is no other logical explanation to account for the rapid deterioration I see in too many of the more recent introductions of show daffodils.

It would be easy, I suppose, to consider the problem hopeless and without solution since (to date) there has appeared no known cure for the daffodil viruses. However, if we are willing to discard "conventional wisdom" and approach the problem from a wholly different perspective, the prognosis becomes quite promising.

By all means, one should continue to rogue virused plants as they appear. If you wish to keep an infected clone, isolate it with others some distance from your "clean" plantings. It's disconcerting, I realize, but it's probably wise to assume *all* daffodil clones currently available are infected with virus and act accordingly.

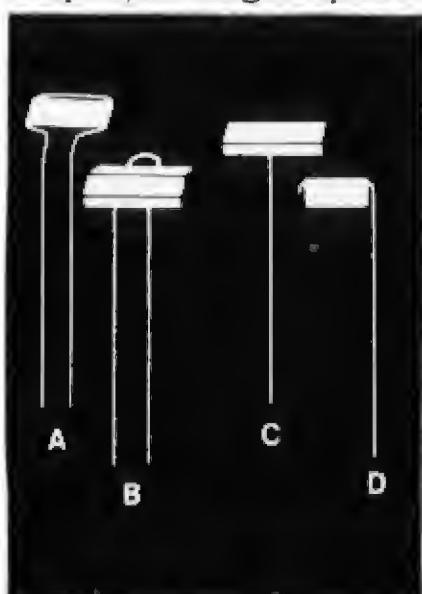
Learn to recognize what I feel to be the most important non-classic symptom of virus infection: lax foliage. Over the years, I have grown and observed many daffodil seedlings and small stocks. In these virus-free daffodils the foliage is *always* stiffly upright throughout the growing season. Lax, i.e., limp, foliage (with or without accompanying foliar mottling or flecking) I have found to be symptomatic of virus infection. If there is any doubt about a given plant, examining a leaf backlit by the sun will usually reveal the indistinct mottling so characteristic of plant virus disease. While the correlation between lax foliage and the presence of virus is not infallible, and since often yellow trumpets and many jonquils retain a certain clarity and erectness to their foliage in spite of the virus, it

is certainly indicative (I feel) and a useful empirical tool.

Undoubtedly, for any grower of daffodils the most important thing to bear in mind, if you wish to restrict the spread of virus disease in your plantings, is to never cut more than one scape in succession with the same instrument. For a small collection, use of a spring-loaded device dispensing single-edge razor blades one at a time might be practical. Certainly, one time use and disposal of a razor blade would be much cheaper than assuming the risk of infecting a \$100 show daffodil by cutting the scape with the same knife as had been used to cut other scapes from one's collection! Another option might be the use of several knives immersed after one cut in ethanol, flamed and cooled prior to re-use.

There is a simple solution to the problem that I have used over the years and found to be effective and without damaging side effects. It flies in the face of "conventional wisdom," however, since what I usually do is to pull the stem from the plant. Sometimes, because the stems are so trudged at flowering time, it's possible to just snap the stem. There is a danger in the latter method as sap may accumulate on the fingers and be transferred to a plant through the surface of the broken stub. One can feel the tissue of the stem stretch as pressure is applied, but it quickly weakens and the stem will snap free, usually in the "white" part. Again, contrary to standard advice, I have found this portion of the stem to take up water just as easily as any other and have exhibited and won blue ribbons, even after lengthy refrigeration, with blooms so "picked." I've encountered only one problem with this method: the stretched tissue at the end of the stem has a tendency to split and curl during or after the flowers are hardened. The stem can be easily cut to eliminate the curl, either before or after hardening.

The rather obvious problem that one would expect using this method, damage to the plant, just has not happened. Indeed, the truncated stem continues to grow after the scape has been removed. It's variable and cultivar dependent, but I've seen the truncated stems of Stratosphere continue growing to the height of the foliage, and beyond. I seldom lose bulbs and certainly none that I can specifically relate to the pulling of scapes. Pulling scapes is most certainly to be recommended and used—



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particularly when one considers the alternative: wholesale decimation of a collection with virus transfer by using the same knife to cut blooms, or the certain degree of cumborness inherent in the use of many instruments to permit one time use and sterilization, or disposal after one use.

I strongly feel the hybridist/grower who sells dry bulbs of his or another's introduction must be willing to assume the responsibility for the health of a stock. These growers must remain ever cognizant of the dangers of virus inoculation inherent in cutting more than one stem with the same instrument (unsterilized between cuts). In particular, extreme care must be exercised with a first bloom, i.e., selected, seedling as it is expanded into a stock large enough for naming and introduction. In this instance, a very effective form of insurance is twin scaling. The first available round (a round contains the maximum ration of bulb volume to basal plate area) of a selected seedling must be twin scaled. Assuming attentive control of the entire process, it's foolproof. The advantage to twin scaling a seedling so soon is that one will have 20-40 additional virus-free pieces of the clone to work with. Aside from the obvious benefit of having a meaningful stock to evaluate in a much shorter than normal time frame, the really important aspect to be aware of is that one has greatly reduced the probability of a clonal stock becoming infected with debilitating virus. An additional form of insurance to be seriously considered in maintaining the health of a stock would be to mark the best looking plants from time to time and to twin scale the bulbs just to maintain the practice of propagating a stock only from the healthiest appearing examples within it. In my view, the ideal situation would be to isolate a bulb or two of each stock under climate controlled, insect-proof conditions and twin scale the rounds as they become available to replenish the field-grown stocks. If these suggestions are accepted and used, I can see no reason why the viable life of a given clone cannot be extended many, many years beyond the few years of what now appears to be the norm.

The first allegiance a commercial grower must have is to himself and the health of his stocks! Without healthy stocks, he is effectively out of business. To that end, then, he must retain the biggest and healthiest appearing bulbs as propagation stock, even if that means during the growing season physically marking the best looking plants to reserve them as the mother stock. Obviously, if a given bulb becomes virused and therefore smaller the probability is high that it will be removed from the stock anyway. Should a customer receive a bulb that shows characteristic foliar symptomology the following spring, it will be far better to graciously replace it than to put an entire stock at risk by continuing to operate under the self-defeating, traditional practices of the trade. This suggestion is not as callous as it may appear, but is in reality, in the very best interest of all concerned. If a bulb in a customer's garden shows virus symptoms the following spring, it should be replaced without charge with another bulb. Using my recommendations in this case, the probability of the replacement bulb also being virused is rather low and that is certainly not the case now, as there is a very good chance that the replacement will be no healthier than the original.

Growers must understand that that which represents value to the knowledgeable buyer of daffodil bulbs is *the assurance that he will be able to obtain disease-free bulbs*, not only if the original bulb turns out to be unhealthy the following spring but also, if the bulb in his garden later on becomes infected and he chooses to buy it again. In either case, there must exist the clear assurance that the replacement will be with clean stock.

Virus in daffodils is wider spread and more pervasive than people realize. While there is no "cure" for virus in daffodils (as yet), its spread in my opinion, can be controlled quite effectively if both the amateur and commercial grower are willing to discard some long standing habits and change growing practices to those I've suggested.

LISTEN TO THE POET DAFFODILS

MEG YERGER, *Princess Anne, Maryland*

If you know how to listen, your daffodils might talk to you. My poeticus children talk to me.

Excitement over an invitation to the U.S. National Arboretum brought an enthusiastic response from my own poets. From six to twelve of them could be included in a special exhibit at the Arboretum featuring Daffodils of The Future during the 1988 ADS Convention in Washington. Conversation in our garden the day the invitation came, went like this—

"Hey kids, we have an invitation to be planted at the National Arboretum. Who wants to go?"

"I do! I do! Take me. Take me."

"Some of you would stay as part of the Arboretum's permanent collection."

"That's all right."

"The rest would come home again in 1989"

"Please take us."

"Your records must be checked to find out if you're likely to bloom at convention time. You must be dug up to be sure the two best bulbs of each of you are selected."

"Please do that right away. The suspense is awful."

Since the poeticus division of daffodils hates to have its roots out of the ground, the bulbs had to be planted in the plastic jugs they were to be shipped in and kept watered through the summer season. At shipping time in the fall healthy roots peeked out from the corners where the bottoms of the jugs had been cut, and the helper on the receiving end was alerted to keep the jugs outdoors and water them until a planting committee was ready to put them in at the Arboretum site.

Plastic jugs have figured in the history of all the poets bred by me. The

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first crosses were made in 1973 and the seeds planted in plastic jugs sunk in the ground under a holly tree. Lights Out × Perdita gave thirty-six shiny round seeds of which twenty-six germinated and twenty-four bulbs remained to be planted out, again segregated in plastic jugs to deter squirrels and cats. Lights Out × Sea Green produced eleven dull round seeds of which five germinated with five bulbs eventually to be planted out.

Several of the Lights Out × Perdita cross have been registered—Green Pond and Greenpool, with very wet looking green centers, Peridita's Pride, Perdita's Prince, and Gold Target with the orange-red corona that harks back to the color in Lights Out which probably came from the Engleheart red-eyed seedling parent. All of them are late bloomers, so pleasant to enjoy from a hammock when the weather is mild enough to permit lazy lingering.

The next year, in a effort to breed for earlier bloom, pollen from the mid-season Milan was used on an early blooming unregistered poet seedling that came from the Maryland hybridizer Edwin Powell. It is not known whether it was of his breeding or his breeding stock. At any rate, much of the progeny is earlier to bloom than most and just unbelievably fragrant. These have been registered as Sweet Delight, Sweet Dream, Sweet Fantasy, Sweet Hope, Sweet Somerset, Sweet Surprise.

In the mid 19th century, William Backhouse who was one of the great daffodil hybridizers of the time grew the flowers for his crosses in pots in a glassed in porch. From that fact I got the idea, in 1975, of forcing Lights Out in my plexiglass enclosed porch so it could be crossed with Praecox Grandiflorus, the earliest poet to bloom. Forty-four seeds were harvested with thirty-eight bulbs surviving to be assigned numbers N, O, P, and Q. The resulting blooms generally have pointed perianth segments, coronas with a special sparkle, sometimes red or orange, and bloom time earlier than Lights Out. Glimmer and Glint have been registered from the series and there will be more to come after further evaluation and competition in shows. Future plans include forcing this series so they may make the acquaintance of the "sweet series" and other earlier blooming poets they might not ordinarily encounter in nature. One of the 75 N 1 seedlings and Glimmer have been planted at the U.S. National Arboretum in the special area to be featured during the 1988 ADS Convention. Secret Circle, Sweet Hope, Sweet Somerset, and Sdlg. 75 E 2 (Mega o.p.) were also included.

Many more seedlings are coming along for evaluation and possible naming. All crosses are made with poeticus that are as close to "pure" as possible and yet at the same time, might produce some variety in bloomtime and appearance. Search for poets of the past has resulted in acquisition of antique cultivars by Engleheart, Chapman, The brodie, Williams, and Crossfield. Genes from these ancestors that had practically disappeared can now be united with genes from new poet cultivars. These new poets will be used in the hybridizing of the future to create new poets or to influence flowers in other daffodil divisions.

Twenty-four poeticus seedlings in their first year of bloom went to the Columbus ADS Convention Show in 1987. These youngsters could never be more excited than they were when they realized the great John Blanchard of England was to judge them. They spoke of him as the handsome human with two long scapes. He bent both scapes in the middle so as to kneel on the floor and look right in the eye (eyeball to eyeball as it were) of each poet seedling. Four of them won ribbons and the boasting that went on in the presence of the daffodils that had been left behind came through loud and clear even to humans who had not learned how to listen to daffodils.

"I talk with the flowers in moonlight"
from Song of the Narcissus
(In an Arabian Anthology,
The Thousand and One Nights)

DAVID JACKSON

G. C. TEMPLE-SMITH, Ulverston, Tasmania



The daffodil calendar is studded with notable years and 1936 is no exception. Those beautiful flowers of Guy L. Wilson's—Cantatrice, Rouge and Truth were registered with the R.H.S., But the registration which may well have an even greater impact on the improvement of daffodils was the 1936 registration of the birth at Dover, Tasmania, of David John Jackson, your principal guest speaker at the forthcoming A.D.S. Convention.

To say "Jackson" is to think daffodils. Not just daffodils but trumpets, cups, and doubles with clean colours, smooth overlapping perianths, and that indefinable aura of quality which bears the stamp of creative daffodil breeding

for three successive generations. It all began with Dr. William Jackson, David's grandfather who emigrated from England to Tasmania in 1898 and started a medical practice at Dover.

He first became interested in daffodils when Engleheart was in full flight and by exchanging bulbs and importing from overseas he soon built up a fine collection. He was a close friend and ardent show competitor of C. E. Radcliff and they both shared in the search for the elusive pink daffodil. They were the pioneers of daffodil breeding in Tasmania.

David's father, William Jackson Jr., known affectionately everywhere as Tim, contracted "yellow fever" from his father and started to grow daffodils in 1932. During the Second World War he served in the Navy on corvettes as a Lieutenant Commander and after the war successfully stood for the Tasmanian Parliament where he made a distinguished contribution for 18 years, six of which as Leader of the Liberal Party. With his dedicated wife Nan, they expanded Dr. Jackson's daffodil breeding programme and the first Jackson's Daffodil Catalogue appeared in 1964.

It was probably Vahu which stimulated David and Robin's interest. They were 'baby sitting' the daffodils in 1970 while Tim and Nan were at the New Zealand Shows when they discovered the superlative flower Vahu in the seedling beds. That would be enough to start a garden gnome

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hybridizing! Tim and Nan Jackson attended the Annual Convention of the A.D.S. in 1972 and now, 16 years later, David and Robin will be joining you for the 1988 A.D.S. Convention. Tim died in 1975 and will be remembered for many outstanding daffodils including Dimity, Ristin, Mercedes, Verran, and Vahu, as well as for his development of the first pink double after 25 years of patient work.

David's inherent ability to select the finest and most desirable characteristics first became apparent in his early twenties. His first impeccable selection was his wife Robin whom he married in 1961. Now they have two fine grown children—Amanda, a vivacious teacher working in New Guinea, and Timothy, a newly qualified doctor. It is always a pleasure to be with David and Robin—they are so friendly and supportive, kind and generous, and we are proud they are Tasmanian. Soon after they were married David worked at Geeveston as a Supervisor at the Australian Paper Mills. After a few years he was able to fulfill his ambition to go farming and purchased their property at Sturges Bay in 1967. Unfortunately, it was just three days before the disastrous bush fires which took 52 lives, rendered 3000 people homeless, and devastated farms and properties. Although one of the casualties, David continued to live on the property but had to go back to work at A.P.M. for a few more years.

When Tim Jackson died in 1975, David and Robin took over the daffodil business ensuring that the huge potential of Tim's daffodil breeding work was not lost.

Among all this activity and the demands of a growing family and an expanding business, David still found time to serve as an elected councillor for eight years on the Geeveston Council. He accepted the appointment of Justice of the Peace, served on the Hospital Board, and became a member of the Southern Regional Library Board for four years. He is also the Vice-President of the Tasmanian Daffodil Council.

For recreation he is a Fly Fisherman. Can you see him standing knee deep in a fast flowing Tasmanian stream with rod and reel wondering what pollen he should put on Salmon Trout!?

The dominance of Jackson's daffodils is best illustrated by their success in the C.D. Webster Perpetual Challenge Cup for 12 varieties of Tasmanian Seedling Daffodils. Since its inception 60 years ago the Jacksons have won it 39 times and for the last 31 consecutive years this America's Cup of Tasmanian Daffodils has been securely bolted down in the Jackson household. Only time will tell if we have a Tasmanian breeder who will design an entry like a Ben Lexon and display it like an Alan Bond.

As their business continues to expand David is successfully applying his expertise in Divisions 1-4 while Robin has branched out to embrace Divisions 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11.

There are many exciting flowers asleep in the seedling beds at Sturges Bay waiting for future springs to bring forth new beauty to the daffodil world and to enhance the reputation of this island state and the prestige of Jackson's Daffodils.

PROFILE OF KOANGA DAFFODILS: DR. P.D.K. RAMSAY MR. M. HAMILTON

ALFRED W. CHAPPELL, *President, National Daffodil Society, New Zealand*

Many of your readers will now be familiar with the name of Koanga Daffodils. Koanga is the Maori name for daffodil.

Koanga is run by Peter Ramsay and Max Hamilton who are ably assisted by their respective wives, Leslie and Kath, who make up the team.

Max Hamilton is the senior partner (by age) and has been growing daffodils for many years. He may best be described as the "studmaster". Max is a retired farmer, now living on a ten acre block just outside Hamilton.

Previously Max farmed a high country holding at Utiku. Owing to the high altitude and lateness of the season he had not been able to do very much regarding showing, however he has been an astute breeder and has raised some very good varieties. A keen student for quality he has not registered many to date but one, Red Cameo, is a very good 2 Y-R and has won many premiers. Now that he shifted to warmer climes, he has raised some very good seedlings. Doubles are one of his specialities and he has some lovely flowers in the pipeline.

A quietly spoken man, Max is always happy to talk about breeding and will freely give advise to anyone on what are good crosses to make. He believes every flower should be used for breeding and has been known to pull off a petal to prevent Peter from picking one he has hybridized.

I am sure you will find his talk interesting when he presents it in the spring.

Peter comes from a family of daffodil growers and exhibitors, as his parents were very successful many years ago. Peter has done some hybridizing and also has some nice seedlings. However, it is in the bigger classes at shows that he excels.

Peter comes from a family of daffodil growers and exhibitors, and his parents were very successful many years ago. Peter has done some hybridizing and also has some nice seedlings. However, it is in the bigger classes that he excels.

A master at staging, it is always a pleasure to look at their stands and see how every flower or vase is staged to the best advantage. The successes of Koanga in recent years are quite outstanding and they are nearly unbeatable in the major classes.

The help given by the ladies too, must not be overlooked, both being very good stagers and ticket writers.

For all you readers who are attending "Tasvention", I am sure you will enjoy the papers they will be presenting at that time.

I wish you all a Happy New Year and a successful season in your coming spring.

THINK WASHINGTON - APRIL 22-24

DELIA BANKHEAD, Great Falls, Virginia

How many times have you heard, "...there is never enough time at conventions!" Here are a few advance preparations to help you make your time in Washington more interesting and enjoyable...

EXHIBITORS—you will receive a show schedule if you checked the appropriate box on your convention registration form. Please read, under Rules, the advance registration requirements, and be sure to register in advance for all the large collection classes. Staging Chairman Chauncey Maher says he can handle last-minute dropouts more easily than last-minute additions, so if you even think you want to enter a large collection, please register. ADS entry tags will be used, and may be prepared in advance at home. Exhibitors who arrive by car will find a convenient Receiving Entrance at the rear of the hotel, which opens into a straight passage to the staging room. Maps will be sent to all who indicate they are driving.

We would like to invite all hybridizers from America and abroad to exhibit in the three new hybridizers classes offered for the first time in any show. In addition to the ADS Challenge Trophy for twelve cultivars raised by the exhibitor, there are two other classes! The Murray W. Evans Trophy offered for six cultivars raised by the exhibitor, and the ADS Hybridizers Medal for three cultivars raised by the exhibitor.

JUDGES—the main staging and show areas are off-limits to all who will judge in this show. One area has been set aside for judges to stage entries for the hybridizers' classes.

The Judges Refresher Course will be a discussion of judging problems by a panel of distinguished judges. Moderator Donald King requests judges to write him now, with specific questions or topics for discussion.

SPECIAL BREAKFASTS—please register in advance for both.

Instead of a miniature breakfast, this year Nancy Wilson will chair a 6:45 AM Sunday breakfast discussion on the question of creating an Intermediate List and classes for intermediates in shows. She invites all members who have ideas, or input on this subject to write her as soon as possible.

The Hybridizers' Breakfast has been rescheduled to Saturday morning at 6:45 AM to allow time for the Intermediate Committee to meet prior to their Sunday breakfast. Chairman Bill Bender requests subjects for discussion from all interested members. He would also like to hear from anyone who has studied, or collected data on bulb shape and surface appearance and the connection, if any, to the health of bulbs.

AUCTION—begin fattening your piggy banks now, for the great ADS Fundraiser Auction to be held after the Sunday evening banquet. Auction Chairman Joe Stettinius will feature bulbs of some rare new cultivars, still too scarce to be listed in the growers' catalogues. He is also collecting an

array of unique decorative objects with daffodil motifs, including antiques, so bring your checkbooks, greenbacks or gold bullion! Proceeds will go to ADS for planned projects and improved services, so the money you spend will work twice for you. If anyone has something lovely to contribute to the auction, please write to Joe Stettinius.

"DAFFODIL WIDOW(ER)S AND ORPHANS"—For families who come along to see more of Washington than the daffodils, there are attractions to appeal to every interest, and getting around can be easy with a little information. Write the Washington Convention and Visitors Association, 1575 I Street, NW, Washington, D. C. 20036, for a complete tourist package, including maps and transit information, events' calendar, and guides to attractions, shopping, and dining. Many events are free, as is admission to all government operated buildings and museums. For example, The Capitol (Congress is in session—write your congressman for House/Senate gallery passes), Supreme Court, Library of Congress, National Archives, the White House, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, U.S. Botanic Garden, and all the monuments.

The Smithsonian Institution complex of 13 museums, including Air and Space, the National Gallery of Art, National Zoo, and the two new underground museums, as well as the many and varied individual museums, including the Corcoran and Phillips Galleries and the fabulous Textile Museum are all in Washington.

Local historic sites include Mount Vernon and Gunston Hall, the Lee Mansion, Sully and Oatlands plantations and the historic sections of Georgetown and Alexandria.

For those who will have or rent a car and want to explore farther afield, Charlottesville, with its great Jeffersonian architecture and nearby Monticello and Ashlawn, is two hours south of Washington, and Colonial Williamsburg is a little over three hours away. An hour to the northeast lies Baltimore with its wonderful new Harbor Complex and National Aquarium and the great art collections of the Walters and Baltimore Museum of Art. Historic Annapolis, also home to the U. S. Naval Academy, is an hour to the east of Washington.

Why not let all the family join the fun in Washington!

Please note the addition of the Intermediate Breakfast on Sunday and the new date of the Hybridizers Breakfast on Saturday.

Also, refunds cannot be made for cancellation requests received after April 18. There will be a \$5.00 service charge for refunds.

On your way to or from the convention stop by and see the daffodil planting at the Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden at Bloemendaal, 7000 Lakeside Ave., Richmond, Virginia. These 800 cultivars will be at their best from the end of March through April. The Garden is open daily from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

REGISTRATION FORM

ADS CONVENTION, APRIL 22-24, 1988

SHERATON PREMIERE HOTEL, TYSON'S CORNER, VIRGINIA

Name(s) _____

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REGISTRATION FEE: Before March 15 \$140.00
After March 15 \$165.00

Registration includes: National Show and Awards Dinner, Friday; Program, Lunch, Dinner, Annual Meeting, Saturday; Tours, Lunch, Banquet, Sunday.

Advance reservations required for: Judges Refresher, \$3.00
Hybridizer's Breakfast, 4/23, \$7.50; Intermediate Breakfast, 4/24, \$7.50

Do you plan to exhibit? Yes ____ No ____ Driving? Yes ____ No ____
ADS charter member? Yes ____ No ____ At the 1986 convention? Yes ____ No ____

Make checks payable to: Washington Daffodil Society. Please send registration fee, plus fees for breakfasts and refresher course to: Dr. Adrienne Whyte, 6704 West Falls Way, Falls Church, VA 22046

HOTEL RESERVATION REQUEST

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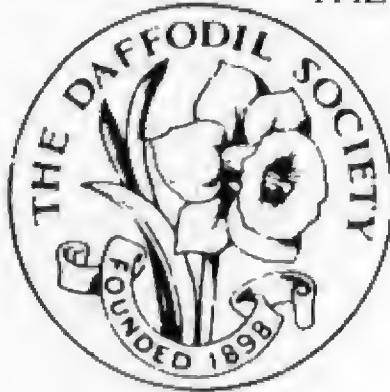
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THE DAFFODIL SOCIETY

was established in Britain in 1898 to cater for the needs of all daffodil enthusiasts and now has members in all the countries where daffodils are grown seriously.

The Society issues two publications each year to all members and welcomes contributions from all growers on the complete range of topics.

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COLOUR CODING DOUBLE DAFFODILS

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

In June 1987 the Royal Horticultural Society, as International Registration Authority for the genus *Narcissus*, accepted a recommendation of the *Narcissus Classification Advisory Committee* that the way of colour coding double daffodils should be changed.

Until now the rule has been to record the colours of any extra rows of perianth segments after the hyphen in the code, together with the colour(s) of the corona or segments of the corona. In future the colour of the extra perianth segments will be subsumed under the colour of the perianth and shown before the hyphen while the colour(s) only of the corona will be shown after the hyphen. Petaloid stamens will not be colour coded; they will be noted in the description.

Whether the parts of a double daffodil are extra perianth segments, segments of the corona or petaloid stamens is sometimes difficult to tell. In most cases, however, where a flower contains more than one colour, that of the outermost segments may be given for the perianth and for any extra perianth segments while the other colour may be given for the corona or the segments of the corona. In concolorous flowers the question need not arise, for perianth, corona and extra segments will all call for the same code letter, e.g. W-W.

Multiple letters after the hyphen (e.g. W-WWY) will in doubles as in other daffodils show that there is more than one colour from base to rim of the corona or the segments of the corona.

A number of double daffodils have already been listed in this way by the American Daffodil Society and others—Debenture and Extravaganza, for example, are registered at the RHS as W-PWP but known to the Americans as W-P; Solidarity is registered as W-WY but otherwise known as W-Y.

Registrations will be coded in the new way from 1987/88. Applications to alter existing registrations to bring them into line should be made on forms available from the following sources:

The International Registrar, Mrs. Sally Kington
RHS, Vincent Square, London SW1P 2PE, UK

The National Registrar, Ing. J. R. Stuurman
KAVB, Postbus 175, 2180 Hillegom, Parklaan 5, NETHERLANDS

The National Registrars, Mrs. K. B. Anderson
4810 Palm Drive, La Canada, Ca. 91011, USA

The National Registrar, Mr. Max Hamilton
Boyd Road, RD1, Hamilton, NEW ZEALAND

The President, The Australian Daffodil Society, Mr. F. R. Coles
29 Glenburnie Road, Mitcham, Victoria 3132, AUSTRALIA

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RHS Yearbook, Daffodils, 1986-87	6.00
RHS Yearbook, Daffodils, 1987-88	7.00
Older RHS Yearbooks on Daffodils, 1950, '53, '58, '60, '72-'79	Write for prices.

Prices subject to change without notice.

Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Prices include postage. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

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MRS. MARVIN V. ANDERSEN, President

7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, DE 19803

J. S. ROMINE, First Vice President

2065 Walnut Blvd., Walnut Creek, CA 94596

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Rt. 3, 2302 Byhalia Rd., Hernando, MS 38632

(Tel. 601-368-6337)

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Chairman of Publications

Mrs. Robert B. Cartwright
1216 St. Andrews Place
Nashville, TN 37204

Editor, Daffodil Journal

Mrs. Richard Frank, Jr.
1018 Stonewall Dr.
Nashville, TN 37220
(Tel. 615-383-7058)

Articles and photographs (glossy finish for black and white, transparency for color) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS JULY 5, 1988

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COVER

Jackson's Daffodil 12/87 (seedling × Prado), 1 Y-Y, was grand champion at the Hobart Show in 1987. (Jackson photo)

TASMANIAN HYBRIDISERS AND THEIR FLOWERS

DAVID JACKSON, Geeveston, Tasmania

My grandfather's records of the Hobart shows in the early '20's show that the seedling classes were very competitive. They certainly are the most prestigious ones to win now, with most of the champion divisional awards going to blooms from the seedling collections classes.

Launceston and Hobart shows both have seedling collection classes of 12 varieties and six varieties, respectively. Distinct, i.e. different, varieties are staged one stem to a vase, or the bottle which is always used. Hobart also has another class of 12 varieties, single stem, but with the added proviso that at least four varieties must be trumpets and four varieties large cups. Add to this, classes for six varieties and single stems of the various colour combinations in the first three divisions, and three varieties and single stems for the colour combinations in every other division, and it is apparent why some growers regularly bench 80 or so blooms in the



Upper left, Voodoo (6 Y-Y). Upper right, Radcliff seedling (1 W-O). Lower left, Glenn's Pride (1 Y-Y) from Broadfield. Lower right, Ross Glover's Pink Special.

seedling classes alone, with little duplication of a variety.

Before you marvel at the prodigious breeding capacity of the Tasmanian seedling grower consider that the Tasmanian definition of a seedling is similar to that used for the Engleheart Cup. A seedling for our purposes is a flower grown from seed raised or produced by the exhibitor. There is a slight difference between Hobart and Launceston, but in Tasmania in general, once a variety is your seedling, it stays your seedling, regardless of whether it is 20 years since first flowering or whether it is freely available commercially.

There has always been a bond of friendship and cooperation amongst Tasmanian growers in spite of the rivalry on the show bench. My grandfather's records also show that the best of the English and Irish bulbs were eagerly shared amongst our hybridisers. His books list the names of bulbs given to him, and the names of the bulbs he in turn had promised to other growers. This free exchange of bulbs, and especially pollen, still continues. We all carry home from the show some of our competitors' flowers to use the pollen in our breeding program.

We are again importing bulbs after a spell of many years caused by the high rate of bulb loss while in quarantine. All imported bulbs are fumigated with methylbromide and then held in quarantine until the foliage is examined before release to the importer. Improvements in the quarantine service now allow us to import with very little bulb loss. We are able to compare our progress with the rest of the daffodil world, and obtain a base for breeding in the divisions and colour combinations in which we lag behind the United States, English, Irish, and New Zealand hybridisers.

Almost every Tasmanian grower is hybridising and competing in the seedling classes. Most of the newer growers have seed in the ground and are on the way.

I am delighted to report that the yellow daffodil fever is spreading in Tasmania and its victims are enjoying their flowers and their fellow addicts' friendship and competition.

Ross Glover is one of Tasmania's best hybridisers and exhibitors, and he demonstrates clearly that it is not how much you do but how well you do it. Ross grows his flowers, his seed, and his seedlings in a normal residential household back yard. His 1987 flowers include the 3 W-R, Ida-May, one of his earlier introductions that is still good enough to be included in his winning teams. My-word was the champion 1 Y-Y in Launceston.

Pink Special, an exceptionally good pink bred from C.E. Radcliff × Salmon Trout, not only has some of the deepest pink colouring in Tasmania, but also has proved to be a great parent. Swanee, another 2 W-P with a most impressive winning record since its first flowering, was bred from Pink Special × Vahu.

Ross's Bonus Bond is a good 2 W-W and his Melissa-Ann was champion 2 W-W at Hobart in 1987.

Ross has not only bred good daffodils but also has inspired his own

family. His grandson Craig and son-in-law Don are the principals of Broadfield Daffodils. Their best known flower is Lady Diana, a 2 W-W. Their flowers last year included a 1 Y-Y Dream Prince seedling that somehow was beaten by their own Glenn's Pride for the Champion 1 Y-Y at Launceston.

Jim Radcliff, son of the great C.E. Radcliff and father of Jamie, is probably Tasmania's most innovative breeder of colour breaks. "Colour breaks" is not a good description for Jim's 1 Y-O and 1 W-O. They haven't occurred by luck, but by many years of patient, selective line breeding that has achieved his objective not only with colour but now with good form. A pink shown by Jim at Launceston has the deepest pink I have seen in Tasmania.

Dr. Mike Temple-Smith is the only other Tasmanian to be exhibiting 1 Y-O's and with good enough colour and form to win its class. Mike is a younger breeder with great potential who is already entering the 12 variety seedling class with excellent entries. He will soon be carrying the trophy home. Mike breeds in all the divisions and had five excellent cyclamineus from the cross of Ristin \times *N. cyclamineus*, the best of them being Abracadabra, closely followed by Voodoo.

The future battles between Mike Temple-Smith and Rod Barwick, in all divisions, will be sights to behold and tales of these battles will spread throughout the world.

Rod is the other young Tasmanian hybridiser with exceptional flair and ability. Rod has already won the first of his grand champions, a sight



Jackson's seedling beds.

witnessed by some of you at Launceston in 1984. He has many more grand champions to come. Rod's enthusiasm, knowledge, and sense of fun are the main cause of the daffodil fever spreading throughout Tasmania. He is also the prime cause of us all talking daffodils until about sun-up *apres* show at Launceston each year.

Rod is breeding excellent flowers in every division and I think he is the only Tasmanian exhibiting seedling miniatures.

Harold Cross, a guest speaker at your 1986 Convention, needs no introduction. He is the one with hair on the wrong end of his head.

Harold is indeed the premiere breeder of doubles in Tasmania. There were five entries in the class for three varieties of seedling doubles at Launceston last year. Some of us fancied our chances until we saw Harold's entry. The judges agreed. Harold demolished our hopes with a magnificent 4 W-P bred from Mitsch's Tropic Isle. Harold hybridises more than doubles and has produced some excellent flowers. His 1 Y-Y, Koromo, is a great show flower and an excellent parent. Kalimna is one of the best, if not the best, 1 W-P in Tasmania. His Sarn is a 2 W-P with some of the deepest colour in Tasmania. He has also produced a delightful 3 W-YYR named Alinta.

The last of the major hybridisers (I have classified major as those who have exhibited in the large collection classes) is Jackson's Daffodils. We have concentrated on the first four divisions until recently when one of the partners exhibited some split coronas. In that partner's opinion it will not be the last exhibit in the other divisions to be shown by Jackson's Daffodils.

I guess our aims are the same as all other hybridisers in that we aim for consistently smooth flowers with bright clear colour that will stand on strong stems, are hardy enough for an exposed garden, and are inherently resistant to disease. We have not yet found the perfect flower and hope to still be looking for many more years to come.

I boasted earlier of the comparatively large number of hybridisers in Tasmania. I would like to mention some of those who don't have the number of seedlings or perhaps the time to compete in the large seedling collections.

Geoff Temple-Smith, Mike's father, is a keen hybridiser with special interest in red perianths and division five on.

Jamie and Kay Radcliff are carrying on the family tradition and are starting to exhibit seedlings.

Robbie Best has bred some good seedlings including two white trumpets shown at Launceston last year.

Don Bulman is back hybridising after a 20-year absence.

Des Tongs has seedlings good enough to win trophies anywhere.

Kevin Blythe only exhibits seedlings occasionally, but usually takes a trophy home when he does.

Des Oldham, unfortunately, is not fit enough to be able to compete now.

Frank Stronach is our specialist in reverse bi-colours.

Ron Gilbert is very unlucky not to have won several championships awards.

I have chose named flowers where possible from these fourteen active hybridisers. Some of the names of the flowers may confuse you as only a few Tasmanian hybridisers register seedlings with the R.H.S. Some of the names may be duplicates, not only of foreign flowers, but may be duplicates of other Tasmanian varieties—I know of one such instance. Very confusing!

I hope we have been able to convince you that there will be good flowers with fierce competition, not only from within Tasmania, but also from our mainland states' leading growers and from New Zealand at Tasvention in September. Be there if you can possible make it.

DAFFODIL BREEDING IN NEW ZEALAND

PETER RAMSAY AND MAX HAMILTON, Hamilton, New Zealand

Daffodils were brought to New Zealand by the early white settlers in the mid-nineteenth century. Unfortunately little has been recorded about the early phase of breeding. However Phillips (1966) has recorded that Sir Heaton Rhodes of Canterbury in the South Island imported an extensive collection late in the 1800's, and that his gardener, Arthur Lowe, commenced hybridising in 1895. One of his early creations, Silver Plane, was acquired by the famous Guy L. Wilson on his visit to New Zealand in 1929, which was the seed parent of Chinese White. So, indirectly at least, New Zealand has had a considerable impact on the modern daffodil.

Another early grower was Robert Gibson of Manaia in Taranaki. He also was visited by Guy Wilson; as Taro records in the *N.Z. Daffodil Journal* in 1970, Wilson and Gibson travelled together from Wellington to Hawera on the train and kept the whole carriage awake with their loud conversation about the merits of daffodils—as both were hard of hearing their conversation was easily heard!

Robert Gibson raised nothing of note, although it is known that he concentrated on yellow trumpets, a love he was to pass on to his nephew, Alan Gibson, who commenced raising daffodils in the small North Island town of Marton in 1925. The younger Gibson was the most influential of New Zealand's daffodil *kaumata* (wise, old people). For over 30 years Gibson dominated daffodil growing on both the show bench and in the hybridising field. The influence of his progeny has been immense; Rawene is to be found in the pedigree of many modern red and yellows; indeed we still use this cultivar for pollen. Harewood produced many fine yellow trumpets passing on its silken smoothness. In the whites Hawea, was pristine and lovely while Park Royal remains one of the best red-banded

varieties. In 1949 Alan called it a day, selling his collection to his foreman Ron Hyde, who carried on with the hybridising programme until about 1960. Both of the present writers visited Alan with their respective fathers many times, and soaked up the daffodil history in the sun room surrounded by drawings and photographs of his creations. We both remember a painting of one with reddish hued petals called Tekapo. Again many of the 'toned' modern flowers can be traced to this early variety.

George Lewis and Alex Ahrens were two other early growers whose flowers made an impact. The former produced Artist's Model which has been used world wide to improve white-reds. His collection went to David Bell whose endeavours are recorded below. The latter also made a signal contribution in the red-whites with Zenobia, which had an excellent perianth. More important was St. Saphoria, a bicolour trumpet which many breeders still use in their quest for improvements in this poorish division. Jack Leitch took over Ahrens collection in 1954 and continued the line. It's very interesting to note that so many growers "followed on"—a necessary attribute for real progress.

S.C. Gaspar from Dunedin also bred some fine flowers in the early part of the twentieth century. Film Queen, registered belatedly in 1955, was the brightest red-yellow seen in this country at that time. Bilboa, another 2 Y-R was perhaps his greatest achievement. It was exported to Tim Jackson in Tasmania and formed part of the basis for many of Jackson's best red and yellows including Colorful.

No account of early twentieth century growers is complete without mention of Orm Marshall from Blenheim, Sid Free from Palmerston North, Leonie Simpson of Opiki, Jack Tomblesom of Gisborne, Gordon Yeates of New Plymouth, and the Andersons of Mangatoki in Taranaki. Many of these growers continued their hybridising well into this century, and several have attained the major accolade of Best in a National Show with a flower of their own breeding—Tombleson with Fontmell, Yeates with Kapuni, and Marshall with Aramoana. These, then, were the progenitors. We turn now to the generation of growers preceding the *tamatoa* (young warriors).

Foremost amongst the older generation, and in our view the person who has made the greatest contribution, is Bill Brogden. He commenced breeding in Normanby, near Hawera, in 1935, and later moved to Marton. His creations span over 50 years, and include advances in all of the first three divisions. Matariki, a 2 W-R, was his first registration. With such an array to pick from it is difficult to select his best ones. However Reward was a major advance in the yellow trumpets; Bandit is, in our view, a top show flower and is also proving to be an excellent parent, giving us some outstanding doubles in particular. In the whites Guiding Light is perhaps the smoothest flower of all—but a little small for exhibition purposes. Pure Magic and Egmont Snow are also outstanding creations in this field. Brogden has made major advances in the red-yellows. Danger is colourful but a trifle ribby; Sabre is large and smooth; Tanya is a newcomer that

shows promise; and Salute is a show stopper. There are also advances in the white-reds. Centrefold, 2 W-R, is a lovely, large flower; Janelle is a late flowering small cup; and Glamour Girl has already won Best Bloom at a National. Big advances have also been made in the reverses with Pryda leading the way. Special Offer is living up to its name in this division.

Bill is still alive and well at the age of 95. He told us quietly last year that he was no longer making crosses. However his son, known to all as Spud, is carrying on the fine work at Normanby.

Phil Phillips, who died in 1984, started breeding daffodils in 1943. Phil was our supermarket-style breeder making crosses by the thousands, but seldom stopping to record the breeding. He was well known to all of the daffodil world, having won the Peter Barr Cup and the A.D.S. Gold Medal. He was a wonderful ambassador for New Zealand's varieties. It is difficult to know where to start, but he will perhaps be best remembered by his lovely 2 Y-Y Demand, which is one of the most consistent of early show blooms. Modulux, a late 2 W-Y, is another beauty, while Trelay is a consistent winner in the 3 Y-R division. We rank Semantha as one of the world's best 1 W-W's while Bar None is an excellently contrasted 1 W-Y which is also proving to be a good breeder. Eiko is a wonderful 1 W-P which, unlike many pinks, has good constitution. Glaston is an important early white-orange. Phil's work has been carried on by son, Graham. Many of his seedlings are advances in their field. One, a 4 Y-R registered as Double Happy is one of the best of its type, better, we believe, than Beauvallon.

Our close friend Jim O'More is the next prominent grower covered in this review. Jim has grown daffodils in the rotten rock of Newlands for all his adult life. Now aged 77 he has suffered a debilitating stroke which has curbed his hybridising in recent years. The conditions in which Jim grows his flowers are enough to make grown people weep. The soil can bake hard in the summer as we volunteer lifters know only too well! In the spring, Newlands is in the centre of many gales and Jim has been known to pick his flowers from the top of his hedges! Despite this he has made advances, and has also kept very precise records of his breeding programme. Even though his best work are in the red-yellows, all yellows, doubles, and whites, all divisions have advances made by O'More. Jim was determined to improve colour, and used an old Australian variety, Ivo Fell, in his programme. This was 2 W-R with a vivid cup and muddy back. From it, crossed with Seraglio, Jim got Red Baron, which is in the breeding of most of his 2 Y-R's. Red Coat, and Red Flame are two of the best from this parent. Perhaps his best came from another line of breeding: Red Ember and Red Era, sisters, from Merry King crossed with a Chungking seedling. Both have the added advantage of being small cups. In the all yellows, Gold Tan, Gold Quest and Golden Hope are all show winners, while in the doubles, Bouquet, Blossom and Bon Fleur are regular visitors to the show bench. In the whites Sea Dream is ranked by no less an expert than Brian Duncan as one of the best in its division. In the pinks, Pink Era is outstanding for late shows while 84/71, a Debutante seedling, is excellent. There are many, many more in the pipeline. We have been

privileged to have access to Jim's seedlings for several years, and his influence on our own programme is considerable.

Mrs. Moosby from Wanganui is another founding member of the N.D.S. of New Zealand. She has raised many good ones including a fine 2 W-P Rosewynne and its sister seedling Merewa.

David Bell, who died just last year at the age of 84, was for many years the dominant South Island grower. He commenced breeding in 1944, living in the same street as his mentor George Lewis. By 1947 he was winning at the National Show, and by 1950 was well into the open classes. His contribution was in divisions 1 through 4, as well as divisions 6, 9 and 11. His early varieties, City Lights, Checkmate and True Orbit, were good performers on the show bench. Temple Gold is a newer one and is an imposing yellow trumpet; Cabanova is a fascinating yellow-pink, and the split corona, Dear Love, created a minor sensation at the Springworld Show. Recently David made progress with doubles—the one he considered his best has been named Margaret Shanks.

Mavis Verry spans the two generations mentioned here. Mavis has been growing daffodils in Te Kuiti since the 1940's. While not making a large number of crosses she has produced some lovely flowers. Lordship remains a top 1 Y-Y, and Mareea is an unusual 1 W-Y. Ellanne is a more than useful 2 W-W. However, Mavis's great contribution to the daffodil world is her trio of magnificent cyclamieus hybrids—Tracey, Trena and Tinkerbelle—which came from the same seed pod of Assini \times cyclameneus. Of these Trena has taken best in show at the National and is, in our view, the best in its division in the world.

Len Chambers, who died in 1984, also made some significant crosses.



RAMSEY

Jim O'More's garden at digging time.



RAMSEY



RAMSEY



TARRY



RAMSEY

Upper left, Phillips' Eiko (1 W-P). Upper right, G.W.E. Brogden's Bandit (2 W-YYO). Lower left, Ramsey seedling [(Lawali x sdlg.) x Triton], a 4 W-Y. Lower right, Max Hamilton's Red Cameo, 2 Y-R.

We were fortunate enough to be given his numbered seedlings and there are many within them that will eventually be named. A True Orbit x Checkmate seedling is amongst the best. Of course, Len had already registered several varieties including Springston Gem and Springston Charm, both 2 W-W, the latter of which ranks amongst the best in its division.

Many of the younger generation have already been mentioned including Spud Brogden and Graham Phillips, the latter of whom is making a large number of crosses in a wide range of divisions. We believe he is very much a man of the future, and was very unlucky not to win the "raised by exhibitor" at last year's National. However, the man who beat him is also a force to be reckoned with. Hailing from sunny Nelson, John Hunter commenced hybridizing in 1949, and has registered a range of cultivars. Amongst his earlier good ones was Moon River, a consistent 1 Y-Y, which John has used as a breeder. Excalibar, bred from Swordsman x Air Marshall, is a clean cut 2 Y-R. John has kept careful records as befits his background in jewellery, and is also very fussy about plant health. He has had best bloom at the National with one of his raising, which was illustrated on the cover of the ADS Journal.

Don Bramley also has a long record in horticulture. A retired schoolteacher, he now lives at Taradale in the Hawkes Bay. He started breeding at an early age, his early successes being with 1 W-Y's—Cinerama from St. Saphorin x Kanchenjunga was amateur champion at the National Show in 1985—and 1 Y-Y's—Mellow Dawn, a smooth mid-yellow being his best here. Unlike many other New Zealand hybridisers, Don has tried his hand in the higher numbered divisions. Many successes are coming through, including several cyclamineus.

Noel McIsaac, a commercial tomato grower, grows his flowers in Pukekohe and has been raising daffodils for over fifteen years. He has no specific goals apart from making improvements in the first four divisions. Several have been registered including a brilliantly coloured 2 Y-R called Aztec Gold. His best one to date is Marilyn Anne, a Falstaff seedling, named for his wife. Noel also has several interesting doubles, one of which gained a premier in the face of fierce competition at Springworld in 1985.

Colin Crotty has quietly been making crosses for a number of years in the relatively isolated Canterbury area of Geraldine. Colin is likely to become New Zealand's Grant Mitsch as he is looking for new and exciting colour breaks. Nothing has as yet been registered, but several exciting ones are in the pipeline. Colin has used many U.S. varieties in his crosses, including Eclat, Eminent and Accent. Cherry Rim, an unusual New Zealand pink, has also been used.

Finally, we come to our own contribution. Max has been crossing since 1958 and has a large range of seedlings in divisions 1-4. Because of the cold climate at Utiku in the centre of the North Island, Max spent the first 25 years breeding early varieties. Since his shift to Hamilton in 1980 these have proved to be 'super early' and concentration must now be placed on the later varieties. After finishing paid work two years ago the real work has begun with approximately 100 crosses per annum being

made in bulk, that is, the same cross over 30-40 flowers. A great deal of seed is thus collected. All crosses are carefully recorded. Many lovely varieties have already bloomed. Only two have been named so far, Red Cameo, a superb 2 Y-R, and Makapu, 1 W-W. But others will be registered very soon, including a blushing pink nicknamed Koanga Kath for Max's wife which was bred from Vahu × Melancholy. The pollen for this cross was sent across the Tasman by Mrs. Jackson, demonstrating the cooperation that always exists amongst daffodil growers. Max's major advances are in the doubles where the fourth generation has been reached in the drive for excellence. The best to date is 43/86 which came from two seedlings tracing to an American variety called Windblown. This variety has to date taken premier double at the National at each time of showing. Another good flower is 18/87 which came from Vision × 4/70. This is a splendidly coloured flower—a big future lies in front of it.

Peter has also been raising flowers since the 1950's, but with lengthy breaks while he attended University. Since settling in the Waikato, serious attention is being paid to crossing. Like Max he aims to make about 100 crosses per annum, but in lots of three or four, rather than in bulk. The team try to make sure that overlap is avoided, but it's amazing how often they make the same cross! Peter's best to date have come from Immaculate × Cool Crystal, and Immaculate × Angel. He also is into doubles. Lawali × Warne has produced a batch of promising seedlings, while a first flower from that cultivar crossed with Triton has produced a fine bloom.

Peter's seed have been transferred to Gordonton for some years now, and henceforth the crosses will be recorded under the Koanga label.

There are many other dabblers with pollen in New Zealand who have not been mentioned. Wilf Hall is producing some splendid seedlings, as is Stan Clapham and Les Palmer. Alison Simmons has an interesting lot. Alf Chappell has some good 2 Y-R's; Pearl Speyer (Len Chambers' daughter) has taken national premiers with her seedlings; the late George Johnston produced a beauty in Waipasa, and David Adams, amongst many others, is trying his hand.

New Zealand growers have long held the same goals as raisers everywhere—to produce well coloured, smooth, well formed, large show blooms. There have been many advances, particularly in divisions 1-4. We would have to confess that the higher numbered divisions have not had the attention they deserve—it will be up to the *tamatoa* to see to that. We are confident that the present generation of growers will continue to experiment and that augurs well for the future.

Reference

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A BLUE RIBBON AFFAIR — WASHINGTON, D.C.

JAYDEE AGER, *Hawkinsville, Georgia*

I nervously juggled hand luggage in order to see my watch, which read after 11 pm, as the escalator descended into the baggage claim area of Washington's Dulles Airport. The Sheraton Hotel at Tyson's Corner had informed me via phone several weeks prior that their courtesy van ceased airport service at 10:30 p.m. I could just imagine a cab-ride to the hotel, the long way of course; practically no sleep, up early, and judge in the National Show. As this gloomy scenario unfolded in my mind, I suddenly looked straight into the mischievous smiling face of my good friend, Californian Bob Spotts.

"I knew you would be on that plane from Atlanta," said Bob. "The courtesy van will be here in 10 minutes. Now let's get your luggage."

Saved again!

And thus began another convention. Seeing a fine friend after a year, predictably the conversation begins with, "How's your season been? How did you do in the shows?"

I enjoy daffodil people as much as daffodils and this year's 33rd annual convention in Washington, D.C., was a blue ribbon affair. Delia Bankhead, Convention Chairperson, her committee, and the Washington Daffodil Society are to be applauded for what will be remembered as one of the best ADS Conventions ever.

On Friday morning, April 22nd, the judges began their assigned tasks and a few hours later, ribbons and awards decorated the beautiful, daffodil-filled exhibit hall. The room temperature was just right for daffodils, as attentive clerks passed out tissues for sniffing judges. Because our efficient show reporter, Loyce McKenzie, will make the National Show report as a part of her September *Journal* article, I will only say that the show was lovely, competitive, educational, inspiring, and it was an honor to be a part of the judging process.

The National Show and the trade exhibits were the magnet which drew everyone together, as old friends and new investigated the thousands of daffodil blooms on display. While we spent every available moment viewing the flowers, we still found some time to shop in the exclusive "Daffodil Boutique" presented by the WDS. Unique, lovely items of "daffodilia" were available and once again, the WDS did a fantastic job.

The convention "goody bags" were a special treat. Each convention program cover had been hand silk-screened by the talented Marie Bozievich with her original design of Mitsch's "Intrigue". There is no end to Marie's talents. Also in our "welcome kit" was a bright yellow bumper sticker which proclaimed, "Catch Yellow Fever...Plant Daffodils!".

A lovely lagniappe in the welcome kit was the little bottle of liqueur, compliments of Brian Duncan. Have you discovered what a wonderfully appropriate container the bottle makes for miniature daffodils?

The Friday evening Awards Banquet recognized all the hard-working exhibitors with the finest awards the American Daffodil Society offers. This year the National Show premiered three new Hybridizer's Awards and these new classes attracted many competitors.

The Gold Medal of the American Daffodil Society for "creative work of a pre-eminent nature in the understanding and advancement of daffodils" was awarded to Tom Bloomer of Northern Ireland. The Society's Silver Medal was presented to Mrs. P.R. Moore, Jr., of Virginia. This award recognized Jane for her "outstanding and distinguished service to the ADS." She is currently our busy Treasurer, after serving the ADS diligently for many years in various other capacities.

Saturday morning, April 23, began with the Hybridizers' Breakfast. Then the seminars began with fine presentations from Peter Ramsay, Max Hamilton, and David Jackson from "Down Under". Their programs focused on the progress of the New Zealand and Australian daffodil breeders. Wonderful, exciting slides of the seedlings and cultivars from the other hemisphere had everyone's attention. A delicious luncheon followed but the chief topics of conversation were the daffodils from "Down Under" and the upcoming "Tasvention".

After lunch, free time was allotted and many of us took advantage of the opportunity to tour some local daffodil gardens. I caught a ride with Barbara Tate of South Carolina to see Marie Bozievich's garden. Mrs. Bozievich greeted us with smiles and helpful tips. As a charter member of ADS, she knows how to grow daffodils MAGNA CUM LAUDE, as



The popular social hour with Dr. Tom Throckmorton, Sally Stanford, Marie Bozievich and Bill Pannill.

evidenced by her constant show bench success. Time demanded our return to the hotel but I'm sure everyone enjoyed the opportunity to tour local gardens. Such opportunities quell curiosity. The chief question is always, "What's their secret to growing such good flowers?" And the answer is always the same, "hard work".

A Judges Refresher Course on Saturday afternoon drew a standing-room-only crowd, anxious to hear the panel discussion by ADS AJ'S. The discussion was expertly moderated by our experienced Parliamentarian, Donald King, of Virginia. Questions and issues were addressed and everyone came away from the course with a better understanding of our judging purposes.

The popular Social Hour began at 6 p.m. and dinner and the annual business meeting followed. Dr. Snazelle presided and Nominating Committee Chair, Loyce McKenzie gave her report. The election of officers and directors was next on the agenda. The President's gavel was placed in the capable hands of Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen of Delaware. Mrs. Andersen greeted us and her address outlined some of the intentions of her administration. When the meeting was adjourned with the announcement that the show would be immediately dismantled, it had exhibitors scrambling to collect their ribbons and hybridizers dashing off to collect pollen.

Sunday morning, April 24, began cool and foggy. But by the end of the Intermediate Breakfast, the fog had lifted and we knew we had a good day for our tour. Many of the gardens and plantings of the U.S. National Arboretum were very impressive, but by far, the highlight of the day was the daffodil collection at Fern Valley. Our ingenious hosts, the Washington Daffodil Society, had planted a special exhibit called the Breeder's Garden



The inevitable bus trip.

which featured the work of 24 breeders from the U.S. and the United Kingdom. The flowers shown were the personal selections of the individual breeders. The exhibit was impressive and everyone marveled at the array of seedlings and cultivars. This exhibit, combined with the previous day's presentations on "Down Under" daffodils, afforded us a comprehensive look at the present state of daffodil breeding throughout much of the daffodil world. Thank yous are in order for the breeders and the WDS for providing this invaluable insight.

The meadow beside Fern Valley also had a special feature, a yellow and white striped lunch tent. A delicious box lunch was enjoyed by everyone, in spite of the gusting wind that threatened to dismantle the tent. My lunch was blown right into the lap of one of our New Zealand guests, Max Hamilton. Being most gracious, his comment was, "My, but it is a bit windy." Dr. Henry M. Cathey, director of the Arboretum, welcomed us and spoke briefly on special features, plans, and functions of the Arboretum.

Next we were off to Dumbarton Oaks, a historic and fabulous estate featuring some 10 acres of gardens. The eleven pools and nine fountains on the grounds provided a soothing backdrop for the varied garden "rooms". Late blooming daffodils nodded in the breezy bright sunshine, many of them naturalized under the great silver maples. Our members quickly dashed about, hoping to see all the areas before having to reluctantly return to the waiting buses.

We returned to the hotel and those who could, rested up a bit before dinner. The Board of Director's meeting addressed business and policy issues with much accomplished after a lengthy and productive session.

The final banquet was a delightful affair with the inimitable Bill Pannill of Virginia delivering the address. Mr. Pannill explained that his desire to "be great at something" was achieved through daffodils. In Bill's words,



Lunch time—the tent or the ground.

"It's hard to be humble, when you're perfect in every way." And his daffodil-breeding legacy is truly great, if not perfect.

Although Mr. Pannill is an act you just can't follow, Joe Stettinius, of Virginia, did himself proud as he orchestrated the Great Auction. A professional auctioneer had been secured by Mr. Stettinius to conduct the bidding process for the fabulous "daffodilia" and the coveted bulbs offered. The proceeds of this fun auction and the special bulb raffle enriched our ADS treasury by several thousand dollars.

The final order of business for the evening was the official invitation to the 1989 convention to be held in San Francisco, delivered by Californian, Nancy Wilson. Concluding this final step, the WDS again delighted us with the announcement of a table game, the winner of which received the lovely flower arrangements we had so enjoyed during the Banquet.

Smiling faces and hugs, goodbyes, and "Yes, I'll send you that when I dig," were the real closing ceremony. Fine daffodil friends were bid farewell, but the anticipation and plans for San Francisco were already apparent.

I confess that I have become a daffodil convention junkie, thriving on the fun, education, hospitality, and good friendship found at these gala affairs. It is SO exciting; Washington, D.C. was fabulous and now San Francisco in '89! Callaway Gardens in Georgia in 1990 (Ya'll come now, you heah!), 1991 is pending, 1992 in Columbus, Ohio in conjunction with Ameriflora.

I love it!

MEET YOUR NEW PRESIDENT

Our new President, Kathy Andersen, is no stranger to the daffodil world. She was a founding member of the Delaware Valley Daffodil Society and has served the ADS as Regional Vice President and, for 12 years, was the Recording Secretary for the ADS.

Kathy has a doctorate in chemistry and was involved in pharmacological research at the University of Michigan while her husband Marvin was in medical school. When they moved to Wilmington, Delaware, she took up teaching at Bryn Mawr College, but gave that up to the rigors of child rearing. During that time she became involved in day lilies, and chrysanthums, Philadelphia Horticultural Society and Wilmington Garden Center, United Way and the School Board.

Of her daffodils she says "I really love daffodils: the flowers, the bulbs, and rudimentary attempts at hybridization. A trip to Spain in March opened up an entirely new challenge...replication of the exact micro-climates for the successful growing of species." In addition to being a stalwart in the Northeast Region, Kathy has won a gold Watrous, two gold Quinns, and a Simmonds Medal in London.



ADS GOLD MEDAL RECIPIENT
1988
Mr. Tom Bloomer

The recipient of the American Daffodil Society Gold Medal is a hybridizer of note who has also received the Peter Barr Memorial Cup from the Royal Horticultural Society. He is now a silver-haired gentleman who in his youth was an outstanding rugby player. he has won the Bowles Cup three times in London; no small feat when you realize that it is awarded for twenty-four varieties, three stems each, drawn from not less than four divisions. Some of his hybridizing successes include White Star, Midas Touch, Silent Valley, Golden Joy, Lancelot, Silent Cheer, Dress Circle, and Poets Way. Additionally, his golden hands produced Santoria, Chief Inspector, Fly Half, Megalith, Algarve, and Vernal Prince. It is my pleasure to announce that the winner of the ADS Gold Medal is Brian Duncan's mentor, Mr. Tom Bloomer!



ADS SILVER MEDAL RECIPIENT
1988
Mrs. P. R. (Jane) Moore, Jr.

The recipient of the American Daffodil Society Silver Medal for 1988 has been a continuous member of the ADS Board of Directors for at least seventeen years. Also, our recipient has been a regional vice president, regional director, director-at-large, auditor, and symposium committee chairman. Additionally, our recipient has served on at least two ADS nominating committees and two ADS executive committees. Furthermore, our recipient has grown and exhibited award-winning daffodils for years and has also been an accredited judge for a number of years. The recipient of the ADS Silver Medal is our current treasurer, Mrs. R. P. (Jane) Moore, Jr.!

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Under Ted Snazelle's administration the ADS moved forward, beginning an outreach for new members and assuming a new position of fiscal responsibility through a change in dues structure. His recognition of interest in intermediates has again brought this topic to the forefront and resulted in the creation of a permanent Board Committee to establish guidelines. During the past two years a vision of an award for hybridizers at the National Show has become a reality with the establishment of an entire section for hybridizers and the generous donations of three different awards. We all thank Ted for his devoted service to the ADS and for the strides the Society made under his leadership.

My goals during the next two years are more in the area of housekeeping. The changes which I should like to effect are more of a shoring-up effort, and I look forward to working with a cooperative and enthusiastic Board and Membership to bring about these changes.

1. Better communication within the Regions: I ask each Regional Vice President or someone so designated to send out at least two newsletters per year to each ADS member within that Region. Quentin Erlandson, the National Membership Chairman, will be in regular communication with each RVP, or a Director so designated, to report on changes in membership. Personal letters from the RVP to new members and to potential drop-outs will help increase the overall membership. Joe Stettinius, the National Public Relations Chairman, will be in regular communication with each RVP, or a Director so designated, with ideas for increasing interest in Daffodil growing and showing.
2. Increase in membership: The Membership and Public Relations Chairmen are already working together to develop ideas for attracting and retaining members. They look forward to co-operation from the Regions.
3. Revision of the Judges' Handbook: A committee of five longtime and well-experienced exhibitors from five different regions has been appointed to discuss fundamental policies and procedures. They are to present to the Board any revisions which they all agree are needed. The Handbook will be thoroughly revised, not just updated. The Awards Chairman will update the awards portion. The Judges and School Chairman, Naomi Liggett, will chair the committee. Any input may be addressed to the Chairman for distribution to the committee.
4. Improved financial picture: The Financial Committee under able leadership of Treasurer Jane Moore is developing a conservative policy for the handling of our funds and seeking ways to increase our assets.

5. Conservation of the species: The Board has already adopted a position proposed by Dr. Harold Koopowitz deplored any activity which can lead to the endangerment of the wild species. We feel that it is important to maintain these species in cultivation as a hedge against extinction in the wild. I hope that over the next few years we can share any successes we have had in maintaining and increasing species in cultivation. Most are so exacting in their requirements that the general gardening public should be educated to start with the miniature hybrids and only progress to the species if they are willing to strive to create the proper environment. I would welcome information from anyone who has had success and will try to coordinate information from different parts of the country for our Editor.
6. More enjoyment of daffodils: Sometimes I think that we forget to enjoy our flowers and our daffodil friends. The show judges spend too much time looking for clerical errors or minute nicks in magnificent flowers and ignore the beauty before them. The exhibitors spend the same amount of time or more in out-judging and criticizing the judges. We fight endlessly about size parameters. It seems to me we could all lighten up a little and spend more time enjoying the growing and showing of daffodils and appreciating our daffodil friends world-wide.

KATHY ANDERSEN

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Middle Atlantic Region

- 1989: Mrs. J. Raymond Moore, Jr., 904 Applewood La., Baltimore, MD 21212
1990: Brent Heath, Rt. 3, Box 208 R, Gloucester, VA 23061
1991: Mrs. Joel Crenshaw, 1047 Walker Mill Rd., Great Falls, VA 22066

Southeast Region

- 1989: Dr. Elise Cheesborough, 109 Carolina Forest, Chapel Hill, NC 27514
1990: Miss Barbara Tate, Roc Rd., Rt. 8, Greenville, SC 29611
1991: Mrs. Judy Dunn, 1847 Young Rd., Lithonia, GA 30058

Midwest Region

- 1989: Ms. Evadene Holyoke, 608 S. High St., Yellow Springs, OH 45387
1990: Harold McConnell, 4075 Danern Dr., Dayton, OH 45430
1991: Douglas R. Clarke, 13905 Allisonville Rd., Noblesville, IN 46060

Southern Region

- 1989: Mrs. Harold Stanford, Rt. 3, Box 213, Lebanon, TN 37087
1990: Mrs. Richard Roof, 249 Cardinal La., Paducah, KY 42001
1991: Mrs. D. Q. Rankin, Rt. 5, Box 65, West Monroe, LA 71291

Central Region

- 1989: Mrs. Carol Sisson Regehr, KSU Physics Dept., Cardwell Hall, Manhattan, KS 66506
1990: Michel Heger, 8015 Krey Ave., Waconia, MN 55387
1991: Mrs. Harry Mercer, 2019 Clinton Street, Rockfold, IL 61103

Southwest Region

- 1989: Mrs. Jesse Cox, 228 Daffodil La., Hot Springs, AR 71901
1990: Richard C. Butler, 36 River Ridge, Little Rock, AR 72207
1991: Mrs. C. R. Bivin, Rt. 1, Box 298, Overton, TX 75684

Pacific Region

- 1989: Robert E. Jerrell, 162 Crestview Dr., Orinda, CA 94563
1990: William H. Roese, 903 Amberly Pl., Santa Maria, CA 93454
1991: Ms. Janice E. Moyers, 102 Picnic Ave., San Rafael, CA 94901

ADS COMMITTEES

Awards: Mrs. Hubert Bourne, 1052 Shadyhill Dr., Columbus, OH 43221
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Classification: Handy Hatfield, 22799 Ringgold Southern Rd., Stoutsville, OH 43154
Data Bank: Dr. Tom D. Throckmorton, 1200 Pleasant St., Des Moines, IA 50308
Editor of Journal: Mrs. Richard Frank, Jr., 1018 Stonewall Dr., Nashville, TN 37220
Finance: Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., 16 Maple Ave., Newport News, VA 23607
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Miniatures: Mrs. W. R. Mackinney, 535 Woodhaven Rd., West Chester, PA 19382
Photography: Mrs. Richard M. Turner, RR#1, Box 241, West Kingston, RI 02892
Publications: Mrs. Robert B. Cartwright, 1216 St. Andrew's Place, Nashville, TN 37204
Public Relations: Joseph Stettinius, 311 Oak La., Richmond, VA 23226
Registration: Mrs. Kenneth B. Anderson, 4810 Palm Dr., LaCanada, CA 91001
Research, Health and Culture: Julius Wadekamper, Rt. 5, 15974 Canby Ave., Faribault, MN 55021
Round Robins: Mrs. Johannes R. Krahmer, 2201 Kentmere Pkwy., Wilmington, DE 19806
Show Reporter: Mrs. Herman McKenzie, 249 Engleside Dr., Madison, MS 39001
Test Gardens and Wister Award: Mrs. Nancy Whitlock, Route 2, Box 239, Berlin, MD 21811

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Miss Leslie Anderson, Rt. 3, 2302 Byhalia Rd., Hernando, MS 38632

DUES NOTICE

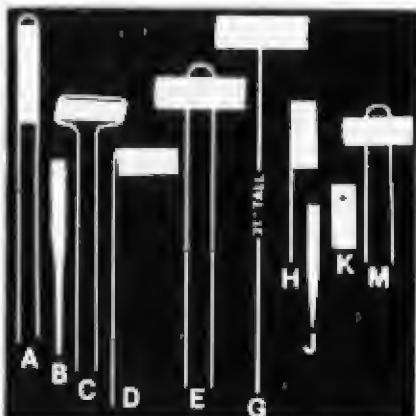
Beginning immediately, there will be an increase in dues. As each of us comes up for renewal the new fees will apply. People who join for the first time *this spring* using the "yellow-fever" handout will be exempt this one time only. Please check the new schedule in the inside front cover in this issue.

POPULARITY POLL

The time has come to decide just which 25 daffodils you simply could not do without *this* year. They may not be the same ones that you "simply had to have" last year, but the ones that were at the top of the list this year. It is interesting to see the difference in the list of those which we select for show and the ones which we select for "true love." Which will the majority think are the best this year? Which will we, by vote, recommend to other daffodil growers? Which will we be encouraging beginners to try?

The ballot is in the front of the March Journal. Have no fear of damaging the March issue when you take out that page because the opposite page is the one you used to register for the convention. If you remove the Popularity Poll page and lose the registration page, no article will be lost to you, no damage will show, and you still will have a complete Journal for your collection. If you have already disposed of the March issue, take out a piece of paper, count one through 25, put your favorite cultivars after each number, your name and address and region at the bottom. Put it in an envelope, and mail to Charles Wheatley, P.O. Box 150, Mongo, Indiana 46771. Do it now before you forget the names of those special favorites.

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K—Tie-On Labels	100 for \$7.85
M—Miniature Markers	30 for \$6.35

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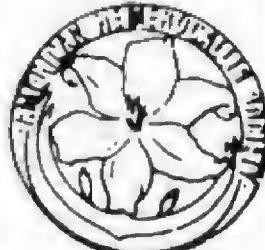
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Elly Launisu, Secretary, 1454 Rebel Drive, Jackson, MS 39211

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

This issue, more than others, has brought to mind a previously unanswered question: What do we call people who raise daffodils? Our illustrious past president calls us narcissophiles which, of course, is better than narcissists! But there is no precedence for that word in the unabridged Webster's Dictionary and it is not very easy to spell. Then there is daffodillian which is easier to spell, but what about its history? Is it in a dictionary? No. Then there is another version of the daffodil grower called daffophile, but there is no precedence for that either. And there is the term that I favor daffodiller—and it has no credibility whatsoever either. Then there is that southern U.S. term; "buttercup," as in "You blooming buttercup," but we won't go into that! What's a body to do? Something-phile seems to be the best bet since "-phile" is in the dictionary as "loving or favorably disposed toward..." and if we growers are not lovingly or favorable disposed towards our daffodils there is no telling why we spend all our spare time, and all the other time, in ordering of, planting of, picking of, and all the other o's that we do for our lovely flowers. Isn't that so, all you daffodillers, daffodillians, daffophiles, and narcissophiles out there reading this piece of nonsense?



Borbeleta Gardens, Inc.

15974 Canby Avenue Rt. 5
Faribault, MN 55021

will dispose of their daffodil collection this year. We are offering the newer choice daffodils to the Regions of the American Daffodil Society and to Garden Clubs for their sales and auctions. The price is \$50.00 per 100 bulbs. This collection of 100 bulbs contains 5 to 10 bulbs each of 15 to 20 different cultivars, all named. You may order these directly from this ad.

Single bulbs are offered for .75 each. Please send a stamped self-addressed envelope for a complete listing.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.
INCOME AND EXPENSES — YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1987

INCOME:

Dues Paid in 1987			\$14,169.50
Life Memberships Paid in 1987			2,700.00
Memorial Gifts			550.00
Sale of Books, Supplies, etc.:	Income	Expenses	
R.H.S. Yearbooks	\$1,074.50	\$ 962.17	
A.H.S. Handbooks	111.50	—	
Daffodils to Show and Grow	913.38	—	
Handbook for Judges	415.00	—	
Daffodils: For Home, Garden and Show	162.70	158.24	
A.D.S. Publications	318.38	—	
Binders for Journal	146.00	808.55	
A.D.S. Membership Pins	88.00	—	
Data Bank Printouts, Binders & Stud Bks.	825.00	1,253.06	
Show Entry Cards	766.50	—	
Medals and Ribbons	448.10	139.92	
	<u>\$5,269.06</u>	<u>\$3,321.94</u>	<u>1,947.12</u>
Advertising in Journal.....			854.31
Judges and Refresher Fees			219.00
Slide Rentals			480.32
Dividends and Interest Received.....			6,314.78
Registrations			97.50
Convention Surplus			3,121.28
Repayment of Advance			<u>1,000.00</u>
TOTAL INCOME			<u>\$31,453.31</u>

EXPENSES:

Daffodil Journal—Printing and Mailing		\$14,654.97
Roster		1,066.92
Office Expense:		
Executive Director and Clerical	\$6,250.00	
Social Security Tax	446.88	
Bond	100.00	
Printing, Postage, Tel. and Supplies	2,403.26	
Computer Printouts, Lists and Labels	<u>445.00</u>	<u>9,645.14</u>
Officers		141.23
Regional Vice-Presidents (Newletters)		538.10
Committees		1,145.97
Grant from Education and Research Fund		325.35
Convention Advance		1000.00
Membership Brochures		3458.25
Dues—National Council of State Garden Clubs		15.00
Miscellaneous, Refund, etc.		10.00
TOTAL EXPENSES		<u>\$32,000.93</u>

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.
BALANCE SHEET — DECEMBER 31, 1987

ASSETS:

Cash in Bank of Mississippi	\$ 1,635.28
C.D. Bank of Mississippi, due 5-31-88	12,000.00
Savings Account - Bank of Mississippi.....	1,389.87
C.D. Homestead S&L. MPRG, 13.15% due 5-30-89.....	11,000.00
Prudential-Bache Government Plus Fund	32,479.63
Prudential-Bache Moneymarket Assets.....	4,833.00
Inventory of Publications, etc.:	
RHS Yearbooks (314)	\$ 1,868.00
AHS Handbooks (430)	430.00
Daffodils to Show and Grow (190)	247.00
Handbook for Judges (161)	161.00
Binders for Journal (84)	680.40
ADS Membership Pins (102)	535.50
Data Bank Printouts (4)	60.00
Brief Guide to Growing Daffodils (200)	<u>120.00</u>
	4,101.90
Inventory of Medals:	
Medal Dies	15.00
Gold and Silver Medals	<u>298.30</u>
	<u>313.30</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	\$67,752.98

LIABILITIES:

Dues Paid in Advance (in whole or in part)	\$ 9,326.30
Life Memberships	23,650.00
Memorial Fund	3,562.00
Herbert A. Fischer Bequest	5,000.00
Education and Research Fund:	
John Larus Memorial	10,000.00
Other Contributions	160.28
Convention Surpluses Added	7,228.02
Interest on Fund Assets	16,333.88
Less Grants, 1981 to 1986	- 7,059.11
Less Grants in 1987	- 325.35
Less Educational Expenditures	<u>- 9,341.00</u>
	<u>16,996.72</u>
Research Endowment Fund:	
1985 Convention Surplus	<u>3,367.39</u>
Interest on Fund Assets	<u>514.68</u>
Escrow Account (Editor of Journal)	3,882.07
Net Worth	<u>4,800.00</u>
	<u>535.89</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$67,752.98

AUDIT STATEMENT

The above statement and balance sheets for the year 1987 were prepared using the cash receipts and disbursement records maintained by the Executive Director. The balances were verified with the bank statement and account statements of the financial institutions indicated. The inventory of publications is shown at cost except that no value is included for surplus ADS publications. In addition to the assets shown, the Society has a substantial library of books on daffodil culture, many of which are rare and valuable, and several colored slide collections. It also has a number of memorial silver trophies awarded at convention shows. The slides, books and trophies were mostly contributed and no value is included.

Dues received in the current year, covering periods beyond the end of the year, were prorated and amounts covering such future periods are shown as a liability as are life memberships.

Receipts for dues and other income were verified with deposit slips and disbursements were checked with suppliers' invoices and cancelled checks signed by the Executive Secretary and Treasurer when required.

Based on this review, it is my opinion that this report presents an accurate statement of the financial condition of the Society and that the records are being maintained in a sound and orderly manner.

LUCY F. KING, Auditor

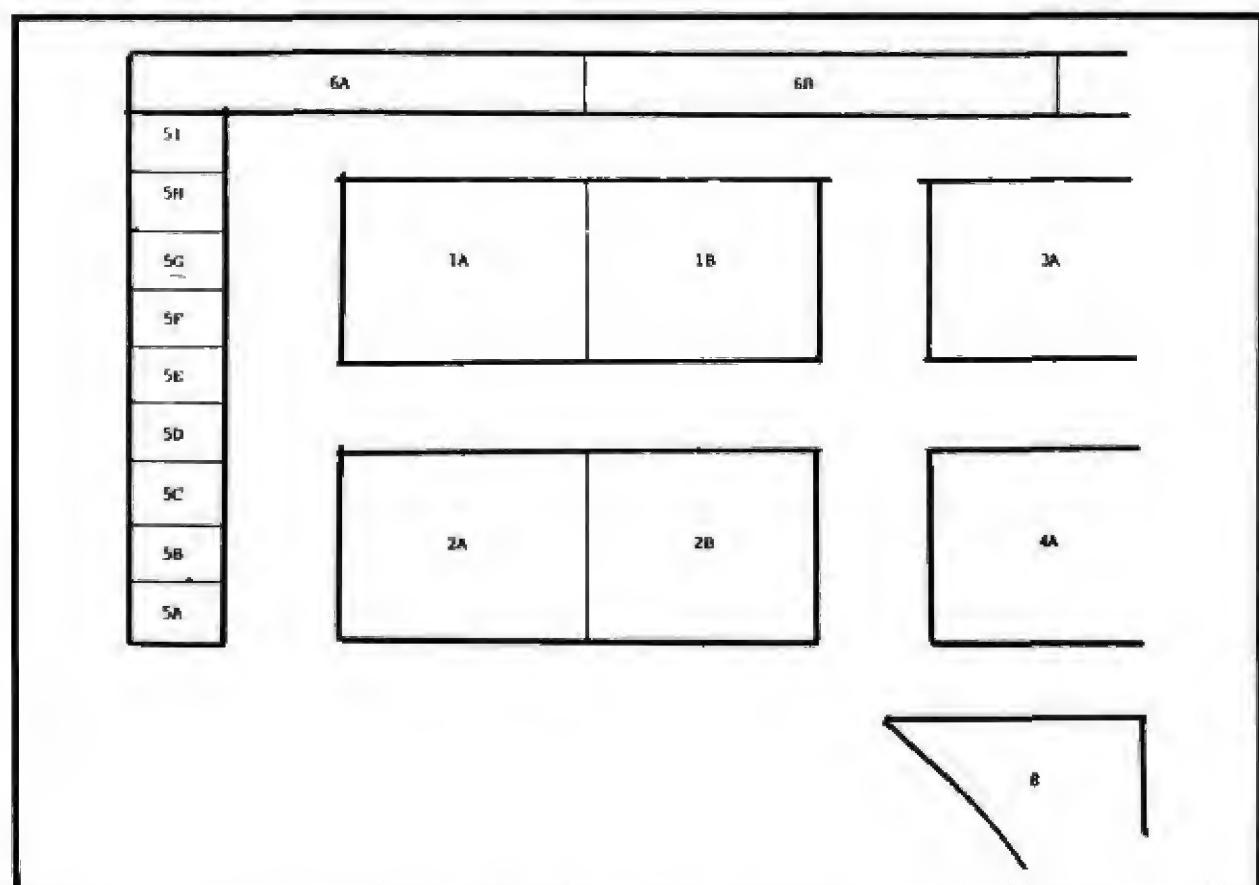
PRINTOUT A RECORD

JOSEPH STETTINIUS, Richmond, Virginia

Daffodillians are notorious but imaginative record keepers—visits to many gardens have revealed diverse and imaginative methods to maintain records. While there are many variations, the primary objectives of record keeping are “What varieties do I have?” and “Where have I planted them?” As seasons go by, some varieties disappear or are lifted and moved. The eraser comes out and new notations are imposed over the erased ones or, on a snowy winter weekend, the records are completely rewritten.

The day of the computer has arrived! The drudgeries of having good, clean and accurate records can be a thing of the past. With the home computer, records can be kept on discs, retrieved and modified with up to date printouts. Cost is no longer a major factor. The versatility of computers and the number of tasks they perform better and quicker mean that cost-benefit tests are usually satisfied. Get your computer salesperson to explain this. The big problem is intimidation—the older we are, the more we fear the “brick wall” in the learning curve. Once you break through the “brick wall” you will never want to go back. To get through, you will need the competent help of a computer professional, your salesperson, a cohort, child, or grandchild who has already been through the learning curve.

If you buy an IBM PC or compatible computer today, you very likely



Map of garden beds.

will want to buy the *Lotus 1-2-3* or *Smart* software systems. Both have good spreadsheet, database, and word processing interfaced programs. The size of "memory" is another factor to consider. Tell your salesperson what you plan to do, the number of items in a report, and how many reports. Hopefully, this can be interpolated into a machine with adequate capacity to perform the desired functions. My machine has 20K of memory with a hard disc system. I would suggest you consider a hard disc system as the extra expense is well worth the operational ease. If you are really sophisticated, you might consider a tape drive back-up system to duplicate your records in case of accidental erasure. Now that you are thoroughly intimidated by the hardware and software requirements, let me tell you what the system can do for you.

THE SPREADSHEET. Normally, when you plant your beds you draw a map locating the varieties. The spreadsheet is, in essence, a "map". Picture A is a sample of a spreadsheet for one of my beds. Each of the spread sheets is covered with acetate and filed in a loose leaf binder.

SECTION: B					
S	T	U	V	W	X
Starmount 2w-w	Regal Bliss 2w-gww	Forest Park 2w-w	Murrayfield 3w-gyo	New Penny 3y-y	Florida Manor 3w-gyo
				Timolin 3y-gyr	Suave 3y-y
			Best of Luck 3w-gor	Golden Pond 3y-yyo	B6/3w 3w-gyr
Williamsburg 2w-w	Wedding Gift 2w-w	Gull 2w-gww			Omaha 3w-yyr
			Badbury Rings 3y-yyr	Bossa Nova 3o-r	Heslington 3w-gyr
					F33/92
					3w-wwy

Picture A. A sample spread sheet or map.

During the growing season, I put appropriate notes on the acetate with a grease pencil. At the end of the season, the notes are transferred to the database system (discussed later), and the acetate wiped clean for next year. If bulbs are lifted or disappear, then the vacant spot is so noted on the spreadsheet records. If new varieties are planted in the "vacant" spaces this information is entered on the spreadsheet.

After planting season is over, a new printout of the spreadsheet is run off and replaces the outdated one under the acetate for the next season. The acetate is wiped clean.

DATABASE SYSTEM. Picture B is the basic data form used to maintain the data on each variety. You can design this form to contain any information in any order you deem appropriate.

Section I: Name of the variety and all of the ADS data bank info.

Section II: Acquisition and planting data including locations.

Section III: Show results.

Section IV: Log-general information related to health, lifting, multiplying dispositions, etc.

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THE AMERICAN PLANT LIFE SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 985, NATIONAL CITY, CA 92050

The American Plant Life Society, publishers of HERBERTIA, international journal of bulbous plants, invites your subscription to the quarterly Newsletter and color-filled journal covering new species, cultivars, culture and natural history of bulbous plants of the world. Published since 1934, the journal, formerly known as *Plant Life*, is the foremost publication on bulbous plants, especially Amaryllidaceae.

Annual subscription \$20/Year: APLS-DS, P.O. Box 5355, Pasadena, CA 91107-0355 U.S.A.

STANDARD DAFFODIL RECORD

Variety & Classification: Amber Castle 2 Y-WPP Show Class: 02/04 File: a012
Registered: 1976 Breeder: Mrs. J.L. Richardson Bloom Season: Height:
Fertility: Variation:
Collections: A) Color: Pinkcup B) Age: C) Nationality: Irish
Parentage: Camelot × Daydream

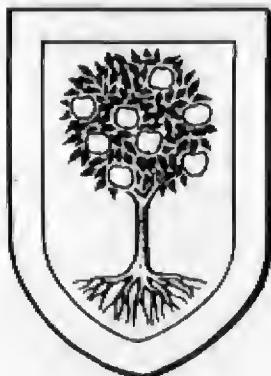
Planted: Year: 1981 Number: 03 Price: \$ 12.00 Source: Rathowen
Year: Number: Price: Source:
Location: Bed 1A Grid F5, F6

Awards:

Show: Gloucester	Date: 1982	Award: blue-single
Baltimore	1982	blue-single
Baltimore	1982	blue-division collection
Williamsburg	1983	blue-single
Chapel Hill	1984	blue-ADS Throckmorton col.
Chapel Hill	1984	blue-single
Chapel Hill	1985	ADS Green

Log: 1983—lifted 1 triple, 5 doubles, 4 singles. Fall 1983—replanted 2 doubles and 1 single—gave the rest to Brent Heath.

Picture B. Design of basic data on each variety.



Daffodils 1988-9
will be published by
The Royal Horticultural Society
during September 1988.

Copies are available from the American Daffodil Society, Inc., or from RHS Enterprises, Ltd., Wisley, Woking, Surrey GU23 6QB, England.

For details concerning membership of the Society, please write to:

The Secretary
THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
Vincent Square
London, SW1P 2PE, England

Before you design your database or "input" form you need to decide how you intend to use the data. To use the data you need to be able to "retrieve" it. Each fact of data is called a field and the field that controls the retrieval process is called the "key field". For example, if you want a report telling you the names of all pink cup varieties you have, you would make the "color" field the "key field" and design your report to honor that request. If you want all "American Bred" you change the key field to "Nationality" and design your report to honor that request. The reports I have designed are all show oriented to help me efficiently select candidates for various classes.

They are:

Registration date: The 1945 collections and other date oriented collections.

Nationalities: American Bred, etc.

Color: White, pink cup, red cup collections.

Division: Division collections.

Classes: Single, triple, and collections

1982	Punchline 7 Y-YYP	Grant E. Mitsch
1982	Regal Bliss 2 W-GWW	Brian Duncan
1982	Royal Occasion 2 W-P	Mrs. J. Abel Smith
1982	Royal Wedding 2 W-GWY	Carncairn Daffodils, Ltd.
1982	Witch Doctor 3 W-YYO	Ballydorn Bulb Farm
1983	Big Sur 1 W-W	William G. Pannill
1983	Bossa Nova 3 O-R	Brian Duncan
1983	Chippewa 3 W-YYR	William G. Pannill

Picture C. Retrieval by age.

Murray Evans	Yosemite 2 W-W
Oregon Blue Farm	Golden Dawn 8 Y-O
P. Phillips	Sedate 2 W-P
Percival D. Williams	Beryl 6 Y-O
Percival D. Williams	Lady Serena 9 W-GYR
Percival D. Williams	Stoke 5 Y-Y
Percival D. Williams	Trevithian 7 Y-Y
R. VanderSchoot & Son	Cheerfulness 4 W-Y
R.W. Favell	Suzy 7 Y-O

Picture D. Retrieval by breeder.

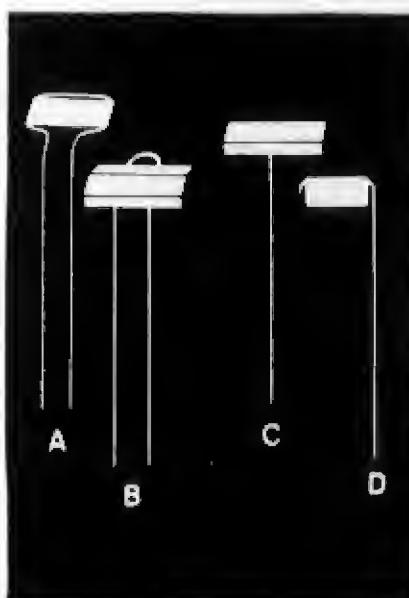
Redcup	Witch Doctor 3 W-YYO
Redcup	Xerxes 8 W-O
Redcup	Xonephon 8 Y-R
Redcup	seedling 75/FYC/1 3 Y-YYR
Redcup	seedling D637 2 Y-R
White	Achnasheen 3 W-W
White	Alabaster 4 W-W
White	Androcles 4 W-W

Picture E. Retrieval by color.

I am currently redesigning my system to use the parentage date to give me a report for "parent-child" classes. Since I am getting into hybridizing, I am thinking about adding another section for breeding data.

Don't let the computer system overwhelm you. Think of it as a mechanical system to manipulate index cards of information into different orders as may be appropriate for the need.

Remember when you learned to ride a bike? One minute you thought you couldn't and never would; the next minute you could and always will. Learning the computer is the same, but for those of you who never learned to ride a bike—I don't know what will happen.



PERMANENT METAL FLOWER and GARDEN MARKERS

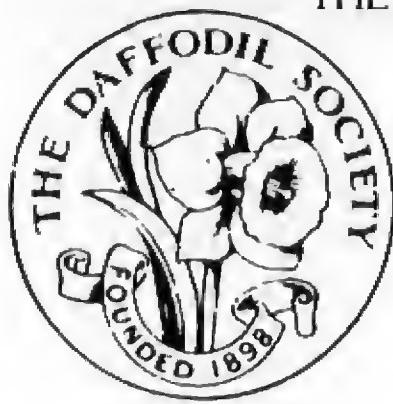
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Style D: Swinger 100-10" \$15.30.

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THE DAFFODIL SOCIETY



was established in Britain in 1898 to cater for the needs of all daffodil enthusiasts and now has members in all the countries where daffodils are grown seriously.

The Society issues two publications each year to all members and welcomes contributions from all growers on the complete range of topics.

Minimum membership subscription is £3.00 per annum; overseas members £8.00 for three years (optional); payment by STERLING International Money Order please to:

Hon. Don Barnes, Secretary, 32 Montgomery Ave., Sheffield, S7 1NZ, England

EXTRA FUNDS FOR ADS

Thanks to the generosity of Elise Havens and Handy Hatfield we at the convention had the chance to buy chances on three great collections of daffodils. If we missed out on those bulbs we had a chance to bid for special bulbs, among other daffodil items, at the final banquet. The hybridizers who donated bulbs include Clive Postles, Rathowen, Ballydorn, Jackson's, Daffodil Mart, Mrs. J. Abel Smith, Carncairn Daffodils, Murray Evans, Elise Havens, Bill Pannill, and Koanga Daffodils.

From these sales ADS realized over \$4500. The Lottery garnered over \$1000, but the surprises came at bidding time. One bulb of Society Belle from Rathowen sold for \$550. A Pannill seedling brought \$200. The 32 bulbs brought an average of \$105 each.

To all of the very generous donors (and the wild bidders) the ADS is grateful. We may have a computer or something else just as exciting yet.

A SORRY TALE

FRANK HARRISON, *Newtownards, Northern Ireland*

(from the *Newsletter, Northern Ireland Daffodil Group, October 1987*)

This is a story that never should have been written, and never would have been, had it not been that Brian Duncan at the Northern Ireland Daffodil Group Late Show at Carncairn Lodge in 1987 took a photograph. This showed a daffodil seedling which had been put up to show what a disastrous failure years of crossing and re-crossing cultivars to produce a beautiful green crowned flower had been.

That flower unfortunately took a better picture than its actual self should have allowed. What had been exhibited as an object lesson in flower faults to be avoided by hybridizers, comes out with such a beautiful rounded bright grassy green corona that the eye is diverted from the pointed and rather incurved perianth segments. As the bud opens these are green flushed and later become a sort of greenish ivory of great substance and remarkably poor form. Added to these defects, the anthers are splayed up and down, speaking of *poeticus* blood, and for bad measure the pollen when it appears, is so late in May that no other flower is available as a seed plant.

The whole flower is borne on a tall stem with good poise, a fine robust stalk and rich green foliage all worthy of some much better thing. It will, of course, never be named but could it be called *Green Tragedy* or *Greenhorn*?

The flower, however, excited not only sympathy for the raiser but also curiosity among other breeders as to how such a thing ever came to be produced and why.

Well that takes us back to Guy Wilson and his Cushendall, Cantabile and the beautiful Lough Areema. It must have been in the late 1950s,



certainly over 30 years ago, that he said that there could be a green crowned Division 3 or Division 9 just round the corner. Frigid and Foggy Dew were mentioned as having green throats and some qualifications as potential pollen or seed parents if crossed with the other cultivars mentioned. Thus inspired, the long, frustrating exercise began with multiple crossings in which Cushendall, Cantabile and Frigid featured as the best seed parents, with Lough Areema and Cantabile producing the best colour breaks,

but always orange/red rimmed flowers. More substance was needed, so Tryst (2 W-WWY) and Portrush (3 W-GWW) came into the developing picture.

By some time in the mid 1960s Willie Dunlop was paying us one of his always stimulating and welcome visits to Ballydorn and together we found a minor wonder of Cushendall and Cantabile blood, which had a small round white perianth and a dime-sized pale green crown. What a treasure it was. How carefully marked and tended, but like everything else, it got the three hour hot water treatment which did not, alas, preserve it for next year. It melted away with what we now call *Botrytis cinerea*, but then innocently referred to as "the fungus."

The search for perfection went on, but by now we were getting the kind of seedlings in other divisions which we have always made our prime objective, that is to say, a robust garden plant of free flowering character and with thick substance. The substance often came from Guy Wilson's Guardian and Tryst in the white petalled things and Home Fires and Kilmorack in the yellow reds, but that is another story, and the failure to repeat the solid green crown began to take second place to other more immediately rewarding objectives.

However, a new range of perspectives opened up with Dr. Bill Bender's correspondence about his Bithynia crosses aiming at the same green crown and with later news of Mr. M. Lima's and Mr. William Welch's interest in the same direction, this gave new impetus to the then failing enthusiasm at Ballydorn.

By that time Portrush, open-pollinated by Division 3 W-W's, had produced Portstewart, and in its turn Portstewart × Tryst had produced Port Erin, a heavy textured flower with green buds, and a green throat, and deep green corona rimmed white, but liable to blast in dry hot weather at the end of May. Thereafter things become confused because we discovered that Portstewart would cross with everything in sight and ripen a lot of seed. But this occurred at a time when other pressures of life demanded less book work given to daffodil breeding and more to the cares of a judicial life. So the trail comes to an end and all one can say is that of the

considerable number of good things from Portstewart seedlings there is this oddity which Brian Duncan has flattered with his beautiful photography of better than reality.

The only good result to come out of this long, sad series of disappointed hopes is that, rather unexpectedly, we got a whole collection of really robust plants with highly coloured flowers at first having deep green eyes, and later throats, then 1/2 or 2/3 of the corona in shades of green, varying from sage through to deep emerald. These include Ardglass, Goose Green and Tullybeg and the enchanting Fairy Footsteps, Frank's Fancy and hopefully more to come in 1988.

The moral of this sad story is that when you shoot at a rabbit on the ground you may hit a pheasant in the air, but only if you are lucky.

INSURANCE POLICES

LEONE LOW, Yellow Springs, Ohio

The first purchases for my new daffodil garden when I moved to Yellow Springs at the beginning of the decade were midseason flowers for the shows. Somehow the small cups crept into the collection.

"Why are you buying those late old things?" a friend asked.

Too timid to say that I really liked them, I replied, "It's insurance against an early season, and my garden has bloom longer."

For those of you who are considering adding to your division three collection, I'll describe some white perianth, then yellow perianth 'insurance policies' and then conclude with some observations about hybridizing in this class. Only a few of the old standbys are mentioned. Also I'll apologize in advance to growers on both sides of the Atlantic, and on both sides of the equator, for overlooking, forgetting, or never growing some terrific small cups. Additional ideas are available from listings of the Main Cup collections in each ADS National Convention, the 1987 Popularity Poll, or lists of show winners.

One of the earliest, and my favorite, is vibrant Loch Broom, 3 W-OOR. Another introduction of the late John Lea is the elegant Cul Beag, 3 W-R. Others of his that I like are Loch Roag, 3 W-R, Cairn Toul, 3 W-OOR, and Loch Trool, 3 W-R. While the latter is clearly division 3, was catalogued and described as such by John Lea, it has been listed in the *Daffodil Data Bank* as a 2. Clive Postle has corrected the registration. Clive, who named and introduced Lea's Colley Gate, 3 W-YYR, also introduced his own Heslington, 3 W-R, Best Bloom at the Early RHS 1987 London Show. This striking bloom is pictured in the December 1987 ADS Journal. Old, but still good, favorites Merlin and Rockall are parents of several of the proceeding. Brian Duncan's Doctor Hugh, 3 W-GOO, and Lighthouse, 3 W-R, are also favorites. Hartz, 3 W-O, is brighter than the color coding suggests. Blanchard rimmed introductions are the eyecatching Canford, 3

W-WYO, show stalwart Purbeck, 3 W-YYO, and the still lovely Kimmeridge, 3 W-YYO. Poeticus is almost certainly in the pedigree of all of these, and that of many similarly charming cultivars such as Wetherby, Rimride, Birdsong, Socialite, etc. The red coloring attracts the rays of the sun and causes burning of the cups of these most beloved flowers.

While nothing can match the 2 W-W class for consistency of quality during midseason, the 3 W-W's try to wear their mantle in the late season. Verona, 3 W-W, will sometimes still win. Strong competitors are Snowcrest, 3 W-GWW, Sea Dream, 3 W-GWW, from 'down under', and Delos, 3 W-W. White Tie, 3 W-W, is a Throckmorton introduction. Mary Baldwin, 3 W-W, was originally registered as a 2, and was a stalwart in Bill Pannill's Silver Ribbon win at the 1987 ADS Show. Others of his have recently become more widely available. Mitsch's Cool Crystal, 3 W-GWW, is a world-wide winner. Carncairn's Irish Linen, 3 W-GWW has a lovely green eye. Lea's Glen Cassley, 3 W-W, and Polglass, 3 W-GWW, seem to always look one in the eye. Elise Havens will introduce Class Act in 1989. We all look forward to seeing Postle's 3 W-W seedling which was Best Bloom at the RHS Daffodil Show and in his winning Engleheart Cup entry in 1987.

Rathowen's Rivendell, 3 W-GYY, is my favorite among similarly colored Rimmon, 3 W-GYY, Ernevale, 3 W-GWY, and Loth Lorian, 3 W-GYY, but all are nice. Mitsch's pale Eminent, 3 W-GYY, will still win, as will his Silken Sails, 3 W-WWY. Park Springs, 3 W-WWY, is a strong competitor. Yum-Yum, 3 W-WWY, from the Jacksons is new on the scene. Carncairn's Spring Valley, 3 W-GYY and smaller Mint Cup, 3 W-GWY, as well as Bloomer's Vernal Prince, 3 W-GYY, are more deeply colored. Lea's Oykel, 3 W-Y, is consistently show quality and is a half sibling of Dunley Hall, 3 W-GYY, 1986 RHS Best Bloom. The latter's name was suggested by Betty Lea, and six Dunley Hall blooms are pictured on the cover of the RHS's Daffodils 1987-8.

My current favorites in the 3 Y-O/R class are Duncan's Dateline, Postles' Stanway, and their ancestor, Lea's Achduart. Centreville, 3 Y-R, can be spectacular. Orange perianth division 3 loves are Bossa Nova, Sabine Hay, and Altruist. Brian Duncan has interesting new things to come in these classes.

The reverse bicolor choice selections are Lyrebird, 3 Y-GWW, and Citron, 3 Y-WWY, both from Mitsch/Havens. Dr. Throckmorton's Earthlight, 3 Y-WYY, fades to 3 Y-WWY. This was his goal. In fact, he says "One of my goals was to create a toned daffodil with a double-reverse, i. e., a daffodil with a white perianth and yellow cup which would ultimately reverse to a yellow-perianthed daffodil with a white cup. Several of my flowers do this, and probably the best example is Earthlight."

His endearing Spring Tonic, 3 Y-GYR and Painted Desert, 3 Y-GYO are siblings. Precisely formed Marque, 3 Y-ORR, has always had a white perianth in my garden. Golden Pond, 3 Y-YYO, has better form than Blanchard's colorful 3 Y-YYR, Chickerel. I will have to visit a friend's

garden when Blanchard's Badbury Rings, 3 Y-YYR, brings forth one of its expensive blooms. Mitsch's Lapine, 3 Y-YYO, is a favorite in England.

Since the 3's descended from the poets, yellow perianth cultivars have been harder to develop. These are of particular interest to hybridizers since there is still much progress to be made, and more things are available to try as parents, including the lovely old Lemonade, Blanchard's Ferndown and Verwood, all 3 Y-Y. Other charmers in this class are Citronita, Daiquiri, New Penny, Suave, and Johnnie Walker, all 3 Y-Y. Some modestly priced ones are Surfbird, 3 Y-Y, Mint Julip and Limegrove, both 3 Y-GYY. More are on the way, and one is Walden Pond, planned for 1989 introduction.

Audubon, 3 W-YYP, is still the most loved small cup with pink in the cup. This is also an area in which a number of hybridizers are working, and a lot of division 2 flowers with very short cups have been obtained, and soon-to-be-introduced 3 W-P seedlings are rumored to exist, with Mrs. Abel-Smith having the inside track. Those who have been able to get seeds from readily available Audubon say that it is even more difficult to get them to germinate.

Several in the Midwest who are attempting to hybridize Division 3's were thwarted by the '87 spring season. The later bloom season means less cool weather and less than ideal hybridizing conditions. One of the difficulties in trying to make progress within this division has been small numbers of seeds or no seeds in some crosses. I have had limited success with about a third of those listed above, and failure, ditto. However, good seeders Loch Assynt and Aircastle have produced a number of introductions for several hybridizers, so someone might want to start with those. The more adventuresome hybridizers might want to immediately include the newest introductions in their breeding program.

If Division 2's are used in the cross, be sure that their cups are almost Division 3, that is, nearly as short as one third the length of the perianth segments. Crosses of closely related colors may lead to progress in one or both classes. Clive Postle says to keep crosses in the same color class, if possible. It is easier to make progress if the goal is to improve one or at most two characteristics. Try to make crosses between cultivars which do not share the fault you are trying to improve. However, Elise Havens has noted that intensely colored cultivars can sometimes appear from pale ones. The one success may be worth the huge percentage of failures.

Beginning hybridizers should keep in mind that it may be five years from seed to first bloom, so a deliberate and well planned approach is better unless one is young or is working with equally interested younger persons. I think that a study of pedigrees is essential when planning purchases and crosses. Keep in mind the difficulty in moving ahead if one is always following what others have done. A study of others' past successes can give a hint of what to expect if closely related crosses are performed. However, recall that Clive Postle says "Plan your crosses in advance, but do what seems right in the garden."

ON THE TRAIL OF LADY SERENA

MEG YERGER, *Princess Anne, Maryland*

The poeticus daffodil Lady Serena first came to the United States as PDW 101. Willis Wheeler got three bulbs of it in 1956 from a neighbor of P.D. Williams, Doris Long of Trenoweth Valley Flower Farm, St. Keverne, Cornwall. Willis used it, under number, in crosses and found it set seed very well and got some very attractive things particularly when using it, both ways, with Actaea. Brent Heath has a good many bulbs from these crosses for further evaluation and there is a seedling, Wheeler 16/630, that shows definite family resemblance to Lady Serena. Willis attracted attention with his seedlings at shows when he was still in Washington. In 1973, upon deciding to move to Florida, he divided his stock of PDW 101 between Venice Brink of Illinois and Meg Yerger of Maryland for evaluation as a poet and registration if worthy. Willis retained control of the stock. Some thought was given to naming it P.D. Williams or perhaps Wheeler Dealer which seemed too flippant. Finally, the decision was made to name it Lady Serena for ADS charter member and Marylander Serena Bridges. Just the one word Serena would have been nice but Nell Richardson advised it was unlikely to be accepted since there was already a daffodil named Serene. Registration was made with the RHS in 1976.

Almost at once Lady Serena made her first public appearance. She was first exhibited at the ADS Convention Show in 1976. She was staged in the center of a poet collection by Mrs. M.S. Yerger who urged Brian Duncan, Nell Richardson and Jack Goldsmith to meet Lady Serena. They admired her pose and elegance, and Nell and Jack leaned over to smell the flower and commented on the delightful poet fragrance. Someone questioned whether it was really a poet to which Nell replied that from her knowledge of P.D. Williams as a breeder he would have stuck to the pure poet strains. Willis Wheeler was also at the show as one of the judges and proud as could be of the part he had played in saving the lovely flower for twenty years for others to enjoy at last.

Immediately the trails of Lady Serena began to spread over the country. Bulbs were distributed to Poeticus Round Robin members who lived from California to Vermont and Connecticut, from Minnesota to Alabama and Texas. Venice Brink put it on his annual sales list. The bulbs multiplied so well that they were shared generously. Eventually Lucy Christian traded hers to Brent Heath in exchange for some miniatures. From Brent's sales list the former PDW 101 had a chance to make trails all over the world, even to England.

After 30 years away from home Lady Serena has found her way back to Cornwall. A show report by R.A. Scamp in the RHS publication *Daffodils 1987-88* mentions that at the Cornwall Festival Show the "fair Cornish variety Lady Serena" was featured in the major awards. Willis Wheeler must be pleased by this round trip she has made!

TRANSLATING A CATALOGUE

Pity the poor catalogue writer. How many ways can you say "a good flower?" How many adjectives can be used to describe a flower? How can the truth be told and still get rid of the stock? Worse still, consider the plight of the catalogue reader! How about these translations?

Grows well in the greenhouse—dies in the open ground.

The plant is tall and strong—the flowers are small and few.

Strong neck which holds the bloom perfectly—what about the flower?

Excellent in the garden—leave it there.

Outstanding in the border—but too short for a trumpet.

Perianth not as round as its sister—the petals do not overlap.

Corona retains its color—the perianth doesn't.

Slow to reverse—dies as it reverses.

Needs time to whiten—wilts on the show bench.

Cut young to preserve the color—burns before it opens.

Might burn—burns before tea time.

Not sunproof—planting in the shade doesn't help either.

Very floiferous—the first three flowers die before the last three open.

Useful for breeding—good parents but a failure as a show flower.

Blooms early in the season—blasts in the frost.

Increases very well—none available this year.

Rapid increaser—very few to go.

A FEW LATE DAFFODILS

FRANCES N. ARMSTRONG, Covington, Virginia

(Drawings by the Author)

At the end of the season time mercifully slows down for the daffodil grower and exhibitor. The shows, the meetings, the excitement of an avalanche of new blooms daily have all passed. In these calmer days the very late daffodils can be savored individually or enjoyed en masse along with the lilacs and tulips.

Most of our late beauties are quiet, cool, and peaceful ones. The trumpets, loud and brassy, have toned down and marched off to daffodil heaven. The colorful red cups have faded away. It is time to relax with the soft yellows and the whites cooled by green eyes and sometimes rimmed with delicate colors. Many are older cultivars.

In the long cup division two of my favorites open usually too late for shows. Inverpolly, 2 W-W (Lea, '80), is one of the most chaste of all daffodils, a glistening white of pure form which requires a few days of cool weather to develop to perfection. Mother Nature does not always cooperate but when she does, Inverpolly can be breath taking. The maturing bloom frequently develops pink tones. Top Notch, 2 Y-Y, so aptly named by Mitsch and introduced by him in 1970, is one of the latest of the large yellows. Cool lemon covers the opening bloom; later the cup

turns amber as it slowly matures. Of excellent form, it is a strong grower and free bloomer.

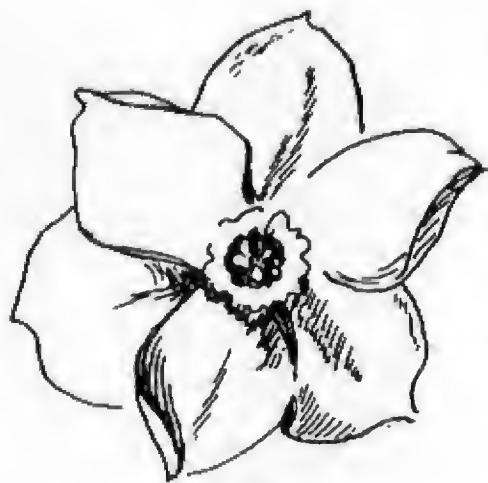
The ancestor of many of our best pinks, Wild Rose, 2 W-P (Brodie, 1939), is of medium size and noteworthy for its clear fresh colors—white and apple blossom pink. It is a delight either in a large clump or as a single bloom. Arrange it in a bowl with pink azaleas.

Many late blooming daffodils are found in Division 3. Pera, 3 W-R, another one from Brodie ('27), is a small flower with a slightly reflexing perianth. Its white cup is enhanced by a narrow rim of coral red. (Needs a color coding correction.) Picador, 3 W-GOO, a small flower introduced by P.D. Williams in 1910, has a circular white perianth, usually flawless. Banded in tangerine, the flat yellow corona surrounds a black-green eye. It is one of the most perfect little flowers that grow.

Two graceful and much alike late 3's were introduced by Mitsch in the



Grace Note



Delightful

sixties. Delightful, 3 W-GYY, sparkles with a bright yellow, fluted cup flushed by a deep green center. Its perianth is circular and flat. While Grace Note's (3 W-GGY) cup is quite similar to that of Delightful, its perianth segments are pointed and incurved. The six anthers fit together like puzzle parts in a triangular form with no visible stigma.

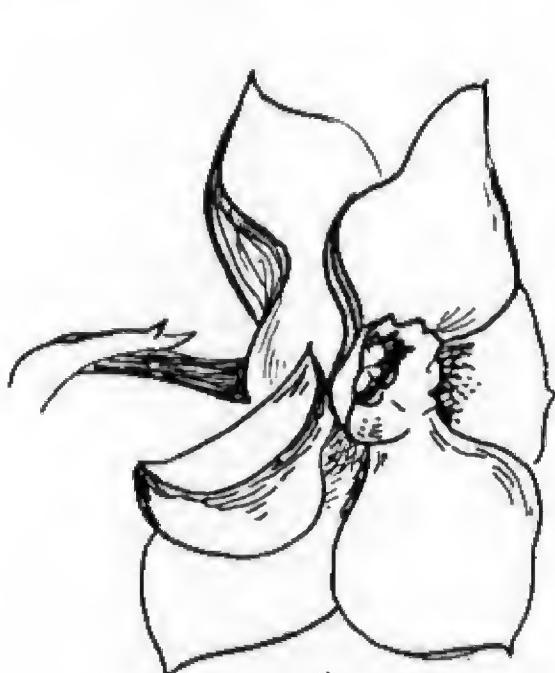
I have long been curious about the naming of Dallas, 3 W-GWW, (Brodie '48). Did the Brodie of Brodie name it after our big, vibrant Texas city that sprawls under the sun on the vast plain? A daffodil named for the city of Dallas should be large, colorful, bountiful. This one is not like that at all. Rather, it is a charming cool small bloom on a somewhat tall stem. The symmetrically waved perianth surrounds a small fluted white cup. The cup's dark green eye is punctured by only three visible anthers and a pale green stamen. It increases but not prolifically. Bred from the lovely

Cushendall by Silver Salver, Dallas is as beautiful as its parents, but healthier.

From Cushendall by Cantabile Grant Mitsch raised Jade, 3 W-GWW ('72), a medium sized, icy white bloom with reflexing petals. The green of the small corona spills over into the perianth. It is slow of increase in our garden, but well worth growing.

Two of my favorite triandrus are late season bloomers here. Petrel, 5 W-W, was introduced by Mitsch in 1970. Generous of bloom and fragrance, its five or six creamy white bells with reflexing perianths cascade down the fairly short stem. Jingle Bells, 5 W-Y (Pannill '83), is easily identified by its diamond shaped, sharply reflexed perianth segments and its lemon yellow half sphere cups, two per stem. It is a smooth show flower but blooms quite late.

Also among the late bloomers are three cherished jonquils. Dainty Miss, 7 W-GWW (Mitsch '66), which looks as if it belongs in Division 3, is another small cool beauty of neat form. Eland, 7 W-W (Mitsch '68), usually bearing two well formed blooms, opens pale yellow but eventually fades to creamy white. And last to bloom of the standard jonquils, Vireo, 7 Y-GYY



Dallas



Jingle Bells

(Mitsch '62), a golden disk on a short stem, barely misses being a miniature. The scalloped cup with its startling green center flares back close to the perianth. The stigma is surrounded by six small dots almost invisible to the naked eye. Vireo provides a nice spot of color among blue pansies and scillas.

In the other divisions there are four late daffodils which I enjoy. Everyone who can grow the slightly tender Silver Chimes, 8 W-W (Martin '16), loves it for its bountiful and fragrant creamy white blossoms, sometimes 10-15 to a stem. In its northern range of hardiness the thick

straplike foliage emerges too early and the tips are blackened with subsequent freezes but this does not seem to affect the bloom. Two late poets, Quetzal, 9 W-GRY (Mitsch '65), and Cantabile, 9 W-GGR (Wilson '32), are smoother in form than most poets. Their medium-sized blooms and small jeweled coronas are excellent for late shows as well as a pleasure in the garden. Quetzal is the stronger grower. From Division 10, *N. gracilllis* is, as its name implies, full of grace and charm. Its soft yellow bloom of miniature proportions tops a somewhat tall stem. It is a May bloomer here, and sadly, slow to increase.

As miniature daffodils open the season in March, so do other miniatures close it in May: Sun Disc, Bebop, Mary Plumstead, Baby Moon and, last of all its indistinguishable sibling, Baby Star, which occasionally blooms into June.



IN THE LAST TEN YEARS

CHARLES WHEATLY, Mongo, Indiana

Two years ago a report similar to this one was published in the *Daffodil Journal*. This report contains up-dated information on daffodil winners. Twenty-eight cultivars that were not on the previous report are found here, and surprisingly, there are 46 cultivars not listed in the 1987 Popularity Poll that are found here. This list was compiled from cultivars that won either a Gold or a White Ribbon in this country in the last ten years. In addition, this report contains cultivars that won Best in Show in England, Ireland, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Australia. The overseas winners are from the last few years since ten years' reports are not readily available. Those varieties that won in only one or two shows are not listed.

It is unfortunate that many of the Australian and New Zealand cultivars could not be listed since there is not enough information to list them properly. From the talks given by our friends from New Zealand and

Tasmania at the most recent convention, it is apparent that hybridizing and showing the results is a popular and regular activity in their part of the world. These seedlings are named and shown frequently before registration.

Interestingly, too, there are about three times as many shows in England and Ireland as there are in the States. Although many of their shows are smaller than ours, one wonders how we might benefit if there were more shows in this country even if they were smaller. England and Ireland are slightly less than twice the size of Illinois. It seems remarkable that 35 affiliated daffodil shows were scheduled on the same date in England. The 1987 "Daffodil Calendar" in the *Daffodil Society Journal* listed a total of 81 daffodil shows. Perhaps this will explain the large number of older cultivars that are listed as English winners.

The name of the cultivar, its introducer, date of introduction, and color-code is listed here. The number of times that a flower has won in the United States is preceded by a star; in England and Ireland, an asterisk; in Australia and New Zealand, a bullet.

Won 15 or More Times

Broomhill ★15 *6	Board	1965	2 W-W
Daydream ★13 *2	Mitsch	1954	2 Y-W
Golden Aura ★12 *7 •1	Richardson	1964	2 Y-Y

Won 10 or More Times

Canisp ★10 •1	Lea	1960	2 W-W
Cantatrice ★6 *4	Wilson	1936	1 W-W
Festivity ★10	Mitsch	1954	2 W-Y
Gull ★10	Mitsch	1979	2 W-GWW
Merlin ★4 *8	Richardson	1956	3 W-YYR
Purbeck ★7 *4	Blanchard	1971	3 W-YYO
Shining Light ★9 *4	Board	1965	2 Y-ORR
Torridon ★4 *6	Lea	1964	2 Y-R
Viking ★2 *8	Richardson	1956	1 Y-Y

Won 6 or More Times

Achduart ★3 *3 •2	Lea	1972	3 Y-R
Angel ★8	Wilson	1960	3 W-GWW
April Love ★1 *6	Smith	1974	1 W-W
Ashmore ★7 *1	Blanchard	1974	2 W-W
Ave ★6	Wilson	1935	2 W-W
Chiloquin ★9	Mitsch	1968	1 Y-W
Court Martial ★6	Richardson	1956	2 Y-R
Empress of Ireland ★1 *7	Wilson	1952	1 W-W
Falstaff ★3 *1 •2	Richardson	1960	2 Y-R
Foundling ★7	Carncairn	1969	6 W-P
Golden Joy ★4 *3 •1	Bloomer	1973	2 Y-Y

Homestead ★9	Pannill	1972	2 W-W
Inverpolly ★7	Lea	1980	2 W-W
Ocean Breeze ★6	Mitsch	1979	6 W-W
Park Springs ★2 *4	Smith	1972	3 W-WWY
Rainbow ★2 *7	Richardson	1961	2 W-WWP
Resplendent ★7	Mitsch	1977	2 Y-R
Rockall ★3 *4 •1	Richardson	1955	3 W-R
St. Keverne *6	Williams	1949	2 Y-Y
Surfside ★6	Mitsch	1972	6 W-Y
Unique *6	Richardson	1961	4 W-Y
Willet ★6	Mitsch	1966	6 Y-Y

Won 5 Times

Amber Castle ★5	Richardson	1976	2 Y-WWP
Arctic Gold ★2 *3	Richardson	1951	1 Y-Y
Aurum ★5	Mitsch	1971	1 Y-Y
Ben Hee ★2 *3	Lea	1964	2 W-W
Beryl ★5	Williams	1907	6 Y-O
Bethany ★5	Mitsch	1958	2 Y-W
Charter ★5	Mitsch	1964	2 Y-W
Dailmanach ★3 *1 •1	Lea	1972	2 W-P
Estremadura ★1 *4	De Navarro	1967	2 Y-O
Misty Glen ★2 *3	Board	1976	2 W-GWW
Ormeau ★4 *1	Dunlop	1949	2 Y-Y
Passionale ★1 *4	Wilson	1956	2 W-P
Pure Joy ★5	Mitsch	1971	2 W-Y

Won 4 Times

Amor *4	Leenen	1971	3 W-YYO
Ariel ★4	Richardson	1960	3 W-OOY
Bushtit ★4	Mitsch	1960	6 Y-Y
Carrickbeg ★3 *1	Richardson	1963	1 Y-Y
Cool Crystal ★4	Mitsch	1966	3 W-GWW
Dove Wings ★4	Coleman	1949	6 W-Y
Drumboe ★2 *2	Wilson	1960	2 W-P
Euphony ★4	Mitsch	1968	2 Y-Y
Golden Rapture ★1 *3	Richardson	1952	1 Y-Y
Ice Follies *4	Konynenburg	1953	2 W-W
Jetfire ★4	Mitsch	1966	6 Y-R
Loch Hope ★3 *1	Lea	1970	2 Y-R
Merry Princess •4	Broadfields		2 W-W
Palmyra ★4	Mitsch	1970	3 W-YYR
Prologue ★4	Mitsch	1962	1 W-Y
Quetzal ★4	Mitsch	1965	9 W-GYR
Rapture ★4	Mitsch	1976	6 Y-Y
Silent Valley ★3 *1	Bloomer	1964	1 W-GWW
Stainless ★3 *1	Wilson	1960	2 W-W

Top Notch *4	Mitsch	1970	2 Y-Y
Woodvale *4	Dunlop	1947	2 W-WWY

Won 3 Times

Arkle *2 •1	Richardson	1968	1 Y-Y
Balalaika *3	Richardson	1956	2 Y-YYR
Bee Mabley *3	Fitzwater	1973	3 W-YYO
Cantabile *1 *2	Wilson	1932	9 W-GRR
Charity May *2 *1	Coleman	1948	6 Y-Y
Constancy *2 *1	Mitsch	1979	2 Y-Y
Corofin *3	Richardson	1943	3 W-YYR
Enniskillen *1 *2	Dunlop	1952	3 W-R
Fragrant Rose *3	Duncan	1978	2 W-GPP
Gay Kybo *2 *1	Richardson	1980	4 W-O
Glenwherry *3	Dunlop	1947	3 W-R
Golden Amber *3	Ballydorn	1975	2 Y-R
Grand Monarque *3	Dutch Origin	1890	8 W-Y
Green Gold *3	Mitsch	1975	2 Y-WWY
Irish Light *2 •1	Richardson	1972	2 Y-R
Jobi *3	Jackson	1966	1 Y-Y
Lemonade *2 *1	Richardson	1959	3 Y-Y
Loch Stac *1 *2	Lea	1961	2 Y-R
Meldrum *3	Lea	1976	1 Y-Y
My Love *1 •2	Richardson	1969	2 W-Y
Salome *3	Richardson	1958	2 W-PPY
Shadow *3	Evans	1977	2 W-GWW
Silken Sails *2 *1	Mitsch	1964	3 W-WWY
Silver Chimes *3	Martin	1916	8 W-W
Starmount *3	Pannill	1970	2 W-W
Stratosphere *3	Mitsch	1968	7 Y-O
Strines *1 *2	Board	1965	2 Y-Y
Suede *3	Evans	1972	2 Y-W
Tahiti *3	Richardson	1956	4 Y-R
Verona *2 *1	Richardson	1958	3 W-W

Memorial Contributions

Mrs. R. N. Darden, Jr.	Mrs. Letitia Hanson
	Mr. and Mrs. P.R. Moore, Jr.
	Major and Mrs. Francis J. Klein, Jr.
	Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Lewis

MRS. RICHARD N. DARDEN, JR.

Betty Davidson Darden, Newsoms, Virginia, died March 19, 1988. A native of Lexington, Virginia, she was a former teacher in Newsoms.

She was a long-time member of the American Daffodil Society and served the national organization in a number of capacities. Noteworthy among these were her membership on the original ADS Miniature Committee and Regional Vice President of the Middle Atlantic Region. A talented writer, she was a frequent contributor to the *ADS Journal*. Other daffodil affiliations included active membership in the Washington, Maryland, and Tidewater (Virginia) Daffodil Societies.

As an exhibitor, she won many awards and trophies. As an Accredited Judge, she served willingly and often, especially on miniature panels. Her interest and success with miniatures began early, and in 1964 at the Asheville Convention, she and her late husband were recipients of the first Gold Watrous Medal offered by the Society.

Betty wrote in an early *Journal* that she and Richard in 1955 had found a "way of life" in daffodils. Both continued enthusiastically along that route for the remainder of their lives. As they learned and succeeded, they unselfishly shared their knowledge, bulbs, and blooms.

Visitors to the Darden home and gardens came from many states and abroad. The heartiest welcome always greeted each guest—an invitation to unsurpassed hospitality.

Betty will be missed in many ways and our sympathy is extended to her family.

HERE AND THERE

Daffodil gardens are springing up everywhere. As well as the new one in Maryland, there will be a new one in Tennessee. The East Tennessee Daffodil Society is seeking bulb donations for an educational garden at the University of Tennessee Department of Ornamental Horticulture. If you anticipate having bulbs to donate please contact Nancy Robinson, ETDS Special Projects Chairman, 103 Sheffield Drive, Maryville, TN 37801-5237, telling her what will be available and its value. The University will forward a statement for your records.

A memorial planting is being established at the University of Arkansas's Agricultural Experiment Station in memory of Dr. Victor Watts. Donations to this garden should be mailed to Dr. George Bradley, Agricultural

Department Council, Plant Science Building, Room 316, Fayetteville, AR 72701.

Minneapolis, through their People for Parks program and with the help of many volunteers, planted 35,000 new daffodil bulbs last fall in more than 15 sites. What a happy spring for those lucky people!

The Natural Resources Defense Council has requested that as growers of wild daffodils we check out the exact source of these bulbs. Large numbers of them have been collected from their native habitat even though they are grown at many nurseries. Of course, some of these species have been saved by botanists who have selected a few bulbs to transfer to their own gardens, but when bulbs are being collected in the wild and exported by the thousands there is a chance that they will be lost to their native Spain, Portugal, and Turkey. This is true of many other bulbs as well as narcissus.

IN PRAISE OF DAFFODILS

R.L. PALMER, EDITOR, *Mount Pleasant Daily Tribune*
Mount Pleasant, Texas, February 8, 1988

(reprinted with permission of the editor)

I saw some daffodils bloom the other day.

Don't you idiots know it's February, I wanted to say, but I drove on to ponder such foolishness (or was it courage?).

Midnight stems along an olive drab roadway caught my eye as my pickup wound its way homeward. How little encouragement a daffodil needs. They spring skyward at the first hint of warm weather.

Anyone with any sense knew the January thaw would not last. We must endure more cold, more ice, perhaps even snow. Surely the daffodils know this, too. Why must they be so impatient?

The first batch I spotted showed only bare stems, hiding their tender blooms. You are brave, I said, but at least you are sane. Wait just a few days, one more storm or at the most two and you will be home free. You will be the first, true sign of spring.

Then I saw them. They had been hidden by a bend in the road. A bright yellow splash against the ashen planks of an abandoned barn and the matted tangle of a briar-laced fence row screamed defiance at calendar and nature. They shamed their more cautious, saner brethren with their riotous grasp of the present, their willingness to face an uncertain and dangerous future.

To most of us in business is given the courage of the rose. Our roots run deep to withstand drought. We pick our moment to bloom when we are sure the frost has past and we provide a long season of beauty. We can also be a little bit prickly. Snap our heads off only if you dare and are willing to bleed.

But few of us, if the truth be known, have the guts to be daffodils. We condescendingly congratulate ourselves on not being so foolish, but secretly envy their reckless drive to fulfill some internal call, unprotected from foes and heedless of risk.

Those daffodils must be freezing now. I do not know whether I should feel smug or mourn their icy petals. But I also wonder if a rose would know to bloom, if it had not first seen a daffodil fall.

FRAGRANT DAFFODILS

ANDY MOORE, Waynesboro, Tennessee

Welcome to a back chapter in the literature about *Narcissus*. Many people who enjoy bringing their daffodils inside, either as cut flowers or as winter-forcing flowers, are enthusiastic about the sweetly scented ones. I know that we're talking here about a minority of daffodil growers, and certainly a minority of the cultivars, but the time is right to bring this subject to the attention of our members.

There is a new class of gardeners today who are creating "fragrant gardens". This is, of course, not a new phenomenon, but the books on fragrant plants, *The Fragrant Path*, Wilder, 1932, and *The Fragrant Year*, Wilson, 1967, have been supplemented by a dozen or more in the last few years. We are all familiar with the increased demand for perennials that exists today, but the gardeners I mentioned are buying herbs, and certain bulbs, shrubs, trees, and perennials, those with the magic word "fragrant" in their description.

What could this mean to those growing and hybridizing daffodils? Perhaps nothing, but I believe that promoting the fragrant daffodils, for their fragrance, would meet with a positive response. Daffodils are one of the very best hardy bulbs. They bloom at a time when they have little competition, and many of them are deliciously scented. I'll speculate on a few themes concerning fragrance in daffodils. Tell me what you think.

Would it be a good idea to reward hybridizers who succeed in bringing fragrance into the divisions that are commonly scentless or ill-scented? I presume you're aware that most of our good-fragrance daffodils are in divisions 7, 8, and 9, with several in 4 and 10. This leaves us with real room for this particular improvement in divisions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 11, and 12. Should there be awards for new cultivars in these divisions, on the basis of sweet fragrance?

The *Daffodil Data Bank* is not currently useful in research about daffodil fragrance, either for hybridizers or those investigating the trait of fragrance for other purposes, because this information is not included in registration data. Should this omission be corrected, if not for those

currently listed, at least for future additions? Again, there are many who would appreciate this.

If you read the evaluations of the Wisley Trials in "Daffodils 1985-6," you will notice that scent was evaluated for each cultivar. Is this an indication that our judging needs to take yet one more characteristic into consideration? It's something to think about, but hopefully, not as an unpleasant or drastic suggestion.

Fragrance is an aesthetic. It adds distinction to any daffodil. For those who enjoy this "hidden dimension", or "the great gift", as Mrs. Wilder said, the thoughts above many not seem silly. Our language is not particularly well-developed when it comes to dicussing scents, and people are not equally interested in or discerning about them. But these inherent problems in making judgements about fragrance are not so insurmountable as one might think.

Perhaps a discussion of the various scents which occur in Narcissus would be in order. We probably have scientists among us who could name the actual chemical compounds which we identify as good smells in some flowers and "coarser" smells in others. There are at least five distinct kinds, and many blends. This sounds like a subject that could be taught by assembling a collection of cultivars which typify various scents, and reaching agreement on names for each. It's a neglected area, but not really a difficult one.

Finally, let me add that I make no presumption that any visually beautiful cultivar will be discarded on the basis of fragrance. I would only hope to encourage moving in the direction of more sweetly scented ones. This is just one of many areas where progress can be imagined in the ongoing refinement of the Daffodil.

DAFFODIL PRIMER SUMMER IN THE DAFFODIL BED

HELEN K. LINK, Brooklyn, Indiana

Summer is the time to take care of several daffodil duties which we do not have time to accomplish during the busy planting and blooming seasons. For instance, labels should be checked for legibility or replacement, and new ones made for bulbs which have been ordered for fall planting. Records should be checked with actual planting before foliage dies down. It is wise to check records while the bulbs are in bloom as labels sometimes get moved by weather elements or human error, and when flowers come into bloom they may not be correctly named.

Finding good sturdy labels is a problem. They should be sturdy enough to stay in the ground through winds, and also in areas where freezing

occurs. Then there is the neighbor's dog who likes to run through the beds pulling out labels which are not securely fastened to the ground. If you live near a wooded area deer roam, they are known to pull them out and carry them off into the woods. The answer to this is plain wooden stakes driven between cultivars and a record of the plot placed in a safe place.

Labels, if made of substantial materials, are expensive and often when a plant dies out or is discarded, may not be usable again. If writing is painted on the label it means sanding off and then repainting or discarding the label.

There are a number of labels one can purchase, but I have found most of them are not substantial enough to hold up through winds, freezing, and thawing. A substantial label can be made with little cost using scraps of aluminum siding. The procedure is simple and not very time consuming. An elongated oval about four inches long and two inches wide is cut with tin shears, a hole is drilled in one end so that it can be wired to a number nine wire stake which is formed by cutting a piece of wire about 14 or 16 inches long, and with a pair of heavy pliers bending a loop in the end of the wire through which the label is secured by closing the loop so the label cannot slip out of the wire loop. The length of the wire depends on how much you want to push the stake into the ground. In areas where there is much freezing and thawing the wire can be longer and pushed deeply enough into the ground so that it will stay all winter.

It is a good idea to write the name of the cultivar, color code, name of hybridizer, and year of registration on both sides of the label with heavy lead pencil. When cutting blooms for the show all needed information is quickly available. Usually the information will stay legible for several years, and if one side fades the other is legible. It is almost impossible to remove the lettering until the weather takes it off. Rubbing alcohol will remove it, but will also take off the paint. The stakes can be used over and over again until they rust out. The loop on the end of the stake can be opened enough with the pliers to remove the label and a new one inserted and then the loop clamped shut. Since the labels are moved about on the stake by the wind they must be fastened securely.

Plastic labels are easily broken because they become brittle with weather and time. Unless there is a record book of where every cultivar is planted, one can lose the name of the cultivar forever. It is well to indicate on the label the number of bulbs planted so that when digging time comes it is easy to get all of the bulbs.

If you wish to buy ready made labels they can be purchased from your garden stores or by mail from ads found in gardening magazines including this *Journal*. Try to get those which are sturdy and will stay in place.

Other summer activities include care of the beds, or if grown in a border with other plants, you may wish to overplant with annuals such as marigolds or petunias. Since we do not cut off foliage until it is yellow, one can plant young annuals next to foliage before it matures. Do not tie up green foliage; it needs air and sunshine to fully mature. One drawback with

overplanting is the use of water when bulbs should be drying off and resting.

Another summer duty, but really a pleasure, might be to study the new bulb catalogues. If you have made notes on what you saw at the spring shows, get the catalogues out and find the description in the catalogues. It refreshes the memory, and a picture is worth a dozen well chosen words. If you like the description and the pocket book allows, buy it. Yellow fever is contagious, but never fatal!

PRACTICAL TRIVIA

ROBERT E. JERRELL, *Orinda, California*

It is now exactly a quarter of a century since I made my first daffodil cross—26 years since I made my first serious purchase that made the cross possible. The baldness, the brashness of the beginnings amuse me to this day. Years before, the Old Pheasant's Eye in the garden of the lady who was to become Eileen Squires had awakened an interest first in daffodils and later in gardening generally. But high school, college, a year in Italy, and the start of a business career—not to say the lack of any land—put any idea of a garden on the back burner.

In the summer of 1962 I bought a VW "bug" and after Labor Day wanted to give it a try. With friends in Salem, Oregon, who were willing to put up with a guest for a few days, I took to the road and wandered unhurriedly up the California coast. By then I had dabbled in a few iris crosses and knew the name Grant Mitsch from his Dykes Medal *Inca Chief*. I had also heard of "pink daffodils" and knew, as well, that Mitsch had most of the corner on that market. Shortly after leaving Salem I came on a sign hailing Canby, and that rang a bell. I would just stop by and buy the parents of my own race of pinks, thereby forestalling the completely unacceptable investment that a bulb of Accent would have cost me in those days.

Finding the Mitsches was no problem then, and as I turned into the drive I found Grant and Amy busy filling orders. My needs were simple, and I wouldn't take much of their time. I stated it with the candor that only ignorance can muster. "I am after the two best parents for raising pink daffodils, and I don't want to pay more than \$5 for them. Both." That was my introduction to the supreme gentlemen Grant Mitsch is. He didn't flinch. He didn't break out in laughter. He just thought very carefully and then said, "You should have Green Island and Mabel Taylor, but that would come to \$5.50." Heck, if I could cut it a little fine on gas I could manage that and get home safely. After all I had a new VW and was getting 20-odd miles to the gallon. The big spender and his prizes were on their way.

Next spring and 27 seeds later this whole thing was on its way. The cross, of course, was 63-1, Green Island × Mabel Taylor, and a non-predominant pink selection from that lot grows in my beds today. With it, yesterday, appeared the first green point of 87-90, Pink Wing × Dailmanach. (At more than \$5. Both.) What has been picked up along the way? Well, some very practical things that could be of interest to any who may follow this fascinating trail. I can't tell you where it leads, but I can tell of some bits of gadgetry that have been helpful to me.

Once that first lot of tiny bulbs finished their first growing season (there were 25 of them), I realized I would need something to keep them in until it was time to replant. It occurred to me that the little draw-string bags that tobacco used to come in would be about right; but I didn't "roll my own" cigarettes and had no access to a source of supply. So I went to the yardage department of the local Penney's looking for something suitably sturdy and cheap. I had no problem finding the right thing, white nylon netting in the bridal section, but I did have a problem finding a clerk who thought I had any business being there. The netting was ever so wide and, as I recall, \$1.50 a yard. I needed that, and a ball of string, and a needle, to supply all the essentials. I cut the netting into 6" × 12" oblongs, folded them in half, stitched each along two sides, and threaded a draw string at the top. I used red string purely for fun, but it did help me see what I was doing. Those little bags were snug as might be and were large enough to hold the label identifying the bulbs handily. The only thing wrong with them was that they were tedious to make, particularly with my clumsy hand. But once the idea was fixed, a kindly friend with a sewing machine zipped them up by the dozens in no time flat. What neither she nor I knew was that those would be as serviceable 25 years later as the day they were made. Perfect ventilation, too.

Little bags that work suggest the usefulness of large bags, though there is nothing new in this. The problem is that potatoes, onions, and the like now mostly come in plastic, which doesn't work at all. On this count I'll forever be indebted to ADS member Craig Ewoldt, now of Michigan, who once went searching for old fashioned, sturdy net bags. He found them, all right, and also found that they're as pricey as might be. Out of the question. Happily, he also found that old fashioned net bag makers make mistakes, and one of them had goofed on printing the labels. Those bags just took up his space, so the price was adjusted dramatically. Enough in fact that Craig made off with what he could carry, which was also enough for him to make a handsomely generous gift to me. Now, enough is never enough for me, because I can run out of anything; but at least I now know what to look for with net bag makers. Misprints!

Next comes the aggravating problem of keeping track of what's what. I remember the tone of dismay in one of the Grant Mitsch catalogs when he said there is no perfect plant label. Something had wandered away from its stake and was an orphan. As usual, he was right, and I don't pretend to have solved this problem more than partially. I am not now talking about

display labels. There are several good ones of those available, though likely the best are the fine, durable product from Evergreen in Cloverdale, California. I just mean labels with enough longevity to track daffodil seedlings through the long years it takes them to bloom. A piece of my problem is the associated wildlife on my property—moles, gophers, deer, opossums, and raccoons. Each can work its own kind of mischief on labels—gnawing, stomping, and scattering. I latched onto the idea of having a sheet metal shop make some really sturdy stakes, and when I first described what I wanted I got a look that said, "Definitely cash in advance". That was OK. I just needed about 2000 heavy gauge galvanized stakes about 1" by 6" that wouldn't bend. It doesn't take too heavy a gauge to meet that requirement. Well, the job estimate on this put it way out of line from a cost standpoint. But remember the misprints. I was initially lucky in finding a metal shop that spotted the solution to the pricing. I wasn't in any hurry to get my stakes, as long as I had them before fall. The shop had lots of odd metal scraps and an uneven workload. They were willing to use the scraps that someone else had already paid for once and to fill up their odd minutes by cutting them to nothing other than ballpark size. Not only not demanding for them, but almost pure profit. We had a deal. These take a fair amount of cleaning either with soap and water or a solvent to get rid of grease; but the final product just suits a Dymo label and will hold up in the ground for years. I've had them driven deep below soil level by the deer, but they're always there when I dig around. A recently developed flaw is that the Dymo tape doesn't seem to stick as well as it once did.

One last note has to do with a way to keep the lots of seed straight before planting. Some years ago a friend, more observant of his religious duties than I, gave me a number of boxes of envelopes measuring 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 5 inches, imprinted with the name of his church and the amount of the offering, and stamped with Sunday dates from 1962 and 1963. Now it may be that his church has since found a way of not rendering those neat little envelopes useless after the appointed service, but the service I've gotten out of them constitutes a tangible blessing. They just fit into a shoebox,

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which is a most convenient size to carry about the plantings. I pop the seedpods, with the string tags I use for cross labels, directly into an envelope, pop the envelopes into the box, and go on to the next lot of ripening seeds. When the light fails, I transcribe the cross and the number of pods and seeds onto the outside of the envelope, and sort them into a sequence that meets my needs. I harvest my seed as soon as it can be heard to rattle inside the pod, which is, if all goes well, well before the pod begins to dry and split. I tend to be sensitive to the impressions of passers-by who might well wonder what on earth is going on as I bend and hold a pod to my ear, tapping it to learn if it's ready. Getting down on all fours with a reading glass to search for scattered seed is rather more than I want to put them to, though I've done that, too, when needed. Sadly, I ran out of Sunday envelopes last spring.

So much for my quaint ways. It well may be that others have better or other ways to manage these small matters. Do let me and others know.

MINIATURE DAFFODILS—ANOTHER VIEW

MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER, Santa Clara, California

Judging from the discussion at the Miniature Growers' Breakfast at the Columbus Convention and Mr. Erlandson's article in the last *Journal*, we seem to have the makings of a good skirmish here! A dozen years or more ago, Venice Brink took up his "scriptorial blunderbuss" in defense of poets. Today I'm going to fire the next volley into the miniature daffodil fray!

Mr. Erlandson has provided ample background on the establishment of the Approved List of Miniatures, so let's begin by noting where we agree.

First of all, no one wants to eliminate or "water down" the Approved List of Miniatures. It is, in my opinion, the best way to establish the official criteria. Measurements of flowers vary, as anyone who has compared his own flowers to those grown in Oregon will attest! But is our List so rigid that it has no room for "candidate status?" I hope not.

Seedlings under number have been eligible for the miniature classes for some time. So what happened when the raiser decides to name the flower? Under the old rules it was no longer eligible to be exhibited as a miniature. Beyond that, it also had to be commercially available before it would receive consideration. (Ask Elise Havens, and she will tell you it takes about twenty years to build up enough stock to list in her catalogue.) So the raiser had two choices—keep it under number and continue to have the pleasure of exhibiting it, or name it and hide it in a corner for twenty years! (I won't even mention the ways to circumvent the rules.)

It seems to me that the real problem was in the "commercial availability" requirement. Mr. Erlandson says that the "original assumption

of the 1963 committee was that miniature daffodils on the Approved List were 'widely grown.' What the committee said was, "...the objectives of this study were to see that all daffodils which are smaller than those considered normal for their type or class are identified, appreciated, widely grown, exhibited in fair competition, and suitably rewarded...." I read that to mean that they wanted them to be widely grown, not that they had to be widely grown to be on the list. (I entered my first flower show in 1963, and my first ADS show in 1970, so I wasn't around when Alec Gray was issuing catalogues. Some how I doubt that Bowles' Bounty, Sneezy, Snug, Picarillo, Little Prince and Skiffle were widely grown, even in 1963.)

So what are judges to do now? Judges have the right—no, the obligation—to withhold any award to a Miniature Candidate—numbered or named—if they believe the flower fails to be a suitable candidate for the Approved List. And they should leave a note saying so. (I hear you—you say this will never happen. But it already has at a California show.) They can do this as long as the flower in question is a "candidate." The raiser or exhibitor, for his part, can send in a recommendation to the Miniature Committee to have the flower added to the Approved List. Once it is added to the List, judges can no longer withhold awards because they think it is too large—it is officially on the List.

Some say the hybridizer should make the call—either it is or is not a

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miniature. From my own experience, I know seedlings perform differently in different areas, so the requirement of having three—or five as it is now—recommendations seems a valid one to me.

With the old rules, raisers of miniature daffodils were denied the pleasures of exhibiting their flowers, once named. Raisers of standard daffodils have no “commercial availability” requirements imposed upon them. This is, after all, something we do for fun, to enjoy; and what’s more fun—in daffodils—than winning with one of your own flowers? Or having someone else win with one of your flowers?

The Miniature Committee recommended the changes to the Board. Let’s try the new rules, for a few years. If they don’t work, we can change them later, but let’s not throw them out without giving them a chance. We certainly haven’t given much encouragement to our hybridizers with the old rules.

PEMBERTON HALL ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND

NANCY S. WHITLOCK, *Berlin, Maryland*

May Day, Green Elf, Bullseye, Ohio, Merlin—these are the names of some of the daffodil cultivars planted as a final touch at the new entrance of Pemberton Historic Park, a 200 acre river front farm-estate in Salisbury, Maryland. This new American Daffodil Society Display Garden was planted on behalf of the Wicomico Garden Club by garden club president Mrs. Larry Early with the assistance of Mrs. Bonnie Hornung, ADS member, and Mrs. Nancy Whitlock, the American Daffodil Society Display Garden Chairman.

The bulbs were donated by the Central Ohio Daffodil Society and Whetstone Park of Columbus, Ohio, to add spring color to the new entrance planting and to become the twenty-second ADS Display, Trial, or Test Garden.

The new planting includes a specimen Pin Oak, Nellie Stevens hollies, dwarf Burford hollies, crape myrtles, and pampas grasses with an understory of coreopsis and rudbeckia. The daffodils are hybrid cultivars, new varieties chosen for their height and color and blooming time. The planting plan chosen exhibits native materials and hybrids of materials that would have been used in an eighteenth century planting.

Mrs. Hornung will serve as the ADS contact for this garden, checking on the garden and reporting annually to the Test Garden Chairman. The garden will be maintained and enlarged by the Wicomico Garden Club as an ongoing horticultural project with assistance of the Wicomico County Park District.

In addition, the garden club would like to add a mass planting of species and older varieties of daffodils within the historic park. The American Daffodil Society sponsors Display, Trial, and Test Gardens and

would like to assist with this historic planting. A public garden is one of our best ways of advertising our favorite flower and the ADS. If you have an abundance of older varieties or species that you would like to donate to this historic garden, please advise the ADS Test Garden Chairman.

The Wicomico Garden Club has chosen to donate this planting in keeping with their pledge "to beautify the entire community." With the addition of the American Daffodil Society Display Garden the entrance will exhibit color and interest with each changing season. The Wicomico Garden Club and the Central Ohio Daffodil Society are to be congratulated for their contributions to the American Daffodil Society.

YELLOW IS BEST

MARY DEL FRANK, *Nashville, Tennessee*

Mrs. Duke gave my brother some daffodil bulbs when I was in the second grade, but that was all right because I had a horse. It was two years later when Mom and Dad got into daffodils, that I needed to have some, too.

We all had our own beds with our own bulbs. Mine was the one with all the weeds—and the yellow daffodils. Everyone knows that daffodils are yellow. Mom got some that were orange and yellow. I liked those, but mine were all yellow. I think it was Dad who got the first pink one, so I got one with orange, but I liked my yellow ones best. I won the Green Ribbon with Ormeau twice—it's yellow. Maybe that's why I liked the yellow ones so much. I think it was either a large mistake on my part, or maybe the grower sent me the wrong flower, but somehow I had a white daffodil blooming in my bed! Worse than that it was a double. I showed it because I never had one like that before. I won the Green Ribbon with it, too. I liked Bridal Crown a lot after that and still do. At this point I decided that I should expand my variety of flowers. Every time my brother or I would win a blue ribbon our parents gave us \$1.00 credit to buy new bulbs, 50¢ for a red. I loved to buy new bulbs even if it did mean that I had to weed my bed to find

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room for the new ones.

I can remember going out to my bed after school. I would pick only the perfect or close to perfect—I learned that later—blooms. I used to use little white tags to label the stems before I would mist them and put them in the refrigerator. I used white tags because I would undoubtedly use the wrong pen and the ink would run where I wrote on the stems. I think it was Mrs. Allen who put us all on to using a ball point pen when writing on the stem. This worked much better.

The night before the show, we had to have shifts in the playroom to get our flowers ready. The ping pong table was not big enough for all four of us at once. (I don't know if anything would have been big enough!). I liked working with Mom better. Dad would get too tense. I had to clean my daffodils, find just the right piece of boxwood and "make my daffodil look me right in the face". At least someone told me that. It must have been good advice because I won a lot of ribbons!

Also, I used to show just the flowers that I thought were perfect. Then I heard someone in the kitchen at the show say, "The weather has really been lousy this year; I may put this one in and see how it does." I think she won something with that flower—or maybe she just won a lot in general, but from that point on I was not so quick to judge a flower out of the show if it was not "perfect". Sometimes it would work, sometimes not.

I would love to go into the show room after the judging, hoping that all my hard work had paid off and I had won some ribbons. Mostly, I think Mom and Dad were proud, too. I bought the flowers I wanted to have with my "winnings" and allowance. I kept up my own bed, sort of. (No more than I kept up my room—only when I had to). I would get my blooms together, fill out my cards, and away we would go to the show.

When I went away to school I guess you could say I was "naturalized." After that I lived in an apartment for a long time and could not have a garden. I'm starting all over now—I have more daffodils now than I had that very first year—about a dozen, I think. They are mostly yellow—except for the Bridal Crown.

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WILLIAM H. ROESE, Santa Rosa, California



Yes, Rosemary, there are Tasmanian Devils, as that little critter you're holding will attest, but holding one is not highly recommended. There are wallabies, wombats, kangaroos, and enough exotic birds to jade even the most rabid bird watcher. There are glorious unspoiled deserted beaches, pristine streams and rivers (full of fish), crystal clear lakes, dark forests of tree ferns, and magnificent forests of eucalyptus (hundreds of varieties). There are breath taking mountain vistas, and equally splendid ocean and moon-scape views.

And where do we find this bit of paradise? Well, it seems that Abel Tasman did us all a great service when, in the seventeenth century, he stumbled upon, or rather sailed into,

what we now know as Tasmania. This little island state lying south of the mainland of Australia is one of the best kept secrets in the world, and one has to see and experience it to believe it.

Oh yes, there will be daffodils as well, good ones, and plenty of them. And lots of friendly people who will welcome you as only Tasmanians can. Surely Abel Tasman didn't bring any daffodil bulbs with him (what a waste for an otherwise adventurous and intelligent fellow), but someone certainly brought some, and they are really thriving under the tender, loving care of dedicated people. The yellow fever bug runs rampant in Tasmania, also.

Now if you are wondering what this is all leading up to, there is going to be a "Tasvention", as most of you are already aware, this fall in this beautiful place that I have been trying to describe.

The gentleman in charge of the "Tasvention '88 Daffodils Down Under" is Harold Cross, (254 Geilston Bay Rd., Geilston Bay, Tasmania 7015 Australia), a very personable and able person, who has worked long and hard to see to it that your stay will be as pleasant as possible, and as well organized as Harold himself. You will see daffodil shows, breathtaking scenery, and experience the warm hospitality that is a Tasmanian trade mark.

I strongly urge anyone considering the trip to jump in with both feet.

Will you have a good time? That's up to you, but if you don't, it's your own fault.

The dollar exchange rate is certainly in our favor, which makes it even more attractive. At 1.30 per U.S. dollar, one can say that the price is surely right.

Trying to describe in words the joys and wonders to be seen and experienced down under is an impossible task. So let me relate a personal experience that says it all from my point of view. When the Roeses set off to explore this wonder in September 1986, having checked to make sure our trip would coincide with daffodil time and daffodil shows, we launched our great adventure from LAX at midnight via United Air Lines non stop to Sydney, hence to Melbourne, and then by Ansett Air to Launceston. Arriving in a torrential down pour, we picked up a car and drove to our motel. Dead tired and weary after about twenty hours of flying and airport time, we checked in and were shown to our room. There we were, 13,000 miles from home, in a city we had never heard of, in a motel arranged by a travel agent who was equally ignorant. It was truly uplifting to be greeted by a vase of lovely daffodils, and a note from a person we had never met welcoming us to Tasmania and inviting us over for a "cuppa". 'Nuff said.

VICTOR MARTIN WATTS

Dr. Watts, 87, emeritus professor of Horticulture and Forestry at Arkansas University and former head of that department, died February 29 at Fayetteville.

Watts received his bachelor of science degree in 1924 from Pennsylvania State College, now Pennsylvania State University, his masters degree from the University of Wisconsin, and his Ph.D. from Cornell University.

Following his retirement in 1968 he devoted time to the cultivation of flowering bulbs, particularly daffodils, and, as a result, his home became a showplace in the spring. He was involved in cultural and breeding studies, releasing two cultivars of tomato, two cultivars of watermelon, and four cultivars of crape myrtle.

Vic, as he was affectionately known by his many friends, was the widower of Isabel Bunten Watts. The two of them worked together with daffodils. They attended all National Daffodil Conventions and went on four World Daffodil Conventions. They always fully supported every State Daffodil Show. Victor was a past president of the Arkansas State Daffodil Society. He started Arkansas' first Daffodil Test Garden at the University. He will be sadly missed by all his Arkansas daffodil friends.

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